"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Monday; local showers Tuesday; light south winds.
Detailed weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,282. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 1, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

## PRESIDENT GETS SCOTT'S REPORT ON OBREGON PLAN

### Chief of Staff Delays Further Conference at the Border Pending Orders.

### TROOPS' RECALL AT ISSUE

### Withdrawal of Americans from Mexico at Present Is Not Thought Probable.

### DANGER OF ANOTHER RAID

### That, with Failure of Carranzistas to Co-operate, Is Expected to be Pointed Out.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

EL PASO, Texas, April 30.—There was no conference today between the American and Mexican military officers who are discussing the United States punitive expedition into Mexico. The American representatives spent the day waiting for further instructions from Washington. The Mexicans said they were ready to hold the second conference as soon as General Hugh L. Scott designated the time and place.

At General Scott's headquarters the statement was given out that he had communicated to Washington the result of yesterday's conference and that he would have to wait until he received instructions from Washington before holding th second conference.

American officers who ar representing the United States expcted instructions from Washington early this morning in time for a forenoon conference, having ant a long report of yesterday's proceedings to Washington last night, but the first communication of the day from Washington arrived in the afternoon and that consisted only of a short message and contained no instructions for the second meeting. The message, it was understood, was a request for further details on certain features of yesterday's report.

The American officials hope that their instructions will be received tonight and that it will be possible to arrange an early morning conference tomorrow. The second conference, it was said, probably would take place in the red brick immigration building at the American end of the rickety international bridge.

**Scott Awaits Instructions.**

What attitude the American officials will take cannot be forecast until word is received from Washington, but it is believed that General Funston will be directed to present certain documentary evidence he has had sent to El Paso to show that Mexico's Northern State of Chihuahua is not, as the Mexicans contended yesterday, under perfect control of the Carranza Government, and that the Carranza troops in that State have not co-operated with the American expeditionary force in its pursuit of Villa. These documents consist of the reports of General Pershing and other officials, who have been in Mexico for the last six weeks.

The contention of the Mexican officials in reply to this, it is reliably reported, will be that regardless of conditions in Chihuahua six weeks ago, the Carranzistas are now able to maintain order in the State. Even though this may be solely the result of the fact that American troops restored order in the State, the Mexicans maintain the result is the same and, Villa's bandits having been beaten and scattered, there is no longer any need of American troops to maintain the status that has been established.

Summed up, the officials of the Mexican Government who are attending this conference, are very anxious to get the American troops out of Mexico by argument, cajolery, or otherwise. Behind this great overwhelming desire it is strongly hinted that the one impelling motive is that of—politically speaking—self preservation. The attack on American soldiers in Parral, it is generally admitted now, was conducted by Mexicans of the middle and lower classes. This incident probably caused in official circles in Mexico far more alarm than it caused in the United States.

**Menace to Carranza.**

"It was the first evidence of a thing that had been threatening ever since American troops crossed the border—of the lower classes in Mexico getting beyond the control of the Government in Mexico City and taking matters into their own hands. A few more instances of that would mean the downfall of the still shaky Carranza Government."

That was the way an American long resident in Mexico summed up the situation today, and that is the reason, in the opinion of persons here who are really familiar with the situation in Mexico, that General Obregon, Carranza's Minister of War and perhaps the most popular man in Mexico today, has come to the conference determined to exhaust every means in an effort to get the American troops out of Mexico.

There is said to be another reason. It is a personal one on Obregon's part. Since he defeated Villa's Army at the height of Villa's power, at Celaya a little more than a year ago, Obregon has been a sort of idol in Mexico. If he could add to his laurels the accomplishment of getting the American troops out of Mexico there would no longer be any doubt as to the identity of Mexico's most popular figure. And a Presidential election is to be held in Mexico some

Continued on Page 4.

## *Obregon Denies a Report He Threatened Americans*

*Special to The New York Times.*

EL PASO, Texas, April 30.—The following official communication was received by General Obregon this evening from the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, General Candido Aguilar:

Washington press published a declaration attributed to you saying that you have forty thousand men ready to force the retirement of the American troops. Under instructions of the First Chief, I ask that all declarations made by you be sent to this office to be sent officially to our Ambassador in Washington.

AGUILAR.

General Obregon, upon receiving the communication, dictated the following paragraph to his secretary:

General Obregon states that the declarations published in Washington are entirely false, as he has not made any such declarations to the press. He cites the fact that THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has been present at all interviews.

## OBREGON'S MESSAGE THROUGH THE TIMES

### Sends to Americans Reassuring Statement Regarding Conditions in Mexico.

### NO FRICTION WITH CARRANZA

### Punitive Expedition Hurts Natives' Pride — Solving Food and Financial Problems.

*Special to The New York Times.*

EL PASO, Texas, April 30.—General Obregon, the Mexican iMnister of War, today received by telegraph from a New York paper, four questions concerning political and economic conditions in Mexico, to which he was asked to reply. A NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, who had accompanied General Obregon on the trip from Mexico City to Jaurez, translated these questions at the General's request.

General Obregon at first said he was too busy to answer them, but later said he would like to answer the questions in the form of a message to the American people through THE NEW YORK TIMES. The reason for answering them, he said, was to give the American public an opportunity to learn the real conditions in Mexico.

The questions submitted to the Mexican Minister of War, and his replies, translated into English, were:

1. What foundation, if any, is there for the report that there has been friction between yourself and General Carranza?

A.—I am not surprised at the attempts of the yellow press to create the belief that there has been friction between myself and the First Chief. There is no foundation for the reports. (To this it might be added that a TIMES correspondent was present when General Carranza and his family bade General Obregon good-bye just before the Minister of War started north on the present trip to confer with General Scott.)

**De Facto Regime Stronger.**

2. It is reported that the Carranza Government is on the verge of collapse. Will you comment on this?

The Constitutionalist Government of Mexico is now much stronger than it has ever before been. Hundreds of prominent Mexicans have written and wired the First Chief pledging their loyalty to his Government. These are Mexicans who have never taken part in the revolution and are now willing to support the Constitutionalist Government as the only power able to restore peace and prosperity to Mexico.

3. It is reported that the foreign embassies in Mexico City have sent out word that the population there is starving on account of the shortage of staple foodstuffs. What foundation is there for these reports?

A.—It is not true that the people have been starving. The shortage of staple foodstuffs, such as corn and beans, has been due largely to the greed of merchants who have stored away large quantities of these staples to await exorbitant prices. The Constitutionalist Government last week designated a special commission to ascertain the quantities of these foodstuffs stored away, and the commission is now engaged in drawing up a list of prices which is to be put into effect as soon as possible. This will place immense quantities of food upon the market at prices within the reach of the poor.

General Obregon later amplified this answer while talking about the Government's new issue of guaranteed currency. He said this would be backed by a metallic reserve, and that he thought it would have a tendency to improve the financial situation generally and bring into the market all goods that had been stored away during the protracted period of revolution in Mexico.

**Mexican Pride Wounded.**

4. What is the feeling among the people of Mexico regarding the presence of American troops across the border?

The Mexican people are intensely patriotic. They resent the presence in Mexico of the American troops. Good citizens always resent any slight to their native country, and the Mexicans feel that the employment of an army to catch one bandit is a reflection on their honor. When the Mexican people learned of the presence of the American troops they accepted the situation in good faith, but when they learned that Villa's band had been dispersed and consisted only of small groups of outlaws they could no longer see the necessity for the presence of great numbers of American troops, and they feared that the continued presence of the troops was a forerunner of intervention.

General Obregon said that he had been very favorably impressed by the representatives of the United States in the conference here, and that they had shown willingness and desire to treat all questions in fair manner.

## GERMANS WARNED NOT TO BE TOO SURE OF PEACE WITH US

### Spirit of Optimism in Berlin Is Cooled by Advice of the Conservative Press.

### WASHINGTON STILL WAITS

### May Set May 7, Lusitania Anniversary, as Limit for Berlin to Meet Demands.

### DERNBURG URGES CAUTION

### Tells Tageblatt Readers Germany Must Weigh the Consequences of a Break.

## *Another Neutral Vessel Destroyed in the War Zone*

LONDON, Monday, May 1.—The Norwegian steamer Mod has been sunk, according to Lloyd's. She was a vessel of 663 tons, and was owned in Christiania.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 30, (via London, April 30.)—The high hopes of the first part of the week regarding the American diplomatic situation undeniably have been followed by a reaction, and voices are not lacking to warn the public against harboring excessive and unfounded optimism, particularly as the public had jumped to the conclusion that Ambassador Gerard's visit to the Kaiser indicated that everything had been amicably settled except the polite diplomatic formalities. This cautious warning is put forth among others by the National Gazette, which says:

"The journey of the American Ambassador to Great Headquarters, where, in addition to the Kaiser, all the responsible leaders of the Imperial Government are assembled, has given rise to the impression that all difficulties already have been adjusted and that an understanding with America can now be regarded as an accomplished fact. This assumption runs far in advance of actual events, for the optimism that finds expression in it is just as little justified as was the pessimism of the earlier days. The conferences are continuing, and on the decision of the Kaiser, who is listening to the recommendations of all the responsible officials, will depend in what terms the anwer to Washington will be couched.

"The note has not yet been finished, since the various drafts naturally have to be subjected to the closest investigation by all the departments concerned. The situation, therefore, is the same as before, and the personal presence of Ambassador Gerard at Great Headquarters only testifies to the readiness of the Imperial Government to keep open all possible ways to an understanding. Ambassador Gerard can hardly return to Berlin before Sunday."

**Washington Still Patient.**

WASHINGTON, April 30. — While there are no signs that the Administration is getting restive over the delay of the German Government in replying to the demand for an immediate cessation of present methods of submarine warfare, it is believed in some quarters that dissatisfaction will be manifested if a definite communication from Germany is not forthcoming within the next few days.

Next Sunday, May 7, will be the first anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania, and an adjustment of that case has been repeatedly postponed by Germany, thus tending to aggravate the general situation growing out of the submarine warfare.

It has been suggested unofficially that May 7 may be set as the limit date of the American Government's patience in waiting for an answer from Germany. But no responsible official of the Administration is standing sponsor for any such statement. The higher officials are showing a reticence that, however, is not without significance. Taken in connection with their known determination to bring matters to a head in the controversy with Germany their silence indicates a grim purpose to adhere to their original program—to give Germany a reasonable time to respond to the note of April 18 and to take the positive action set forth in President Wilson's address to Congress and in the note itself, if the Imperial Government returns an unsatisfactory reply or attempt to parley.

It is because of the knowledge of the Administration's decision along this line that the first anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania is regarded as having a particular significance in the situation. A dispatch from Ambassador Gerard informed Secretary Lansing that the American note had been delivered to the Berlin Foreign Office at 4:30 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, April 20. That was ten days ago. It has been the hope and expectation of this Government that the Lusitania case would be adjusted before the expiration of a year, and there have been indications recently that officials were exercised over Germany's delay in complying with the American terms of settlement.

Not a word has come to the State Department from Ambassador Gerard since he returned to Berlin after his conference with Emperor William at the front. Up to a late hour tonight information of this negative character came from the department. It is customary

Continued on Page 3.

## *British Flounder in Bogs and 'Half-Swim' In Desperate Attack on German Trench*

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, April 26, (via London, April 30.)—The physical difficulty of any extended movement until dry weather sets in, is exemplified by the experience of a battalion which took a section of a German trench on the Ypres-Langemarck road after two days' Spring rains. The attacking forces sank up to their armpits in the morass, which was spotted with shell craters filled with water, helping themselves along with their rifles, half crawling, half swimming, under shell fire.

After the trench had been taken the men dug out the wounded and those stuck in the mire who were not wounded. One Corporal, himself wounded, took two and a half hours to bring another wounded man six hundred yards through a bog.

A German counterattack, caught floundering in the mud by machine gun fire, gave up the attempt and withdrew.

## FORCE TWO TRENCHES ON VERDUN FRONT

### French Take 83 Prisoners Near Dead Man Hill and Cumieres.

### MANY AIRCRAFT CLASHES

### Three German Machines Brought to Earth—British Repulse Various Attacks on Their Lines.

LONDON, April 30.—On the western front the French military authorities reported some slight successes today. North of Dead Man Hill at the close of a day of vigorous bombardment, the French troops seized a German trench and took fifty-three prisoners. North of Cumieres another German trench was taken and thirty prisoners were captured.

The apiation service was especially active today. The official reports tell of several air combats, and the French report the capture of the officers in charge of one machine which was forced to earth in the in the Biesme Valley of the Argonne.

In the region of Roye one aeroplane was brought down and another forced to make a landing. South of Verdun three German machines were brought down and two others at other points.

The text of the French afternoon statement follows:

In the region south of Lassigny the Germans last night after a lively cannonade, directed a small attack upon our positions near Hamel. The enemy which had gained a foothold in an element of the trenches was immediately ejected b your counter-attack.

On the left bank of the Meuse there was a bombardment in the sector of Avocourt and the region of Esnes. At the close of the day our troops seized a German trench north of Dead Man Hill and made fifty-three prisoners, of whom one was an officer.

On the left bank and in the Woevre there was intermittent artillery activity.

In the Vosges the enemy during the night attempted three coups de main upon our trenches in Ban-de-Sapt, Tete de Faux, and south of Largizen, which were everywhere repulsed with losses.

Aviation—An aviatik was forced to earth intact in the Biesme Valley (Argonne) after a fight with our aviators who pursued the machine. The two officers who manned it were made prisoners.

The official French communication issued by the War Office tonight reads:

West of the Meuse our first and second lines in the region of Le Mort Homme were violently bombarded. North of Cumières our troops took possession of a German trench in the course of the day and made thirty prisoners.

East of the Meuse and in the Woevre the day was comparatively calm. On the rest of the front nothing occurred except the usual cannonading.

Aviation.—One of our aeroplanes attacked two Fokkers above the German lines in the region of Roye. Subjected to machine gun fire at an altitude of 1,500 meters, one crashed to the ground; the other was forced to make a landing.

Two other Fokkers were brought down by our battle aeroplanes, one near Les Eparges and the other at Douaumont.

Five enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs in the region south of Verdun. Our pursuit machines, sent after them, succeeded in bringing down two. A third was brought to earth by the fire of our special guns.

The Belgian official communication reads:

The region around Dixmude was heavily bombarded last night on both sides of the Yser. The artillery duel was resumed in the morning. Calm prevailed on the rest of the front.

**British Repulse Attacks.**

The British official statement issued this evening says:

Last night the enemy showed some activity. Near Fracourt he made an unsuccessful raid against our trenches after the explosion of a mine and a heavy bombardment.

North of the Messines-Wulverghem road he liberated gas about 1 o'clock in the morning on a front of about two thousand yards, and followed this with an infantry attack, which was broken up by our artillery fire. At one point only did a hostile party enter our trenches. This party was immediately bombed out.

Combined with this attack the enemy, after a heavy bombardment, attempted an attack with bombers near Holland-Scheschuur. This was equally unsuccessful against our machine gun fire and bombs. Several dead were left lying in front of our wire.

In the Loos salient there has been active underground mine warfare. Today we carried out an effective bombardment of hostile works along the Ypres-Pilkem road.

**Berlin Admits No Defeats.**

BERLIN, April 30, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—French attacks on the German positions on the eastern slope of Dead Man Hill and adjoining lines in the region of Verdun were repulsed last night after tenacious fighting, says the official statement issued today at the German Army Headquarters. The text of the statement follows:

Western Theatre.—The English made several successive attacks against Givenchy-en-Gohelle without success.

North of the Somme and northwest of the Oise patrol engagements were successful for the Germans.

To the left of the Meuse strong French forces yesterday evening attacked German positions on the hill of the Dead Man and adjoining lines as far as the northern part of Caurettes Wood. After tenacious fighting on the east slope of the height the attack was repulsed.

## *CANADIANS DEFIED FOES AT ST. ELOI*

### *One Brigade Held Position Under Constant Rain of Shells For Seven Days.*

OTTAWA, Ont., April 30.—The heroic defense of St. Eloi positions by a Cana-

Continued on Page 4.

## WOULD PUT OUR NAVY IN SECOND PLACE

### Dewey and General Board Are Working on a Plan to Accomplish It in Three Years.

### MOVE STARTED BY QUAKER

### Representative T. S. Butler Enlists Aid of Daniels and Will Lay the Scheme Before Congress.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 30.—A program to put the American Navy in second place within three years and a fleet built upon a definite, well-balanced plan designed to produce and maintain a fighting naval force of a size to meet any emergency, a real preparedness program, will be offered to the country within a short time.

It will have the approval of Admiral Dewey and the Naval General Board. The board, of which Admiral Dewey is President, has been working on the plan for the last ten days. Representative Thomas S. Butler, ranking Republican member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, decided after a conference with his associates that a five-year building program was too slow, as even at the end of that time the United States Navy would probably be third or a poor fourth among the fleets of the world.

After having reached this decision Mr. Butler conferred with Secretary Daniels, who agreed to ask the General Board to supply Mr. Butler with the information desired, such information to be presented to Congress. It was explained to Secretary Daniels that it was the wish of the group of men desiring to see the United States Navy in second place within three years to promote such a scheme without any political cons derations. Every effort will be made after the report is presented to Congress to enlist the aid of Congressmen of all parties. Mr. Butler is not partisan in his effort. The strangest part of the move is that it originates with Mr. Butler, who is a Quaker and at no time has advocated greatly increased armament. Developments in the Orient, such as the building by Japan of four new cruisers just authorized, have convinced Mr. Butler that the safety of this nation demands a big navy.

The report being compiled by the General Board will answer these questions:

"What is the fighting force of the nations of the world"

"Where does the United States Navy stand?"

"What will it cost to place the United States Navy in second place?"

"Can this be done in three years?"

"What is needed to balance up the present navy?"

"What should be the complement to a dreadnought in the number of destroyers, scout cruisers, and submarines and air craft?"

"Can the Government and private yards build all the vessels necessary to place the United States in second place in three years?"

"Is it desirable to give the country such a strong fleet?"

The replies to these questions will be made public probably at the meeting of the House Naval Affairs Committee tomorrow. Admiral Dewey and his associates will furnish a great deal of confidential information.

The exact status of the United States among the navies of the world is questionable. Since the war began the United States has been unable to find out just what Germany and Great Britain have done toward the upbuilding of their naval forces. Generally speaking, our navy is credited with being in fourth place. Such was the statement of President Wilson in a speech made some months ago at Cleveland.

"You have been told that the navy of the United States is the second in strength in the world," said the President. "I am sorry to say that experts do not agree with those who tell you that. Reckoning by its actual strength, I believe it to be one of the most efficient navies in the world, but its strength ranks fourth, not second. And you must reckon with the fact that it is necessary that I should be our first arm of defense. Do you know the sweep of the coast from Canal to Alaska? It is nearly one-fourth of the circumference of the earth. Do you think that a navy that ranks fourth is sufficient?"

The argument advanced by President Wilson will be used by the Republicans to compel interest in the new program which will be offered to the country and Congress under the auspices of Representative Butler tnd his associates.

## *GERMAN SUPPLIES CAPTURED IN AFRICA*

### *British Seize Convoys of Arms, Munitions, Cattle and Train of 200 Donkeys.*

LONDON, April 30.—A British official communication concerning the operations against the Germans in East Africa says:

"Lieut. Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, Commander of the expeditionary forces, telegraphs under date of April 29 that his mounted troops captured in the vicinity of Kondoalrangi various convoys of munitions, including 200 slaughtered oxen, eighty rifles, a large amount of ammunition, a herd of 800 mixed cattle and 200 donkeys with saddlery and supplies."

# IRISH REBEL LEADERS SURRENDER, ORDERING FOLLOWERS TO DISARM; COUNTESS MARKIEVICZ A PRISONER

## *Irish "President's" Surrender Order; Issued in An Effort to Save Rebel Lives*

KINGSTON, Ireland, April 30, (via London, May 1, 1:30 A. M.)—The proclamation issued by "Provisional President" Pearce advising the surrender of all the rebels follows:

In order to prevent the further slaughter of unarmed people, and in the hope of saving the lives of our followers, who are surrounded and hopelessly outnumbered, the members of the Provisional Government at headquarters have agreed to unconditional surrender, and the commanders of all the units of the Republican forces will order their followers to lay down their arms.

PEARCE.

## IRISHMEN UPHOLD REVOLT IN DUBLIN

### Crowded Meeting Cheers as the Speakers Defend Rebels and Denounce Redmond.

### GERMANS SHOUT APPROVAL

### "Wacht am Rhein" Is Sung and Woman Who Heckles a Priest Is Put Out of Theatre.

The George M. Cohan Theatre was crowded to the doors last night with Irishmen, Irish women, and Germans, who had gathered there in the name of the United Irish Societies of America to voice their approval of the present uprising in Ireland, to sing the songs of Germany as well as of Ireland, to denounce John Redmond as a traitor, to cheer a reference to the sinking of the "munition ship Lusitania," to pass a resolution urging the recognition of the belligerency of Ireland and the linking of the Emerald Isle to the Teutonic powers as a military ally, and to compare Sir Roger Casement to George Washington.

Not a single reference was made to President Wilson or the United States Government. Even John Devoy, editor of The Gaelic American, which last week contained an editorial making scurrilous references to the President, failed to voice further views of this nature.

So far as the insignia indicated, everybody present last night was of Irish birth or parentage, although some of them spoke only in German. Such, for instance, were four men who occupied seats in row C, on the extreme right of the orchestra floor, just one row removed from the stall of the musicians. Everybody wore little Irish flags pinned to their coats or wraps, and everybody except the reporters present stood up when the orchestra played "Deutschland Ueber Alles," and even the Irishmen joined in the singing of the German song.

As for the meeting itself, it had both magnitude and enthusiasm and not half those who wanted to attend were permitted to enter the theatre. An hour before the meeting was called to order not even standing room remained, and police outside issued orders that no more could get in. Even in the boxes the standing room only rule was in force.

Before the speechmaking began the band gave a concert. When the "Star-Spangled Banner" was played everybody stood up. Then came "The Wearing of the Green," "When Ireland Is a Nation Again," "The Watch on the Rhine," and "Deutschland Ueber Alles,' and in each instance the audience stood, sang, and shouted. But the big demonstration came when Denis Spellssy, a lawyer, anounced that "the Irish Republic is won." Then it was that a woman in the balcony swung the green, white and orange flag of the revolutionists over the crowd below. Pandemonium followed for five minutes.

Near the end of the meeting, when the Rev. Father James W. Power was speaking, and following his statement that France is "being crucified between two thieves, the English lion and the Russian bear," a woman in one of the boxes, who did not indorse what he said, jumped up and shouted out:

"A priest should speak in the name of humanity——"

That was all that she was able to say. The crowd immediately was in an theatre came cries of "put her out!" and they put her out.

That was the one and only instance of any one voicing his or her disapproval of the sentiments so heartily expressed.

**Many Speeches Are Made.**

Mr. Spellssy was the temporary, and John Jerome Rooney the permanent Chairman of the meeting. Both made speeches, Mr. Rooney several. The other speakers were John Devoy, the Rev. Fathers William Livingston, Power, Molloy, James A. O'Mahoney, who introduced the resolutions, and Patrick J. O'Donnell; Captain J. T. Ryan, Frank L. Donnelly, Thomas H. Maginnis, John D. Moore, Patrick M. Kennedy, and Edward Mitchell. Mrs. Mary J.

Continued on Page 2.

## REVOLT PUT DOWN, REDMOND CABLES

### Tells New York Editor It Was "an Attempt to Torpedo Home Rule."

### PLOTTERS HERE BLAMED

### Leader Says Uprising Was Almost Entirely Dublin Movement—Public Calm.

J. C. Walsh, editor of Ireland, received a cable message today from John E. Redmond, in which the Irish Nationalist leader reiterated his recent statement that the Dublin insurrection was organized in America as well as Ireland by "the irreconcilable enemies of Home Rule," and begged "our people in America not to be disturbed by this futile and miserable attempt to destroy Ireland," for it had "definitely, finally failed." The message follows:

"The attempt to torpedo Home Rule and the Irish Party has failed. Damage has been done, life has been lost, but the ship has not been sunk. The whole thing has been organized by those in Ireland and in America who have always been the open and irreconcilable enemies of Home Rule and of the Irish Party. Though the hand of Germany was in the whole thing, it was not so much sympathy for Germany as hatred of Home Rule and of us which was at the bottom of the movement. It was even more an attempt to hit us than to hit England.

"The whole disgraceful plot is viewed with execration by the Irish people. It was almost entirely a Dublin movement; partly the creation of the Sinn Fein cranks and German agents there, partly of the remnants of that mass of discontent and anarchy which was left by the disastrous Larkinite strike. In a few small towns there were attempts at disturbance, which were easily suppressed, but Ireland as a whole has remained perfectly tranquil.

"The movement in Dublin is nearing its end. In spite of the amount of bloodshed which it has caused, the movement even in Dublin was little more than the seizure by surprise of a few buildings, streets and house. It was Sydney Street or Fort Chabrul on a larger scale, and as in both cases it took greater time and greater energy to put it down than a larger and more serious movement in the open field.

"I am happy to be able to state that even in its desire to play into the hands of the enemies of Home Rule in England the movement has been just as great a failure as in Ireland, for the public and the press in England have remained quite calm, have appraised the value and understood the purpose of the rebels, and no attempt has been made in any quarter to make capital out of it to damage the cause of Home Rule.

"I am convinced that many old opponents of Home Rule will be profoundly impressed by these events and will come to the same conclusions as Irish Nationalists reached so long ago, that the one security for good order as well as good government in Ireland is a native executive and Parliament backed by Irish opinion, and that if such an executive had been in existence during the last six months there would have been no Dublin riot.

"As to the opinion of the Irish race, I have received communications from all parts of the world declaring vehement condemnation by Irishmen of this insane and wicked attempt to destroy all Ireland's hopes just at the moment when, after centuries of vain struggle, they were about to be fully realized. I beg our people in America not to be unduly disturbel by this futile and miserable attempt to destroy Ireland. It has failed —definitely, finally failed."

### LANDED THEMSELVES IN JAIL.

### Rebels Drove to Hotel in Limerick That Was Military Headquarters.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CORK, April 30.—There has been no rising here and no attempt at one, though the Sinn Fein is admitted to be comparatively strong, and in spite of the fact that on Monday three Sinn Feiners arrived here in a motor car and held a secret conference with the party leaders.

The contingent of the Irish-National volunteers at Cork have no sympathy with the Larkinites, and talk of rising was received with derision.

At Limerick, where a similar party of Sinn Feiners arrived on a like mission, their car chanced to stop outside a hotel used as military headquarters and they were challenged, recognized, and arrested.

No trains have come from or left for Dublin since Tuesday, and the wildest rumors supplement the daily bulletins issued by the Lord Lieutenant and posted in the town. Otherwise there is no evidence here that disorder or disaffection is rife in any part of the country.

LONDON, April 30.—No outbreak has occurred at Ardee or any portion of Louth County, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Drogheda dated today.

"All is quiet at Drogheda," the correspondent adds, "but the authorities are prepared and are fully equal to any contingency. Postal, railway, and telegraphic traffic is still restricted."

## SHELLED INTO SUBMISSION

### Guns on Land and River and Grenades Demolish Last Strongholds.

### NELSON PILLAR DESTROYED

### Bodies of Two German Officers Reported to be Among the Insurgent Dead.

### FEW BANDS STILL HOLD OUT

### Leaders in Provincial Cities, Incredulous of Surrender, Go to Dublin to Verify It.

KINGSTON, Ireland, April 30, (via London, May 1.)—The main body of the Sinn Fein rebels in Dublin surrendered during the course of the day.

There was, however, considerable fighting throughout Sunday in Dublin and the suburbs. It was especially severe at Balls Bridge, outside Dublin.

The rebels in the College of Surgeons surrendered this morning. One of the prisoners taken here was the Countess Markievicz.

**Some Bands Still Fighting.**

Although the principal leaders of the rebel movement have laid down their arms and advised their followers to acquiesce in an unconditional surrender, there is no doubt that there will be still great difficulty in restoring peace in Duglin and the surrounding districts, for numerous small bands of rebels evidently either have not received the leaders' orders or doubt the authenticity of the orders, and have, at any rate, determined to continue guerrilla warfare.

Dublin is filled with small bands located in staunch houses and other buildings, who have always been able to escape by subterranean passages as soon as the attack of the soldiers has proved too strong, and who then reopened hostilities from some unexpected quarter.

That the situation in Dublin was still regarded as dangerous Sunday evening, despite the surrender of a majority of the rebels, was indicated by the fact that few persons were permitted to penetrate into the city through the rigid military cordon which surrounds it. A number of police officers from Kingstown, who went to Dublin in their uniforms, hoping to be able to give some assistance, were turned back by the guards.

Nobody is allowed to enter Dublin without written permission from the highest authority, and then only at his own risk. Moreover, the people are warned that this risk is considerable, as stray bullets are likely to meet the visitor in some unexpected quarters.

**Food Supply Short.**

The food situation in Dublin is precarious. Thirty-four free food depots were opened Sunday, stocked for the most part with food, commandeered from various places by the military. The food is being doled out in tiny portions after a rigid examination into the necessities of the applicant.

Food also is very short in Kingston, and many of the necessaries of life cannot be obtained at any price.

LONDON, May 1.—An official statement issued last night by the Official Press Bureau regarding the rebellion in Ireland, says:

The rebels are surrending freely. The back of the rebellion has been broken.

Messengers have been sent from the leader of the Dublin rebels to other rebels in Galway, Clare, Wexford, Louth, and Dublin Counties, ordering them to surrender. Irish Constabulary are doing their utmost to disseminate this information.

As regards the situation in Dublin, rebels from the areas of Sackville Street, the Post Office, and the Four Courts are surrendering freely. More incendiary fires took place in Sackville Street last night, (Saturday,) but the fire brigade is now able to resume work.

It is further reported that up to the present 707 prisoners have been taken. Included among these is the Countess Markievicz.

The rebels at Enniscorthy are reported to be still in possession of this place, and a mixed column of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, including 4 guns, has been sent from Wexford with a view of engaging the rebels. The latest information from Enniscorthy shows that the rebel leader at this place does not believe the rebel leader's message from Dublin, and has proceeded to that city in a motor car under escort to verify the information. In the meantime a truce exists.

A deputation for a similar purpose from the rebels at Ashbourne (County Meath) has also been sent to Dublin. At Galway the rebels are believed to be disbanding, and few arrests have been made.

At New Ross, Gorey, Wicklow, Bagenalstown, and Arklow the situation is reported normal. Carlow and Dunlavin are believed to be quiet.

**Statement by Field Marshal French.**

A statement issued by Field Marshal Viscount French at 11:30 o'clock on Saturday night reported conditions in Dublin at that time as follows:

The Post Office and the block of buildings east of Sackville Street have been destroyed by fire. A party of rebels has been driven out of Boland's Mills in Ring's End by guns mounted on motor lorries. One of the rebel leaders, a man named Fearce, is reported wounded in the leg. A report received this evening stated that Pearce had surrendered unconditionally, and that he asserted he had been authorized to a[illegible] the same terms

surrender for his followers in Ireland. (Peter H. Pearce had been appointed as President of the Irish Republic.) Another leader, James Connolly, has been reported killed. Connolly was Commander in Chief of the rebels.

The Four Courts district, which is held by rebels is also surrounded by a cordon of police which gradually is closing in. All information points to the conclusion that the rebellion in Dublin is on the verge of collapse. A considerable number of rebels are prisoners in military custody.

Reports this evening from the rest of Ireland are generally satisfactory. The conditions at Belfast and Ulster are normal, and the situation at Londonberry is stated to be quite satisfactory. The district within fifteen miles of Galway also is reported normal, but rebel bands have been located between Athenry and Craunhwell, Nineteen rebel prisoners have been captured and sent to Queenstown. Another band of rebels is reported entrenched at Enniscorthy, but the police still are holding out, and roads and railways are clear to within four miles of the town. The damage done to Barrow Bridge on the Dublin & Southeastern Railway is not serious.

**34 Army Officers Dead or Wounded.**

An official list of casualties among the army officers at Dublin given out last night contains twenty-seven names. Of this total five were killed, twenty-one wounded and one missing. This list is additional to the one announced Friday, giving the names of two officers killed and five wounded.

Passengers who arrived on yesterday morning's Irish mail steamer had an opportunity to observe the situation in Dublin at 6 o'clock Saturday evening.

The representative of a large manufacturer of engines and machinery, who took an exhibit to Dublin for the Spring show scheduled at the Balus Bridge Grounds, subsequently commandeered by the military, said:

"When I left Dublin at 6 o'clock Saturday evening almost all of Sackville Street had been burned, and Henry Street adjacent was razed as a result of the military's new and relentless methods of destroying the positions held by the rebels, attacking with hand grenades and fire as soon as the rebels barricaded the doors.

"Nelson's Pillar, opposite the Post-office, which was hollow and had stairs leading to the top, used by the rebels as a refuge, was also destroyed by six-inch guns.

"So far as could be observed, no business was going on in Dublin, but occasionally the appearance of milkmen's and bakers' carts would cause great excitement or small riots. There was little action in Dublin save that between the soldiers and the rebels.

"Among those reported to have been shot up to the time of my departure, in addition to Peter Pearce, who had been designated President of the Irish Republic, was Countess Markievcz and John MacNeill, Professor of Law in the National University, a distinguished authority on Gaelic and a prominent member of the Sinn Fein.

"After the roof of the Post Office had been partly shot away, the Sinn Feiners transferred their headquarters to the College of Surgery."

A young officer living near Dublin told of circumstantial reports of the finding of bodies of two German officers with the rebel dead in Sackville Street.

**DAMAGE EXCEEDS $10,000,000.**

**Score of Buildings Burned—Authorities Feed City's Population.**

DUBLIN, April 29, (via London, April 30.)—Rumors of stern action by the troops against the Post Office, the Sinn Feiners stronghold, spread around the city this morning. It would have been possible to bombard the place at any time, but it was considered undesirable to destroy a building which had just been renovated by the Government. Buildings in Sackville Street all around the Post Office have been burned down. Although it is impossible to obtain an estimate of the damage, is can be placed conservatively at something more than £2,000,000.

The military authorities are unable to give any idea of the damage done by fires, and are equally unable to give definite information as to the buildings consumed. They think, however, that between fifteen and twenty houses, mainly business concerns, have been destroyed.

The situation today is that the Sinn Feiners are encircled by troops in the three areas of the city which they occupy, and have no possible means of escape unless they succeed in mingling with the populace. The prisoners taken by the troops can be dealt with under the provisions of martial law unless the Government decides upon leniency.

Dublin Castle authorities, in conjunction with the military chiefs, have devised and already have put into execution a plan for feeding the civilian population. The food question was becoming almost desperate, owing to lack of supplies. This morning rations of bread, flour, meat, and fish were provided, and in nearly all districts the supplies were ample.

## SHELLED BY CANNON ON RIVER AND LAND

### Rebels in Sackville Street Quarter of Dublin Fought Amid Shot and Flames.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUBLIN, April 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Our first impression of the old city was such as to make us think it was a city of the dead. Not a soul could be seen but pickets of infantry posted at intervals down the quay. Every house was closely shuttered and barred. Not a factory chimney gave a sign of smoke. A few vessels were moored alongside the deserted quays, but gave no sign of life, and the silence was only broken by the continuous sound of rifle fire, now strong, now dying down into shots at the rate of perhaps one a minute.

It was hard to realize, but it was none the less the fact that we found a capital city within 300 miles of London absolutely cut off from the outer world. Since noon on Monday no letter had reached or left the city, no newspaper had been published, no train had come in, no communication by telegraph or telephone was possible, and the railways had been cut, the Great Northern at Dundalk and the Midland and Great Western at Maryborough.

Our walk from the quay to North-western Hotel was enlivened by the occasional z-z-zip of a bullet as it passed over our heads. On arriving there we found it had been more or less under fire since Monday night and that none of the staff had been to bed. Our next step was to try to find a way to the Viceregal Lodge which would avoid the centre of the town. A route was made out on a map and we started to walk the distance by way of the North Circular Road. We had to hurry past every street opening, for there was constant danger of being sniped at from the tops of houses.

**Warfare Reduced to Sniping.**

It may be said in passing that the street warfare had died down into this constant sniping from all points, a condition of affairs which makes it exceedingly difficult to suppress the outbreak quickly. Stray bullets came from all sorts of unexpected quarters which were difficult to locate. Our course was down Common Street and Upper Oriel Street to Central Place. Here the Great Northern Railway crosses the road by a bridge and here we were peremptorily stopped by a picket of infantry who told us it was unsafe to go any further and that we must return with all speed to our hotel.

The rest of the day had to be spent waiting at the hotel until some officer could be found to give us some authentic information about the progress of events, at the time of waiting was not by any means without incident. On Wednesday the rebels had been shelled out of a large bread bakery on the south side of the

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surrounding the Four Courts district, which is held by rebels is also surrounded by a cordon of police which gradually is closing in. All information points to the conclusion that the rebellion in Dublin is on the verge of collapse. A considerable number of rebels are prisoners in military custody.

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## *Proclamation of the Irish Republic; Speaks of Support in America and Europe.*

LONDON, April 30.—The proclamation issued by the insurgents at Dublin at the outbreak of the revolt reads as follows:

The Provisional Government of the Irish Republic to the people of Ireland:

Irishmen and Irishwomen, in the name of God and of the dead generations from which you received the old traditions of nationhood, Ireland, through us, summons her children to her flag and strikes for her freedom, having organized and trained her manhood through her secret revolutionary organization, the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and through her open military organization, the Irish Volunteers, and the Irish citizen army.

Having patiently perfected their discipline and resolutely waited for the right moment to reveal itself, she now seizes that moment, and, supported by her exiled children in America, and by her gallant allies in Europe, by relying on her own strength, she strikes, in full confidence of victory.

We declare the right of the people of Ireland to the ownership of Ireland and to the unfettered control of Irish destinies to be sovereign and indefeasible. Long usurpation of that right by a foreign people and Government has not extinguished that right, nor can it ever be extinguished except by the destruction of the Irish people.

In every generation the Irish people have asserted their right to national freedom and sovereignty. Six times during the past three hundred years they have asserted it in arms. Standing on that fundamental right, and again asserting it in arms in the face of the world, we hereby proclaim the Irish Republic as a sovereign, independent State, and we pledge our lives and the lives of our comrades in arms to the cause of its freedom, its welfare, and its exaltation among nations.

The Irish Republic is entitled to, and hereby claims, the allegiance of every Irish man and Irish woman. The Republic guarantees religious and civil liberty, equal rights, and equal opportunities to all its citizens, and declares its resolve to pursue the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation, and of all its parts, cherishing all the children of the nation equally, and oblivious of the differences, carefully fostered by an alien Government, which have divided the minority from the majority in the past.

Until our arms have brought the opportune moment for the establishment of a permanent National Government, representative of the whole people of Ireland and elected by the suffrage of all her men and women, the Provisional Government hereby constituted will administer the civil and military affairs of the republic, in trust for the people.

We place the cause of the Irish Republic under the protection of the Most High God, whose blessing we invoke upon our arms, and we pray that no one who serves that cause will dishonor it by cowardice, inhumanity, or rapine. In this supreme hour the Irish Nation must, by its valor and discipline and by the readiness of its children to sacrifice themselves for the common good, prove itself worthy of the august destiny to which it is called.

Signed, in behalf of the Provisional Government:

THOMAS J. CLARKE,
S. MacDIARMAD,
THOMAS MacDONAGH,
J. H. PEARCE,
E. CEANNT,
JAMES CONNOLLY,
JOSEPH PLUNKETT.

## COHALAN CALLS REVOLT AN EFFICIENT BLOW

### *Whether Crushed or Not, England Has Warning From Ireland, He Tells Assemblage.*

*Special to The New York Times.*

PITTSFIELD, Mass., April 30.—At a meeting held under the auspices of the Friends of Irish Freedom this afternoon, Justice Daniel Cohalan of New York was the principal speaker. His address was announced as an exposition of the stand of the Friends of Irish Freedom on the revolt in Ireland. After ustice Cohalan's address the meeting adopted a resolution pledging "our purse, hearts and honor to the cause of Ireland."

"The central outstanding fact of the whole situation," said Justice Cohalan, "is that England has failed and is beaten in this war. The rising in Ireland is the greatest and most effective blow that has ever been struck at England. In one short week all her campaign of deceit and misrepresentation has completely collapsed and in the eyes of the world, her enemies, her allies, and neutrals alike, she appears not as she has held herself out, as the protector of the weak and the defender of small nations, sorry of the past and just and generous for the future, but as the same old tyrant and oppressor, ready and anxious to assist in the subjection of the weak.

"Can one imagine a more contemptible figure than that which has been cut by Redmond? Lost to all sense of decency, he alone has been acting as the chief recruiting sergeant for England in Ireland, but now, in the hour of her crisis, he calls upon his deluded followers to take part with England's gunmen in shooting down their fellow-countrymen who are fighting for freedom.

"Carried away at the beginning of the war by the idea of the wining ability of England, he has thrown his future with hers and is now making his last attempt to aid her to arm at the very price of the lives of his countrymen and of the liberty of his country.

"England has now but three alternatives—to get America into the war, to fight, or to make peace. Whether she does or not the first depends upon us, for this country will stand true to old ideals if we insist upon it, or will remain false to them if we are faithfless; to do the second sht cannot, for she has not the stomach for a fight; to do the third, as the coward must, means her retirement from the ranks of the first-rate powers and her taking rank with Holland and Spain.

"Ireland has the choice of being for England, getting nothing from her and going down with her with an unbearable burden of taxation, or being against her, as she has chosen, both from the point of honor and the point of expediency.

"Thomas Sexton, one of the ablest financial minds in Ireland, has just said that the new taxation already imposed was unbearable, and must result in an exodus greater than that produced by the great famine. The volunteers would have preferred to wait longer, but they saw the taxation-imposed conscription coming and the Government preparing to disarm them.

"Their fight, although they may be beaten, has succeeded. It has shown the world Ireland is ready to fight as well as talk, that she was not loyal and not absorbed, that England has not changed and never intended to put home rule into operation. It has shown the hollowness of English power, and demonstrated that a united Ireland is, of necessity, a free Ireland. It will awaken the Irish all over the world to the real situation of affairs—in America, in the colonies, in Great Britain itself, and in the army and navy.

"It will destroy the confidence of her allies, and redouble the energy of her foes. It will spread all over the British Empire with Gallipoli and Kut-el-Amara, win the Indians, hearten the Egyptians and show Japan upon what a weak reed she leans. It will give Ireland and her cause a place at the councils of the nations and will make her again an empire and not a British island. In a word, it has started her on the real road to freedom and liberty and made certain that she will emerge again among th nations of the world.

"Whether America is dragged into this war depends largely upon the attitude of the people of your blood. The Irish race has practically power to determine whether the United States is to abandon her ideals established by Washington and Jefferson and others of the founders, or whether she is to be drawn into war as England's assistant, or that England may determine whether she will be able to do with America what she has failed to do with any of her other allies. I do not believe that this will happen, for the reason, among others, that it could not be successful, because the United States is thoroughly unprepared for war.

"With the United States out, England must herself fight as she has n ot done, or else make terms. What she could not do by force she seeks to do by guile. She would use us to pull her chestnuts out of the fire. Always in her struggles England has hired merchant marines to do her fighting. I defy any man to show where she has ever done any fighting of note herself. Take out the Generals of the Irish, Scotch, and Welsh, and England has but few military leaders left."

He said Ireland owed nothing to France, for where France had sent 1,000 men to fight in Ireland, Ireland had sent 500,000 men to fight in French wars.

**POPE AGAINST REVOLT.**

**Instructed Irish Priests to Sway People to Loyalty to England.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 30.—The Batican, much disturbed by the events in Ireland, telegraphed immediately to the Irish Cardinal for all particulars

After receiving a report which said that the movement was financed principally from America in conjunction with Germany, the Pontiff sent instructions to the Irish clergy to do everything possible to turn the people to loyalty to England.

**SHOT A DISPATCH BEARER.**

**Rebels in County Louth Took Policeman's Papers, Then Killed Him.**

LONDON, April 30.—A police constable, Charles Magee, carrying dispatches in the Dundalk district, County Louth, Monday afternoon, was stopped by armed rebels, who took the dispatches from him, placed him against a hedge, and shot him to death.

This was disclosed in the evidence given at an inquest held in the County Louth Infirmary. The inquest was then adjourned for a week at the request of the crown.

**REBELS ISSUED NEWSPAPER.**

**Described Progress of Revolt and Contained "Army Orders."**

LONDON, April 30.—A Dublin dispatch to the Press Association, dated Saturday, said that the Sinn Feiners were issuing a newspaper describing the progress of the revolt and containing "army orders" signed by "General Connolly." It is supposed that the newspaper was being printed in The Freeman's Journal office, which was in rebel possession.

The dispatch added that it was feared the operation of clearing Sackville Street of the rebels had entailed considerable losses of life. Virtually all the buildings in Sackville Street, from Henry Street to Eden Quay, had been partly destroyed.

**REVOLT DELAYS CABLES.**

**Censorship Is Among Causes Suggested for Long Halt in Messages.**

Conditions in Ireland are responsible for delays of from twenty-four to seventy-two hours in cable messages to this country from Great Britain, it was admitted yesterday at the offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Officials of the company declared they did not know just what conditions caused this, whether cables had been cut by the Germans, whether they had been seized by the military authorities, or whether an unusually careful censorship delayed the messages.

"There is a shortage of wires," it was said. "We do not know the reason for this, since the interruption is between England and Valentia, Ireland, where the termini of the transatlantic cables are. All the cables from Valentia to this country are working, but the messages are not being transmitted promptly to Valentia."

It was suggested that the inability of the cable officials here to learn the precise cause of the delays was due to British censorship. Valentia, where the termini of several of the cables are, has the westernmost harbor in the British Isles. It is in County Kerry.

**AID FOR REVOLT'S VICTIMS.**

**Philadelphians Plan "Green Cross" if Red Cross Will Not Act.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—The spirit of the Irish revolution spread to this city today, when 300 men and women met at the Irish-American Club and made plans to send medical and other aid to the insurrectionists.

The Red Cross will be asked to administer funds for the relief of wounded volunteers and the families of those killed. In the event of the refusal of the Red Cross to take charge of the work, a new organization to be known as the Green Cross will be formed and measures taken to insure the success of the undertaking.

Speakers raised the question whether England would permit supplies to be landed in Ireland for the revolutionists, and it was decided that, in this event, a ship would be chartered and the cargo transferred to another vessel at sea, if necessary, and an attempt made to run the blockade.

## IRISH REVOLT HIS TEXT.

**Rev. Dr. Reisner Says Time May Come When America Must Fight.**

"The Irishman loves to fight. He thrives on it as goats do on other kinds of scraps," said the Rev. Christian F. Reisner in his sermon at Grace M. E. Church in West 104th Street last evening. "He will live in a hut and crowd away the pigs from his sleeping place in the homeland, but he still has time to fight. Great Britain seems not to have given the Irish enough to do, so now they have organized a revolt. They do not quite know why. They could under no possibility be better off, free from British rule.

"It is too bad that the rebellionists can find no better cause to claim their blood. There is plenty of good fighting for worthy causes. Some one ought to show the Irish where that place is, for they must be fighting.

"We need to learn that it is not wrong to fight. There may come a day when America can no longer remain Christian if she does not fight. That day is not here, in spite of the declarations of the all-wise oracle of Long Island. But if it comes, the men of leadership who talk little will be ready."

## DOGS AID FRENCH FORCES.

**Common Shepherd and Mountain Dogs the Most Useful.**

PARIS, April 5, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Hunting dogs make poor war dogs, according to one of the specialists who have been training these animals at the front. Another development of the experience of a year and a half is that the female is superior to the male. The French war dogs are now divided into five classes: 1, Dog sentinels; 2, patrol dogs; 3, dispatch bearers; 4,, ambulance dogs; 5, draught dogs.

For all but the draught dogs French breeds are now preferred. They are mostly recruited from the region of the Beauce—good rustic shepherds that know all the secrets of the ground, and mountain dogs from the Pyrenees, used to roughing it over difficult country. These breeds are about the only ones that continue effective through all the transformations that the first line of defense undergoes. To get the most out of them it is necessary to specialize them, the all-round war dog existing only in the imagination.

Stories have been told of dogs that have been taught to growl signals into a telephone and to ring bells on the approach of a cloud of suffocating gas. What the dog has really learned to do is sufficient without attributing to him fantastic attainments.

Dogs have carried messages between posts three miles apart, arriving infallibly at their destinations, and returning to the point of departure, fearless of shells and deaf to any appeals made to them en route. Not even the frequent upheaval of the ground over which they have once passed and the confusions of trails can put them off their course.

"To reach this degree of perfection," says the trainer, "one must take the greatest care to avoid even the appearance of brutality toward the pupil; the dog must never be frightened while he is learning his duties. The ambulance dog must seek, rather than trail, the wounded man and the regulations governing their use have been found to be deficient as their development has proceeded. The rules prescribed, for instance, that the dog must be taught to bring back the cap of the wounded man he has found. Wounded men, however, in a great many instances no longer have a cap when they are discovered; they may have a helmet with the jugular under the chin so that the dog cannot get it off. The intelligent dog, fortunately, when he has finished the training period understands what is wanted of him and that the bringing in of a cap is only a detail; in the absence of the regulation cap he seeks anything else belonging to the man he has found."

## IRISHMEN UPHOLD REVOLT IN DUBLIN

Continued from Page 1.

O'Donovan Rossa, widow of Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, read a poem.

Mr. Spellissy spoke first. At the start he referred to Sir Roger Casement as one of the purest, noblest-minded of Irishmen of this or any other time.

He then announced that "today we have the glorious news that the Irish Republic is won." Next came his references to Belgium, in the course of which the name of the little nation was hissed along with that of Redmond.

While Mr. Spellesy was speaking John Devoy entered. He was welcomed with a great roar of cheers, and waved his hands deprecatingly in response. Mr. Rooney, when introduced as Permanent Chairman, said that the meeting was "an American meeting held by American citizens for the defense of American principles."

"This meeting," he added, "is American in its composition, American in its spirit, and American in its object. It is safe to say that there is not a man or a women within the sound of my voice who does not put his or her American allegiance first in all things. The revolution in Ireland, to indorse which we meet, has our unqualified indorsement and we wish it Godspeed. When did revolution against tyranny become un-American or un-Irish?"

Mr. Rooney started a new outburst when he characterized John Redmond as "the false shepherd of Ireland," whose sentiments are "echoed by his handful of followers in this country," men, he added, who were false to America as well as to Ireland. He referred to Remond's "colossal impudence" and said that he had exerted all his power to deliver the Irish men of fighting age to the recruiting sergeants of England. He also called Mr. Redmond "a slave-buying politician," whereupon from all parts of the theatre came the cry "he is a traitor."

**Don't Want Nation in War.**

"There is no divided allegiance here," said Mr. Rooney, "and we solemnly warn those tories in America and abroad that we adhere to Washington's advice that America must have no entangling alliances, and that we do not want this country dragged into the war to support a half-defeated England."

"You mean a vile, defeated England!" a man with a German accent shouted, and the crowd roared its approval of the correction.

"I wonder who will control the sea when this war is over?" asked Mr. Rooney.

"Germany!" came the answer from various parts of the hall.

"We indorse, bless, and wish for success for the Irish revolution," was Mr. Rooney's concluding utterance.

The Rev. Father O'Donnell spoke next.

"This has been a great week for Irishmen to live through," said Father O'Donnell. "It has been a week that we have hoped for and have waited for, and now our brothers at home are trying to accomplish the things we have prayed for. God strengthen their arms and God multiply the sons of Ireland."

It was at this point in the meeting that the torpedoing of the Lusitania was referred to as the sinking of "a munition ship," and applause followed. A German who sat in row C was heard to remark to the man in the next seat to him that he "hoped they sink a lot more." One man wanted to know if anybody expected a protest over the sinking of "the ship that was taking arms and ammunition to our brothers and sisters in Ireland."

John Devoy was the next speaker. Everybody expected him to say something in line with his writings in The Gaelic American. But he disappointed them. He read what he had to say, and carefully avoided making any allusions to the Wilson Administration.

**Devoy Tells of Death Threat.**

He said he had been receiving many threatening letters recently, in one of which he was threatened with assassination. These letters, he said, came from "cowardly Englishmen posing as Irishmen."

"One of these English curs," he said, "tells me I am to be assassinated, and that this meeting will be broken up. I might add that there is a Coroner here ready to hold the inquest. The men who met in a little room and indorsed the treason of Redmond a few nights ago, where are those treasonable creatures? They represent no one, and dare not attempt to hold a public meeting anywhere in the United States."

Next Devoy denounced the newspapers of New York which have favored the cause of the Allies. Most of these newspapers, he said, were controlled by the British. In one of his frequent references to Redmond as a traitor, he said Redmond had no more right to speak for Ireland than Premier Asquith or David Lloyd George.

"John Redmond," he continued, "is himself responsible for this revolution. Ireland has been hoping and praying for German victory as the means of accomplishing her freedom."

Sir Roger Casement, said Mr. Devoy, had opposed the revolution at this time, but had been finally goaded by the English and American newspapers in going back to Ireland so as to be there when the blow for liberty was struck.

"I doubt if the British execute Roger Casement," he added, "for Germany has plenty of English officers, and I think if necessary Germany will take the proper action to restrain the cowardly, bloodthirsty Britishers. If I had my way they would execute two Englishmen for every Irishman killed, and John Redmond would be among the first.

"The effect of the revolution in Germany is perhaps more important than in any nation except perhaps the United States. The American people will not tolerate coercion, and, if they do attempt to, they will refuse to be coerced. If their rights as American citizens are attacked they will fight back every inch of the way."

John G. Moore, National Secretary of the Friends of Irish Freedom, spoke next. He said he had returned recently from Boston, where on Patriots' Day had been celebrated the "one hundred and first anniversary of Paul Revere's ride." Mr. Moore praised the Irish Revolution as an exhibition of unselfish patriotism, and when he commended The New York Evening Mail for its fairness, the crowd applauded, as it did again later when another speaker referred in similar terms to The New York American.

The resolutions were offered next. They were read by Father O'Mahoney and were as follows:

We, Irish residents of New York, in mass meeting assembled, acting within our rights as citizens, and with due respect for the Constitution and laws of the United States, pledge to the people of Ireland our earnest sympathy and support in the gallant struggle they are now waging against heavy odds and against the same enemy and for the same objects, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, which the fathers of this Republic achieved with the military help of another friendly nation in the American Revolution.

Remembering the splendid service of our race to the Republic in the Revolution, in the War of 1812, and in the civil war, when England was doing her utmost, short of actual hostilities, to dismember and destroy it, we appeal to the generous, broad-minded and liberty-loving American people to give to Ireland their active sympathy and moral support, and their strong condemnation of the ruthless reign of terrorism and massacre which England has already announced her determination to enforce in that country.

We affirm Ireland's right to a separate and distinct national existence, and we remind the American people that the freedom of the seas, which is necessary to the world's peaceful commerce, and to no nation more than to the United States, which is now controlled and restricted by England for her own selfish interests alone, can only be permanently secured by the independence of Ireland. We affirm that, freed from the blight of English rule, and the deliberate crippling of her industrial and economic life, which has prevailed for many centuries, and the continuance of which is provided for by express provision in the so-called "Home Rule bill," Ireland could support a population of 25,000,000 and become a thriving hive of industry, capable of maintaining her independence and defending her rights.

We thank the Government of Germany for extending to Ireland as far as the present military situation will permit, the same kind of aid as was rendered to the infant American Republic by France. We hope that aid will be enlarged so far as circumstances will permit, but Ireland will be recognized as a belligerent and an ally of the Central Powers, her civil and military rights asserted, and a place secured for her in the congress of the nations, which will settle the terms of peace. We have every confidence that by that time, no matter how her first attempt may end, Ireland will have made good her claim to such a status by successful military action.

We congratulate the Irish Volunteers on the magnificent display of gallantry and military skill they have displayed in the fighting in Dublin during the past week, and we call upon all Irishmen in the United States to join the Friends of Irish Freedom as the only practical means of expressing their sympathy and support for the struggle for freedom in the old land. If we in America act and work as the emergency demands, that struggle no matter what its vicissitudes in thee immediate future may be, can only have one ending—the writing of Robert Emmet's epitaph and Ireland's taking her place among the nations of the earth.

The Rev. Father William Livingston decried the use of the term "fool" as applied to the Irish Volunteers who had precipitated the trouble in Dublin.

"There are some people and newspapers," he said, "who can't see anything but insanity in an Irish rising for freedom. Do we denounce the men of the Confederate States nowadays as insane because they fought for what they thought was right? Does anybody apply the word 'idiot' to the Light Brigade which made the famous charge at Balaklava? And yet when an Irishman attempts to fight for his liberty he is called a fool."

**Sees Ireland as Our War Issue.**

The Rev. Father J. E. Sheehy of the Fathers of Mercy spoke against the tyranny which he declared the English Government had practiced against Ireland for seven centuries. He asserted there would be war some time between this nation and Great Britain unless Ireland were freed.

"England seems bound to keep her hand at Ireland's throat," said Father Sheehy, "and is unwilling to release her hold until her victim lies lifeless at her feet. If England continues much longer to deprive Ireland of her rights, the American spirit and love of justice and fair play will make Washington say, 'Thus far and no further,' and then England will be forced to give in to the demands of the Irish patriots or fight this Government."

Father Sheehy pleaded for union among Irishmen in their struggles, and warned them of the old pitfall of dissension into which they usually fell over any question. He brought a great laugh when he recited a comic song about the debate which is said to have once taken place in the Emerald Isle over the correct date of St. Patrick's birthday; how one faction insisted on celebrating the 9th and another the 8th of March, until a wise old priest had settled the matter by suggesting that the numbers of added and the two sides agree on the date of the 17th.

The Rev. Father James W. Power declared that the German was the highest type of civilization in the world today, and that as an Irish Catholic priest his sympathies lay with the Kaiser, so long as that pro-German feeling did not interfere with his sentiments of devotion for Erin. It was during Father Power's speech that the only disturbance arose.

A woman took exception to some of the priest's remarks about his sympathies and civilization, and called loudly that "a priest should talk of humanity." A veritable howl of anger greeted her words, and the house echoed with the cries of "Put her out!"

"The Friends of the cloth advised me," Father Power went on, "that it was highly improper for me to come here and talk in public, thus showing my sanction of that dark day in Dublin when blod was shed. But to me it was a bright and glorious day in the memory of coming nation.

"Those same friends asked me if I sympathized with the terrible Kaiser. But where should a priest sympathize—with England? Shade of King Henry VIII. and his daughter, Queen Bess forbid! Sympathize with Russia? Never!

**His Sympathies for France.**

"I do sympathize with glorious and gallant France, who would not, but she is at present crucified between two thieves, the British lion and the Russian bar, and though I feel sorry, yet she is paying the penalty of his own mistakes.

"No, we are not against France. But we are unalterably opposed to her Government. How can a priest sympathize with such a Government which has a head like Vivian? When several thousand people gathered in the Cathedral to ulay for peace, and telegraphed Viviani to send them his wishes, he in that dreadful and solemn hour, replied that France had torn the crucifix out of the schools.

"If my sympathy goes anywhere, it must go to the Kaiser. The highest ideals of civilization today are those of the German Empire, the glory of the Catholic Church ever since the days of Charlemagne. But my real and true sympathy goes nowhere but to Ireland."

There were several other speakers, the tenor of whose remarks was more or less the same. England forced on this country every action which the United States contemplated. It was agreed, the refrain being interluded with references to Redmond as a traitor, he being accused by the audience at various times with having a hand in various treasonable enterprises, as well as the capture of Sir Roger Casement.

The meeting was so unanimous in its sentiments that the presence of a dozen uniformed policemen and twice that many plain clothes men under Captain Underhill of the West Forty-seventh Street Station was hardly necessary.

**RESOLUTIONS IN NEWARK.**

**Irishmen Pledge Support to Revolt, Affirm Loyalty to America.**

About fifty Irishmen met in Iroquois Hall, Newark, yesterday afternoon and organized a branch of the Friends of Irish Freedom with Thomas F. Gaynor as President. A mass meeting will be held in the Turnbull Auditorium next Sunday, and various prominent Irishmen will be invited to speak. The resolutions adopted said in part:

"For years we have contributed our moral and financial support to Ireland, and it was willingly proffered. But we are now told, those of us who have the temerity to recall the horrors, murders, and tortures of the past, to let bygones be bygones and permit the Irish in Ireland to manage their own affairs without the so-called interference of Irishmen in this country.

"It would indeed in the present European crisis be a crime to sit complacently by with sealed lips and palsied tongues while the enemy of centuries bound our native land to the chariot of empire. The connection between Great Britain and Ireland is the curse of the Irish nation.

"The only Ireland acceptable to the Irish people in the United States of America is a free and independent government by Irishmen.

"As our first duty is to America, we insist that all American interests shall be preserved and safeguarded. All belligerents should be made to understand that the war must be carried on against enemies and not against neutrals."


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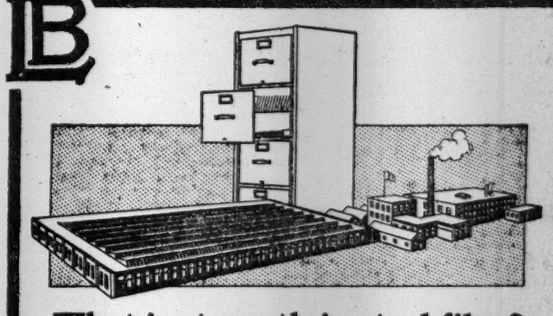

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# 'HANDS OFF' IN CHINA IS POLICY OF RUSSIA

### Neither Petrograd Nor Tokio Considers Action as Yuan Restores Republic.

### CONFERENCE BEFORE FIAT

### General's Vehement Insistence He Could Crush Rebels Is Overridden by Chief.

By MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, April 28, (via London, April 30.)—Regarding the lately circulated rumors about an approaching agreement or understanding between Russia and Japan looking toward the future control of China to the exclusion of other nations and a defiance of the "open door," the Foreign Ministry informs me that Japan and Russia, as allies, are constantly exchanging their views on questions of mutual importance, but that no formal agreement harmful to foreign interests is under consideration.

There is considerable activity here in trading on the Chinese Government loan.

PEKING, March 23. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Yuan Shih-kai definitely made up his mind the day before yesterday to abandon the monarchy, and yesterday the mandate that restored the republic was issued. The decision was reached at a conference in the palace attended by Hsu Shih-chang, General Tuan Chi-jui, Yang Shih-chi, and Tsao Ju-lin.

Hsu Shih-chang, who was formerly Secretary of State, resigned because of the monarchy, and on March 21 gave his consent to return to the Cabinet if the monarchy should be abandoned. General Tuan Chi-jui was Minister of War when the monarchical movement was instituted, and has now consented to return to the service of President Yuan Shih-kai as Chief of Staff. Yang Shih-chi is Under Secretary of the State Department, and Tsao Ju-lin is Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs.

After talking over the situation in the South with his advisers for some time, Yuan Shih-kai told them calmly, but firmly, that he had decided to terminate the monarchy. He then produced a rough draft of a mandate canceling the monarchy, which was prepared by Chang Yi-ling. This was passed about and read by all the men in the conference.

Hsu Shih-chang and Tuan Chi-jui pronounced the document satisfactory, and expressed their willingness to reenter Yuan Shih-kai's service and assist him in restoring peace.

**Yuan Rebukes Zealous General.**

Just as th econference was about to come to a close General Ni Shih-chang, the Military Governor of Anhui Province, arrived at the palace and was admitted to the conference. The General has been one of the enthusiastic monarchists, and when he was told of the decision to abandon the monarchical movement he vehemently declared his ability to crush the rebels who demanded its cancellation. Yuan Shih-kai interrupted the impassioned speech of the southern General, who was recently made a Duke under the new monarchy, and is reported to have said to him:

"I have considered with great care during the past two days and nights the question of canceling the monarchical régime, and I am convinced that the earlier the cancellation is effected, the better it will be for the people. Delay in settling the matter means the prolonging of strife, with woe and misery to the people and peril to the country. So it will be wise that you cease to hold your first views on the subject."

The General made no reply, and is supposed to be reconciled to the action of the President.

Military Governors of various provinces were responsible for Yuan Shih-kai's sudden decision. General Lung Chi-kuang, Military Governor of Canton, who has been unable to leave his bombproof home since January because of the strained conditions there, advised Yuan Shih-kai that he was doing all in his power to keep Kwang-Tung Province in submission, but did not feel that he would be able to hold the rebels in check much longer, unless relief were afforded by the cancellation of the monarchy.

**Forestalls Move of Governors.**

Five of the other Military Governors of China communicated with neighboring provinces in an effort to frame an unanimous appeal to Yuan Shih-kai for the abandonment of the monarchy. However, the Emperor-elect heard of this move, and his sudden renunciation of the throne came about before any joint appeal from the Military Governors reached him.

The more moderate newspapers discuss the situation temperately, and advise a compromise based on a satisfactory Constitution which will limit the powers of Yuan Shi-kai. Some of the newspapers in the treaty ports express the opinion that he is unquestionably the most effective leader in China, and that reforms can be brought about more speedily under his direction than through the efforts of an untried leader who might not win the confidence of the republic.

Other newspapers published in the treaty ports and free from Government influences comment upon the cancellation of the monarchy as a complete moral triumph for the revolutionists, and are unanimously of the opinion that the rebelling provinces are in a position to force Yuan Shih-kai to grant a really representative Government if, indeed, the rebels be willing to permit him to continue at the head of the Government.

The dailies controlled by foreigners predict the day is over when Yuan Shih-kai can run elections at will and direct the actions of legislative bodies after they have been assembled.

## NEW PORT READY TO OPEN.

### Petrograd Announces Railroad to Soroka Is Completed.

Announcement was made yesterday that the broad-gauge railroad from Petrograd to the new port of Soroka on the White Sea is open for traffic, and when the ice moves away vessels will be able to steam past Archangel and discharge their cargoes at the new port.

The first section of the railroad from Soroka to the Russian capital runs to Petrozavodsk, about 237 miles; from that point to Zvanka, a distance of 176 miles, and the third section from Zvanka west to Petrograd, is only 73 miles long.

Shipping men have been given to understand that the Archangel Railroad will be reserved this Summer entirely for war munitions consigned to the Government, and all commercial shipments for private firms will be handled at Soroka. Nearly 100 vessels of various tonnage are waiting in the ice in the White Sea to discharge cargoes.

## RUSSIANS WANT APOLOGY.

### Sinking of the Portugal May Hinder Red Cross Conference.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, April 28.—(Delayed.)—Russian delegates from the Red Cross have been invited to Stockholm by Prince William of Sweden for a conference with German delegates regarding war prisoners and other problems, but the Russian attendance, it is said, will depend on whether Germany previously apologizes for the sinking of the Russian hospital ship Portugal.

## RUSSIAN CANNON CAPTURED.

### Berlin Tells of Success Near Narocz Lake—Petrograd Denies It.

BERLIN, April 30, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The official report issued today says:

South of Narocz Lake last night four more Russian cannon and one machine gun were captured and eighty-three prisoners taken.

PETROGRAD, April 30, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

In the Riga region the enemy artillery concentrated its fire on Shlok and to the south of Dalen Island. The region of Zelbourg, northwest of Jacobstadt, was also subjected to an artillery fire. Artillery duels have taken place at many places on the Dvinsk front.

In the region west of Lake Narocz the fighting has diminished in intensity. We repulsed by our fire an enemy attempt to debouch from his entanglements north of Krevo.

North of Mouravitz, after heavy artillery preparation, the Austrians at dawn yesterday attacked our trenches forming the salient west of the village of Soyarka. They were held by a single company, which was compelled to retire. Our detachments then opened a violent artillery fire and counterattack, and by 1 o'clock, despite gusts of enemy fire, we recaptured the lost trenches with all of their surviving Magyar garrison, totaling twenty-two officers and over 600 men, who surrendered their arms.

The reconquered trenches were filled with dead or wounded Magyars. Our losses were four officers and 100 soldiers. We captured a great number of rifles and considerable munitions and other booty.

In the Caucasus region, near Diarbekr, we repulsed an offensive by Turkish advance guards.

## RUSSIAN WORKERS SEEK AID

### Petrograd Says They Were Brought to Rotterdam by Germans.

PETROGRAD, April 30.—Advices from Rotterdam, according to the Petrograd semi-official news agency, say that recently many claims for assistance have been made at the Consulate there by Russian workmen who had been brought by the Germans from Poland and Lithuania to work in Germans factories and collieries.

The Consulate gave them all necessary help, the statement adds.

## GREECE TO REMAIN NEUTRAL

### Will Not Heed Allies' Request to Carry Troops in Country.

ATHENS, April 30, (via London.)—Replying to the protest from Berlin against the transportation of Serbian soldiers over Greek railways, the Greek Government has informed Germany, says the Journal d'Athens, that the Cabinet recognizes such an act would be a violation of neutrality.

This action, the newspaper adds, followed a declaration from Germany that in the event of such transportation German aeroplanes would be obliged to bombard the railway and transport trains.

BERLIN, April 30, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Primier Skouloudis on repeating to the diplomatic representatives at Athens of the Entente Powers Greece's absolute and final refusal to allow the passage of Serbian troops through Greece, says a dispatch from the Hellenic capital to the Overseas News Agency, added that "the Greeks would prefer to blow up the railroad bridges and tunnels."

According to an Athens telegram to the Berliner Zeitung am Mittag, Lieutenant General Mahon, Commander of the British troops at Saloniki, requested an audience of King Constantine in order to discuss pending questions. The Greek Government, the dispatch says, sent a communication to the British Minister to the effect that his Majesty was not in a position to discuss with General Mahon military questions and still less diplomatic affairs.

## HAILS UNION WITH TURKEY.

### It Will Last Until Victory, German Lawmaker Says in Speech.

BERLIN, April 30, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Members of the Committee of Union and Progress in the Turkish Parliament gave a banquet last night in honor of a party of deputies from the German Reichstag, says a dispatch from Constantinople to the Overseas News Agency.

All the Turkish cabinet ministers, the German Ambassador to Turkey, Count Paul Wolff-Metternich, and the German professors at the University were present. Speeches were made by the German Ambassador and the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Count Friedrich von Westarp, a member of the Reichstag, in an interview expressed the thanks of the German delegation for the splendid reception accorded to it at Constantinople. The Overseas News Agency quotes him as saying:

"I am strongly impressed by the perfect collaboration of the Turkish Government and Parliament respecting the economic and cultured development, and with the firm connection between Turkey and Germany which will continue until the final common victory."

## CENSOR GERMAN LECTURE.

### Policeman Who Knows Language to Hear Talk in Schoolhouse.

*Special to The New York Times.*

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 30.—Chief Jacob Dunn will send two policemen, one of whom understands German, to the State Street school auditorium tomorrow evning to see that nothing is said in the lecture in German on East Prussia that is unfriendly to President Wilson, Congress, the United States, or the flag.

This precaution is to be taken because of the sensation created on Friday night at the patriotic exercises in the First Reformed school in honor of the "Public School and the Flag," when Colonel A. T. Holley insisted that no lectures in any other than the English language should be permitted in a public school. A resolution containing that sentiment was adopted and taken to the special meeting of the Board of Education last night.

The board decided that it was too late to cancel the permission granted to the German-American Alliance but decided to hold President Joseph Spiess responsible for anything offnsive that might be uttered, it so happening that Mr. Spiess is also a member of the board.

The board further determined that until peace is declared in Europe no school building shall be rented for pro-German, pro-French, or any other "pro" meetings.

The lecture in German is to be delivered by Dr. Eugen Kuehneman, formerly exchange professor in Howard University. The addresses in English are to be made by George Sylvester Viereck, editor of the "Fatherland," and Dr. Emanuel Baruch of New York.

The meeting is backed by many of Bergen County's leading German-American families and a big audience is expected.

German Alliance officers created feeling recently by issuing a circular letter attacking Congressman A. C. Hart of Hackensack, for his stand, backing up President Wilson.

## GIVE VON DER GOLTZ CREDIT.

### Fall of Kut Due to General Now Dead, German Papers Say.

AMSTERDAM, April 30. — German newspapers attribute the fall of Kut-el-Amara, says a telegram from Berlin, to the preparations made by the late Field Marshal von der Goltz, who died at the Turkish headquarters on April 19.

The Vossische Zeitung considers the surrender of Kut-el-Amara the heaviest blow so far struck against England. Other newspapers write in a similar vein.

# BRITISH CENSORSHIP STIRS PROTEST HERE

### Merchants' Association Asks State Department to Take Action Looking to Relief.

### TYPICAL ANNOYANCES CITED

### Steady Increase Seen in Number of Letters Unreasonably Delayed or Never Delivered.

Great Britain's censorship of the mails in so far as it affects neutral or "true" correspondence is "unreasonable," the Merchants' Association contends in a protest to the State Department on behalf of the business interests of New York. In urging the Government to insist upon a speedy settlement of this controversy the association requests that emphasis be laid upon certain conditions that have developed and to consider the suggestion of sending a special emissary to Great Britain charged with the task of personally presenting the importance of the subject to the proper authorities.

The communication from the Merchants' Association, signed by Secretary S. C. Mead, addressed to Frank Polk, Counselor of the Department of State, disclaims any desire to raise a question concerning "Great Britain's rights under international law to exercise a strict and vigorous censorship over all mails coming within its domain," but bases the complaint entirely on the ground of delay and loss in the censorship of purely commercial correspondence.

"Complaints regarding British interference with first-class mail originating in or destined for the United States continue to reach the Merchants' Association of New York," Secretary Mead wrote to the State Department. "These come from firms doing business with houses in neutral countries as well as with houses in countries at war with Great Britain, and relate entirely to purely commercial correspondence.

"Most of the domestic firms protesting against the unwarranted activities of British censors do not overlook the fact that the Government of the United States has already taken up this matter through diplomatic channels, and that the solution of the whole question is therefore pending; nor do they overlook the fact that the Government of Great Britain may well be within its rights under international law in exercising a strict and vigorous censorship over all mails coming within its domain. Inasmuch, however, as the diplomatic discussion of this subject must proceed slowly, the Merchants' Association believes that certain important phases of the matter and the immediate and temporary remedies proposed therefor should be brought to the attention of the Department of State.

"Most of the houses making these complaints concede willingly that the Government of Great Britain probably has the right to delay and withhold from delivery all mail which is not neutral or 'true' corespondence. In a recent communication to our Government Great Britain set forth the fact that her officials have heretofore made every effort to avoid delay or interference with proper correspondence.

"Certainly correspondence dealing solely and entirely with unobjectionable commercial matters and with transactions for unquestionably non-contraband goods would be included as 'true' and proper correspondence. Unfortunately, the experience of a large number of American houses is that, howsoever well-intentioned British censors are in regard to the prompt movement of neutral business correspondence, the fact remains that such letters passing under British censorship fail to reach their destination within a reasonable time, if at all, in constantly increasing numbers."

Citing a list of complaints of firms in detail the protest continues:

"We quote the above as typical of the experience now undergone by a large number of American firms. Doubtless the Department of State has reports and complaints of many similar cases in its own files.

"Moreover, according to recent announcements in the press, the Government of Great Britain contemplates and has already put into partial operation a further tightening of its censorship upon all correspondence passing its scrutiny. We are led to believe, therefore, not only that no relief is to be expected at present, but even that conditions may rapidly become worse unless vigorous, though friendly, protest is made to Great Britain on this subject."

Five special conditions, called to the attention of the State Department by the association for consideration in further diplomatic negotiations, include objection to holding mail back for eleven weeks, withholding or destroying either the originals or one of the copies of letters forwarded in the original with duplicates and triplicates, while the other or others were passed freely by the censor, "indicating the lack of a clear-cut and uniform system of censorship as now conducted."

## 300,000 CANADIANS IN ARMY.

### Ontario Parliament Leader Tells of Dominion's War Contribution.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 30.—At the National Missionary Congress today N. W. Rowell, K. C., Liberal leader in the Parliament of Ontario, and Bishop Lloyd of the Episcopal Church were the principal speakers. The subject was "Enlistment, Prayer, and Witness as a Basis for Effective Lay Service." "Enlistment" was Mr. Rowell's particular theme, and Canada's share in the world war gave him many illustrations.

To show just what enlistment means, Mr. Rowell gave a vivid account of Canada's contribution of men to the allied armies in Europe.

Already 300,000 Canadians have enlisted, he said, which in the same proportion would mean 3,750,000 for the United States, and yet Canada's aim was 500,000 men.

Mr. Rowell said every able-bodied man between 18 and 45 was subject to military duty, but the strength of the army lay only in those who enlisted for actual service. The membership of our churches said Mr. Rowell, is too largely like those liable to military duty rather than like those who have actually enlisted.

## MORE CANADIANS ARRIVE.

### Troopships Reach England with 3,000 Officers and Men.

OTTAWA, April 30.—It was officially announced tonight that the troopships Scandinavian, which sailed from Canada on April 17, and the Missanable, which sailed on April 18, had arrived safely in England with nearly 3,000 oficers and men.

## VERONA RAID CHECKED.

### Italy Reports Driving Off Austrian Aircraft.

ROME, April 30, (via London.)—The official statement issued from General Headquarters today reads:

Between the Giudicaria and Sugana Valleys there were artillery activity and aerial reconnaissances. Enemy aeroplanes aiming at Verona were repulsed by our anti-aircraft artillery and pursuit aeroplanes.

On the night of April 23, in the Upper Cordevole, the enemy renewed his attacks against our positions on Col di Lana, but was repulsed, after a violent hand-to-hand struggle, with heavy losses.

On the Middle Isonzo and on the Carso there were artillery duels. Many aeroplanes shelled villages on the Lower Isonzo. Three were seen [illegible]

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# WARNS GERMANS AGAINST OPTIMISM

Continued from Page 1.

for Mr. Gerard, when he has an important communication of some length to cable to the department to send a short dispatch reporting that the longer communication has been or is about to be filed. But even the usual preliminary message has not been received. Government officials are much interested in knowing what the Kaisr said to the Ambassador, but they are in the dark on the subject. The only information they have in this connection was contained in a brief cablegram from Mr. Gerard in which he said that the Kaiser had summoned him to Grand Headquarters, but that the reason for the summons had not been given.

**Dernburg Counsels Caution.**

BERLIN, April 30, (via London.)—"Germany's course must not be dictated by temporary tactical advantages, but rather by the exigencies of the entire situation, military and naval," declares Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former Secretary for the Colonies, in a long article in the Tageblatt, entitled "Germany and America."

Dr. Dernburg's editorial is distinctly friendly, conciliatory, and hopeful. He concludes:

"It is to be hoped that an understanding will be reached which will conserve our national dignity and whereby we may retain our relations with the United States without having to lessen the force of our activity."

Dr. Dernburg declares that in making the decision Germany must take into consideration her relations with all neutrals, the effect of the entrance of a new and powerful enemy, the conditions respecting food and raw material in Germany, and the possibility of attaining peace.

"It must be determined what concessions will ward off the threatening American danger," he continues, "and how far our prospects of defeating our enemies might be lessened thereby. Briefly, our entire situation must be weighed in the balance. We must let neither national sensitiveness nor a super-feeling of honor govern us, and if we feel strong enough to achieve victory even if we make certain concessions, then we may make them without forfeiting our self-respect."

**Points to Wilson's Strength.**

Dr. Dernburg calls attention to the support of President Wilson by all parties and declares that the President bases his entire case on the Lusitania, Arabic, and Sussex, passenger ships torpedoed without warning, not on countless other cases in which attempted flight or resistance justified the submarine commander in torpedoing.

The Sussex, declares Dr. Dernburg, was torpedoed contrary to assurances given by the German Government, and the proof adduced at least admits the possibility that the American claims that Germany is responsible may be well grounded, although the representations to America show that it may have been due to a mistake by the commander, rather than to bad intent.

The writer says that the present is not time to discuss America's earnestness or her disposition "to place Germany upon a tall moral horse." He adds:

"The point today is that America is convinced of the justice of her demands. That nation has been seized with an explosive sentiment only paralleled by her feeling prior to the Spanish war."

Aside from the Von Reventlow article in the Tages Zeitung, the Boersen Zeitung is the only other paper to discuss the America situation. It warns the public against too great optimism, although admitting that Ambassador Gerard's trip to headquarters is a favorable omen. From his trip, the paper declares, the public has drawn the conclusion that Germany unquestionably is coming to an absolute understanding, and adds that such premature conclusions, it should be known, are not without danger.

**Warns Against Optimism.**

"It appears," continues the paper, "as if a considerable part of the public regards the matter with too rosy a view and as if the German Government alone could regulate affairs. The only conclusion to be drawn from the conference at Headquarters is that Germany is endeavoring to find a way to reach an understanding, for good will on the part of the German Government to avoid a conflict with America is not lacking, and it would be foolish not to do everything possible to prevent difficulties."

In answer to those who maintain that a breach or war with the United States should only be welcomed by Germany, The Boersen Zeitung earnstly warns its readers not to forget the far-reaching importance commercially of a German-American war, which would mean a breach not only for the period of the war, but for years to come. It concludes:

"Befitting the seriousness of the situation, the deliberations are continuing at headquarters, the result of which will be judged by history. We do not know what is thought at Washington, or whether there are preconceived opinions there. If Washington, after all that has occurred, wants a breach, then we want it also, but only then."

The Tages Zeitung prints prominently dispatches from the United States concerning "anti-breach" movements, and a telegrapm of protest to the Senate. Count von Reventlow draws therefrom inspiration for renewed reiteration that Germany must not under any circumstances recede one inch from its previous position.

## WOULD SINK ALL FOOD SHIPS

### Submarine Commander Bares Germany's Plan to a Sea Captain.

ROTTERDAM, April 30.—The Captain of the Dutch ship Berkelstrom, which was sunk in the North Sea April 23 by a German submarine, is quoted by the Nieuw Rotterdamsche Courant as declaring that the commander of the submarine told him the Germans intended to sink all ships of every nationality carrying food to England.

# *SAYS IGEL DOCUMENTS ALARM WASHINGTON*

### *Providence Journal Hears Their Contents Present a Grave Problem to Officials.*

*Special to The New York Times.*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 30.—The Journal will say tomorrow morning:

"President Wilson and Secretary Lansing are greatly concerned over the revelations discovered by a careful reading of the papers seized from Wolf von Igel in the office of Captain von Papen. By reason of this seizure and the fact that they are compelled to take cognizance of the contents of such documents, they are face to face with a situation which, in effect if not in character, is quite as serious as that produced by Germany's submarine warfare.

"The belief is general that the demand by Count von Bernstorff for the return of these documents was made with full knowledge that their character was such as to make compliance with his request impossible, and that this demand was put forth simply in order to create a condition which might be used to force a break in relations before the break on the submarine question if the latter seems to be inevitable.

"The Journal understands from a responsible source that these documents, in addition to the proofs they present of the Wreeland Canal plot, the guilt of Captain von Papen, Hans Tauscher, and many other men whose names have not yet been made public, also seriously involve officials of the German Government at Berlin in a complete prior knowledge of the Welland Canal plot and of many other plots and conspiracies equally serious in character.

"The papers show a personal connection between von Papen and other German agents with the explosion in the du Pont powder plant, in which over thirty workmen lost their lives. They disclose the complete story of plots to wreck munition-carrying steamships by internal explosions, plots to set fire to docks and freight houses, and other conspiracies, in adition to that at the du Pont plant, to blow up munitions factories.

"It is declared also that one of the most serious discoveries that has been made is that the cumulative evidence of these papers presents the inevitable conclusion that full details have been planned for over a year for the destruction not only of Government buildings in Canada, but in the United States as well.

"For diplomatic reasons certain representatives of the Government have permitted it to be understood that the von Igel documents were not of supreme importance. The facts, however, are as stated, and it is understood that even if the terms of our demands concerning submarines are satisfactorily met by the German Government, there will still remain a cause for an immediate break by reason of the revelations contained in these von Igel papers.

"Certain members of the Cabinet are firmly convinced that if there is to be a break, Germany will prefer it to come in connection with these von Igel documents, and will use every effort to that end. On the other hand, it is declared that the authorities in Washington would infinitely prefer, if a break should be inevitable, that it come only through the submarine controversy, which places us sharply in the forefront of a humanitarian cause, rther than through the seizure of these documents, concerning the validity of such selaure many and intricate legal points can be raised.

"The Journal's authority declares that the Government refrained from seizing the papers for several weeks after it knew of their existence and until the very day when von Igel had removed them all from the safe for transmission to the embassy at Washington. The action was taken at that time in order to prevent the necessity of breaking open the safe, which is embassy property, purchased with eGrman money.

"When the papers were seized they were almost all scattered about the floor of the office in a large number of different boxes, each box being devoted to a separate plot."

# *DOUBLE U. S. GUARD ON WAR POWER SHIPS*

### *Armed Men Put On Duty to Prevent Plots in Harbor—Strict Watch On Outgoing Craft.*

Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, has organized a new corps of armed guards for duty on the steamship piers in the harbor. All of the members have received military training either in the regular army or the militia. They have been selected from a "Preparedness Corps" of Customs Inspectors, which has 100 members and will be increased from time to time.

Two of the new guards, armed with automatic pistols, were on duty yesterday at each pier where ships of belligerent nations tie up in Hoboken, Jersey City, South Brooklyn, and the waterfronts of the North and East Rivers. These men were on watch in addition to the regular Customs guards who have been doing duty at the piers since the neutrality squad was established, in October, 1914.

The extra guards have been appointed for a double purpose. They will make inspections of the steamships belonging to belligerent nations, to see that the neutrality laws are not being violated, and will examine the credentials of all persons visiting those vessels.

In addition, the armed guards will take care to prevent any spies or cranks from attempting to destroy the steamships lying at the piers from the shore ends. The pierheads will be watched by patrol boats and motor launches, under the direction of the Collector of the Port.

The torpedo-boat destroyers and coast-guard cutters on duty at the Narrows and above Hell Gate will keep strict watch that no vessel passes out by day or night without hoisting her colors and satisfying the officer on duty as to her papers in case of suspicion.

WASHINGTON

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Pennsylvania R. R.

82

What is the tax on bequeathed property?

AFTER a will has been offered for probate in the Surrogate's Court, the executor must prepare a sworn statement of the estate's assets and liabilities. This statement goes to the State Comptroller. It is for the purpose of determining the State Inheritance Tax.

This is a tax upon the right to receive benefits under a will. It is assessed upon each separate bequest and not upon the estate as a whole.

Everyone who contemplates making a will should know in advance what this tax amounts to.

The tax on bequests to father, mother, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, wife of a son or husband of a daughter, or any lineal descendant, is as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First $ | 5,000 (Exempt) | | |
| Next $ | 50,000 | 1% Tax $ | 500 |
| do. $ | 250,000 | 2% " $ | 5,000 |
| do. $ | 1,000,000 | 3% " $ | 30,000 |
| All above $1,305,000 | | 4% | |

Tax on transfer to any person or corporation other than those above enumerated: (Religious, charitable and educational corporations are exempt.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First $ | 1,000 (Exempt) | | |
| Next $ | 50,000 | 5% Tax $ | 2,500 |
| do. $ | 250,000 | 6% " $ | 15,000 |
| do. $ | 1,000,000 | 7% " $ | 70,000 |
| All above $1,301,000 | | 8% | |

Mr. Warren, our Trust Officer at our 60 Broadway Office, or one of his associates, is always glad to give any information at his command in regard to the executorship of wills.

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# BIG BROTHER'S HELP THE BAD BOY'S HOPE

### Two Thousand Applaud Pleas for the Personal Touch to Save Youth Started Wrong.

### ALL FAITHS JOIN THE WORK

### Theatrefull of People Pledged to Take Moral Responsibility for One Boy or Girl Each.

Representatives of many religious faiths told 2,000 persons at the Casino Theatre last night of the work of the Big Brothers and Big Sisters. Jew and Gentile, Catholic and Protestant joined in the appeal for the personal touch in dealing with children.

"There is too much moral vivisection in the present treatment of the bad boy," said Father Thomas J. Lynch, speaking for Cardinal Farley, and that sentiment gave the lead to all the speakers.

"This is an epoch-making night in the history of New York City," continued Father Lynch, "for New York needs some great care for its boys and girls, and the Big Brothers and Big Sisters give that care. The Catholics have not been foremost in such work, but the day has come in New York City when the Catholic layman and woman must come forward and, man for man and woman for woman, get into this work for the children."

Rabbi J. L. Magnes made an eloquent appeal for the Big Brothers and Big Sisters.

"What can be more noble than to hold in your care the soul of a growing human being?" he asked. "It is as though you held a tender plant which to touch wrongly is to blight.

"In this day of cold efficiency—efficiency in business, efficiency in charity—it is a miserable small justice our great organized charities do. The personal touch is absent. It can't be put into a scientific system, it is not Gentile, not Jewish—it is human.

"Being a Big Brother or a Big Sister is doing some little good to some little person."

Bishop David H. Greer said that New York City was the best city in the world.

"There is a great storage battery of kindness in New York," he said. "Thousands are ready to do good if they have the opportunity, and this great, happy, growing movement gives them the opportunity. I like this thing because it is the natural human way of doing good. Then it is the economical way, for the city could save millions it spends for the care of children in institutions if there were more Big Brothers and Big Sisters.

"Not by social machinery are bad boys to be made good boys, but by the warm, personal touch in life."

The mention of the name of Thomas Mott Osborne, former Warden of Sing Sing, brought prolonged applause.

"This is the kind of reform a brave and true man, Thomas Mott Osborne, is trying to effect at Sing Sing," said the Bishop. "His task is hard because he deals with adults. Our task is easier, but none the less noble, because we have the tender boys and girls to help."

Ernest K. Coulter, Chairman of the Big Brothers and Big Sisters Co-operative Committee, presided and told of the growth of the movement in a few years until it had embraced ninety-six cities.

At the close of the meeting practically every one in the audience signed a card joining the Big Brothers and Big Sisters, and pledging personal interest in at least one boy or girl who needed help.

Among the other speakers were John Clyde Oswald, Mrs. Ralph Helmer, President of Queens Borough Big Sisters; Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Director Big Sisters; Cornelius F. Collins, President Catholic Big Brothers; Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, Director Jewish Big Sisters; Judge Robert J. Wilkin of the Children's Court of Brooklyn, President Brooklyn Juvenile Probation Association; Mrs. H. Gloster Armstrong of the Catholic Ladies Children's Court Committee; Alexander H. Kamirsky, General Secretary Jewish Big Brothers, and Eugene Kinckle Jones of the Colored Big Brothers.

## PENROSE FOR ROOSEVELT?

### Reported That Senator Will Support Colonel After Knox.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—Governor Brumbaugh's candidacy for the Republican Presidential nomination has collapsed under opposition from Senator Penrose. The Governor virtually abandoned this ambition in a speech at Altoona last night, when he declared that he was not a candidate for any office.

Senator Penrose controls the situation and will head the State's delegation to Chicago. There, it is said, he will present for the nomination the name of Philander C. Knox as the choice of Pennsylvania.

There is considerable Roosevelt sentiment among the rank and file of voters in the State, but so far among the leaders the Colonel has not figured seriously. While Mr. Penrose has not expressed himself in regard to Mr. Roosevelt, it is reported that after the Senator has launched the Knox favorite-son proposal at Chicago he will be found fighting shoulder to shoulder with Colonel Roosevelt to land the nomination for the man he fought so bitterly in 1912.

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# ASSAULTS ON FLAG IN THE LABOR FORUM

### Free Speech Abused in Washington Irving High School, Principal Says.

### OTHERS BESIDE MAURER

### Stewart Browne Tells Public Interest League of Affidavits of Treasonable Utterances.

The use and abuse of free speech in public formus was discussed last night at the dinner of the Public Interest League, which was held in the Café Boulevard. Dr. H. Curtis Holbrook presided, and those who spoke on the various phases of the subject included Edward Cornell Zabriskie, Principal of the Washington Irving High School; John Martin, a member of the Board of Education; Stewart Browne, President of the United Real Estate Owners' Association; Professor William M. Sloane of Columbia, and Professor James M. Kieran of Hunter College.

Commissioner John Martin declared that there had been no evidence to support the contention of a reporter that James Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, had said "to hell with the flag" at a recent meeting in the Washington Irving High School. He admitted that there had been some disturbances in the Labor Forum conducted in this school, but asserted that it was the only instance in all of the schools where such gatherings were held.

Stewart Browne took issue with Mr. Martin, declaring that he had evidence that the newspaper reports of Maurer's treasonable utterances were correct.

"Three persons have made affidavits in my office in which they swear that the language quoted was used and that their testimony was refused by the whitewashing committee," Mr. Browne said. "I also know that the reporter insisted that what he had written was true."

"Patriotic citizens must view with grave concern and mixed felings of regret the recent pronouncement from meetings of the Labor Forum couched in terms of disrespect to fundamental American institutions and of disloyalty to the symbol of all that every citizen hold dear," said Principal Zabriskie, amid great applause. "There has come from that Forum utterances of a loose, inflammatory and unpatriotic nature, appealing to class hatred and bidding defiance to law and order. The net result has been detrimental to the public good and most unfortunate to the educational influence of the institution."

Principal Zabriskie said circulars on birth control had been distributed at one meeting, a moving picture tending to engender class hatred had been shown at another, and a revolution had been urged by a speaker who opposed the present educational system at a third gathering. A poem in which disrespect of the flag and in laudation of the symbol of anarchy, written by a Western murderer, was read at one of the meetings, he added. He cited other instances where unpatriotic utterances had been made.

Professor Sloane, in his address on some of the present-day tendencies of Socialism, answered the charge recently made that Columbia was the centre of radicalism among colleges. He said that, while it was true that there were radicals of every complexion among the students, yet he believed that if the country was endangered all of them would rise to aid in defending it. In discussing the nationality of the radical element Professor Sloans said:

"As much as I love and respect the Jews, I am forced to admit that they constitute the largest number. The Jew has no country except by acretion. He has been accustomed to cry out against Governments because he has been treated with injustice."

Among those who attended the dinner were Miss Alice Hill Chittendan, Mrs. John Church, Mrs. Robert Olyphant, Mr. and Mrs. George Wheelock, Mr. and Mrs. William Allen Bartlett and General and Mrs. Nelson A. Henry.

## WAR RELICS FOR WAR AID.

### Rings and Other Devices Made by French Soldiers for Sale.

An exhibition and sale of articles made by French soldiers and Polish and French women has been opened at 330 Fifth Avenue, under the auspices of the American Girls' Aid, of which Miss Gladys Hollingsworth is the Chairman. This organization has helped more than 200,000 French and Belgian refugees, besides assisting 5,750 destitute mothers, according to Miss Hollingsworth.

Among the articles on view is a collection of rings made by the soldiers from cartridge shells. Many of the rings have been set with bits of glass from the famous windows of the Rheims Cathedral, which was shelled by the Germans. Some of the shells have been fashioned into penholders.

Autographed handbags made from the gloves of celebrities have been contributed by the Frenchwomen. Among those whose signatures appear are General Joffre, Rodin, the sculptor; Cecile Sorel, Mr. Battaille, Marthe Chenal, and Arthur Meyer. Laces and lingerie made by the peasant women, many of whom are more than 0 years old, are in the sale.

## NORWAY'S DEFENSE FUNDS.

### Secret and Public Budgets for Army and Navy 14,611,200 Kroner.

CHRISTIANIA, April 30.—The Council of State has decided to divide the estimates for the army and navy into public and private budgets.

The amount proposed for the army in the secret estimates is 12,282,400 kroner, as compared with 1,200,300 in the public estimates. The secret estimates for the navy are 2,328,800 kroner and the private, 800,472.

### Fund for Jewish War Sufferers.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—A sacred concert held tonight in the Metropolitan Opera House under the auspices of the People's Relief Committee netted the Fund for Jewish War Sufferers several hundred dollars. The concert served as a memorial of I. L. Peretz, the noted Jewish poet.

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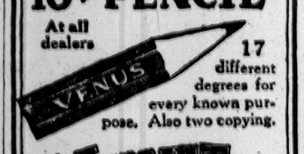


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# 2 BIG BUSES CRASH INTO A FIRE ENGINE

### Forty Persons Hurled About and Some Injured as Heavy Autos Collide in Fifth Avenue.

### BOY KILLED; MANY INJURED

### Cars Hit Bicycles, Motor Cycles, Baby Carriages, Street Cars, Persons Afoot, and Other Autos.

One child was killed and more than a score of persons were injured in automobile accidents in and about New York City yesterday.

When a fire engine and two Fifth Avenue buses collided at Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, about forty persons were severaly jarred. The quick action of the three chauffeurs probably prevented loss of life. The fire engine was driven by Charles Morris, from the house of Engine Company 1, in West Twenty-ninth Street. With sireen and whistle blowing the heavy machine turned north into Fifth Avenue and struck a crowded bus, driven by Joseph Coffee of 523 West 133d Street, head on. Both cars were stopped by the crash, the bumpers of both were smashed and the passengers on the bus thrown about by the impact. Before John Dolan, chauffeur of another bus, could stop, he was upon the first bus. He swerved sharply and plunged into the side of the engine. Mrs. John Hayes of 168 West Ninety-sixth Street, on the second bus, complained of an injury to her back, but refused medical aid. The engine then went on its way to the fire which proved to be small.

Joseph Grunka, 5 years old, 109 Orchard Street, was killed when he was struck yesterday afternoon at Delancey and Orchard Streets, by an automobile driven by Meyer Dorfine, 247 Ellery Street. Patrolman Hasler, who witnessed the accident, took the boy in his arms and held him until an ambulance from Gouverneur Hospital arrived, when Dr. Neeland said the child was dead. The police said the accident was unavoidable and Dorfine was not arrested.

A half hour later Patrolman Hasler saw an automobile driven by Gus Rushman, a chauffeur, run down Aaron Kapner, 6 years old, 102 Canton Street, in front of his home. The child's foot was crushed.

Joseph Ceechole, 10 years old, 9 Delancey Street, was struck by an automobile in front of his home yesterday, last night and received slight injuries.

Louis Cohen of 46 East 111th Street was riding a bicycle at Fifth Avenue and 114th Street when he collided with an automobile driven by Patrick Kelleher, 103 West 125th Street. He was taken home badly bruised. Edward Schoenfield, 523 West 133rd Street was knocked from his bicycle at Fifth Avenue and 133rd Street by an automobile driven by Marcus Bischoff, 480 Central Park West. He was taken to Sinai Hospital suffering from internal injuries.

Fannie Wagenfield, 225 West 110th Street, was pushing a baby carriage at Lenox Avenue and 110th Street when she was knocked down by an automobile. She was not taken home. The baby was uninjured.

Emma Dalton, 235 West 132d Street, was knocked down by a nautomobile at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. Robert Baldrain, 5 years old, 650 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, was struck by a car in front of his home, and taken to Lincoln Hospital.

In trying to avoid striking another automobile, John Calella, 311 Pleasant Avenue, drove his car into a telegraph pole at Willis Avenue and 142d Street, the Bronx. He received lacerations of the chin when his head struck the steering wheel.

Max Robinwitz, 466 East 172d Street, was struck by an auto van while riding a bicycle at Washington Avenue and 169th Street, the Bronx. Napoleon Irby, the chauffeur, was arrested, and Robinwitz was taken to Lebanon Hospital suffering from a crushed left foot and broken right leg.

To avoid running down an aged man who stepped in front of his car, Henry Krundeck, 1,391 Croton Avenue, the Bronx, yesterday afternoon turned his automobile so sharply that it ran into a trolley car at Main Street and Warburton Avenue, Hastings. In the smash and bile were Kundreck's wife, mother, Mrs. Bertha Krundeck, and his 4-year-old son. The elder woman was thrown from the car, landing on her head. She was taken to St. John's Hospital, Yonkers, where her condition is critical. Young Kundreck was cut about the face, and Mr. and Mrs. Kundreck were painfully bruised. None of the passengers of the trolley car was seriously hurt, but several received minor cuts from flying glass.

According to members of the Police Traffic Squad there was a record number of automobiles crossing the Queensboro Bridge. Because of the congestion, there were several accidents. Thomas Walsh, 335 Hamilton Avenue, Long Island City, was struck by an automobile on the Vernon Avenue Viaduct and taken to St. John's Hospital suffering from cuts and bruises.

George Collupa, 615 East Seventeenth Street, Long Island City, was knocked unconscious when his motor cycle ran into another ridden by Abton Kneer, 416 Vandevanter Avenue, Long Island City, in Astoria. Coluppa was taken to St. John's Hospital in a serious condition.

## CALL SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

### Peace Conditions to be Discussed at an International Conference.

THE HAGUE, April 30, (via London.)—The International Socialist Bureau has issued a manifesto calling a meeting of Social Democrats and labor delegates from neutral countries for June 26. The date was fixed at the request of Socialists of the Argentine Republic. The object is to discuss peace conditions which will make war impossible in the future. The manifesto says:

"Peace must not be dictated by Governments alone, and secret diplomacy must be resisted with redoubled force, inasmuch as the bases for peace will determine for all time the political, national, and social lives of millions. The war has caused serious dissensions in the Socialist ranks, but because it becomes clearer every day that capitalism has been strengthened by the war, it has become necessary to liberal workers for the proletariat of all races to unite."

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# PRESIDENT GETS SCOTT'S REPORT

Continued from Page 1.

time next Fall if present plans are carried out.

Obregon, it can be stated on excellent authority, presented no ultimatum at yesterday's conference. But he presented the "proposal" that the American trops withdraw, and it is believed Generals Scott and Funston will have much difficulty in inducing him to recede from that position.

General Obregon's request will not be complied with as originally made in the opinion of an American here who is probably closer to General Scott than any one else on the border.

According to this man, General Obregon lost no time in making his request for the withdrawal of the troops, and General Scott forwarded the request to Washington as it was made after conditions were discussed. One of the points raised at the conference was the feeling of the residents of the border States and the possibilities of another Columbus raid being made at some point along the boundary which would precipitate matters and cause a situation which the United States would find difficulty in controlling.

**Expects Prompt Decision.**

"There will be no further conference until the message is uncoded and the President has digested it fully," this American declared this evening. "I would not be surprised to see the matter go before the Cabinet at its meeting Tuesday before final instructions are given to General Scott. I do not look for a long conference. What I expect is that, with the delivery of the President's instructions to General Scott and their transmission to General Obregon, the conference will end. What the outcome of the conference will be no one can anticipate at the present time, although I do not believe that the President will instruct General Scott to consent to the withdrawal of the troops at the present time. It will be stated to General Obregon, I believe, that the mission of the troops in running down the bandits has not been completed, and that until this can be accomplished the troops will not be brought out.

"One of the strong points presented to General Obregon is the danger of another raid across the border by Villa or some other bandit leader. Should this occur the Americans on the border could not be restrained from invading Mexico in pursuit of the bandits, and there would not be sufficient American troops on the border to prevent such a raid. This raid, it was urged, would result in active intervention, for it would mean a clash with Carranza troops, and this would be the flame which would cause the conflagration.

"Unless the conference breaks off abruptly I believe that an agreement will be reached, carrying a time clause within which the United States troops will agree to withdraw from Mexico. This will give General Obregon a chance to announce to the Mexican people that the American Government has agreed to withdraw and will justify his course. The condition of withdrawal—the elimination of the bandits by American and Carranza troops—will justify the American troops in withdrawing. When this condition is met, and I see possibilities of a satisfactory agreement being reached unless a deadlock over the time for the troops to be withdrawn arises."

General Obregon expressed the belief that the conference would be ended in time for him to start his return trip to Mexico City by Tuesday or Wednesday.

**Mexicans in Conference.**

The meeting with the Americans offered an opportunity for what amounted to a convention of the Mexican leaders, and all of them who went to Juarez, except Governor Calles of Sonora, held a conference of their own this morning. After that General Obregon devoted the rest of the day to his family. He has been joined at Juarez by his sister, who lives at the Obregon home in Sonora, and with him he has his young bride, formerly Maria Tapia, who spent seven years in the United States before her marriage, and his daughter, 7 years old. The daughter is a child of the General's first marriage.

General Calles, who left Juarez unexpectedly last night, was accompanied by Alejandro Obregon, General Obregon's brother. Their quickest route to Sonora was over the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad to Douglass, Ariz., which lies on the border. They took this route. No official explanation of their sudden departure was made. There was a rumor among Mexicans in Juarez that they concluded, after hearing the Americans proposals at the first conference, that trouble was brewing and took a hasty departure to keep from being captured on American soil in the event of a break between the two Governments.

Governor Ygnacio Enriquez of Chihuahua and General Luis Gutierrez, Military Commander of the same State, planned to return to Chihuahua City tonight.

## REPORT GOES TO PRESIDENT.

### Dispatch from Washington Is Sent Later to General Scott.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The lid was clamped down tightly on the Mexican situation here tonight insofar as it may be affected by the conferences between General Scott and Funston, representing the United States Government; and Generals Obregon and Trevino, representing the de facto Government of Mexico. Neither from the White House nor from the State and War Departments was any statement obtainable regarding the nature of the views exchanged in the conference or its status.

Secretary Baker today received from General Scott an informative report on the conference. He took the report to the White House in the afternoon and laid it before President Wilson. Tonight a dispatch was sent to General Scott, but its character was not disclosed.

It was stated in an authoritative quarter that so far the conference at the border had involved only "an exchange of views," that "no demands of any kind were made," and that the conference was making "normal and amicable progress."

## SCOTT INSPECTS NEW TRUCKS.

### Pronounces Test of Autos for Rails or Roads a Success.

*Special to The New York Times.*

EL PASO, Texas, April 30.—A test run of automobile trucks, equipped with wheels, which may be used either on the railroad rails or on the trails of Mexico was made here today by C. A. Wales from the field base at Columbus, N. M. The test was made for General Hugh L. Scott's benefit. The steel rims of the wheels have flanges to fit the rails.

The run was made with twenty soldiers of the Twentieth Infantry on board, and the eighty miles over the El Paso & Southwestern System was covered at an average speed of eighteen miles an hour acual running time. On the arrival of the big truck with its armed escort the car was taken from the rails and driven to the hotel, where General Scott is staying and he made a careful inspection of the vehicle. After questioning the drivers and Wales closely and pronounced the test satisfactory. The truck left this evening for the return trip to Columbus. These trucks are to be used by the United States Army in Mexico below Casas Grandes, where General Pershing controls the railroad.

General Funston made an inspection of the signal corps lookout tower on the top of a ten-story hotel here this afternoon. This signal tower had been in use since the Columbus raid, although its location had been kept a secret until today. Relays of United States signal corps men are stationed on the roof of the hotel with field telegraph and telephone instruments, field glasses, telescopes, and a small wireless apparatus. The purpose of the lookout station is to prevent any movements of troops across the border in Mexico without the brigade headquarters at Fort Bliss being informed.

Americans arriving here today from Chihuahua say that the anti-American uprising which was discovered in that city was much more extensive than was first reported at the border. The arrest of 200 plotters was made last Sunday, they said, when the troops and gendarmes raided a hall in the poorer part of the city, where the Mexicans were holding a meeting to protest against the further operations of the Americans in Mexico. The troops and gendarmes arrested all of the men who were present and seized the records. Among the papers confiscated was a document which had been drawn and signed to be sent to Carranza protesting against the further presence of United States troops in Mexico. One of the plotters, in exchange for amnesty, confessed that the conspiracy included the assassination of Governor Ignacio Enriquez and other Carranza officials in Chihuahua who were thought to be too friendly with Americans. The declaration of intentions also stated that the plotters favored the plan of Felix Diaz to raise an army to expel the invaders and to seize the Government.

While the international negotiations are proceeding at Juarez and El Paso shipments of supplies to the American expedition's front are going forward uninterruptedly. Among other supplies leaving the Columbus base today were nine truck loads of ordnance.

S. H. Veater, who had been guarding Colonia Chuichupa, a Mormon colony on the western slope of the Sierra Madre, reached here today on horseback with the information that Chuichupa had been burned by bandits, believed to be Villistas. Veater's home and forty others were burned and looted, he said. This Mormon colony was twenty-five miles southwest of Cumbre and on the Chihuahua-Sonora divide. Veater fixes the loss at $20,000.

Bishop F. H. Hurst of the Mormon colonies in Mexico was advised by General Scott today to order all of the 400 Mormons out of Mexico for the present, especially those in the isolated colonies.

**Bandit Killed, Men Routed.**

PRESIDIO, Texas, April 30.—Colonel Riojas, Carranza commander at Ojinaga, reported today that Captain Telesfero Dominguez, with fifty men, had routed the band of Placidio Villanueva, a bandit leader who has been operating in Coahuila and Chihuahua. Villanueva and nine men were killed and six were wounded. Three prisoners and rifles and horses were taken.

## GERMANY'S PROBLEM.

### Reconciliation of Individual and National Rights, Says Harmack.

BERLIN, April 30, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Kaiser Wilhelm Scientific Institute held its annual meeting today. At the same time there was an inauguration of a new branch for biology in the institute.

Professor Harmack, in the inaugural address, said that the paramount task of the coming German evolution would be the reconciliation of individual rights, together with necessary public administration of institutions of national interest, in order to maintain the balance of individual and collective responsibility.

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# CANADIANS DEFIED FOES AT ST. ELOI

Continued from Page 1.

dian infantry brigade is recorded in a dispatch from the Canadian General Headquarters in France, made public here tonight. The part played by a Nova Scotia battalion, besides many individual instances of gallant and conspicuous service, also are recounted.

"During the week the main efforts of the enemy on the Canadian front were once again centred on our St. Eloi positions," says the message. "For seven days one of our brigades held this section.

"Throughout its tour of duty in the front trenches this brigade was repeatedly subjected to heavy bombardments, by both day and night. In spite of fierce retaliation by our artillery, the German guns flung thousands of shells against the narrow frontage opposite St. Eloi, still further churning the soaking earth and adding to the difficulties of movement. Our military observers estimated that at one time German shells fell at the rate of twenty-five rounds per minute. At night a succession of enemy flares dispersed the darkness and hostile machine guns and rifles swept the ground between the trenches.

"Nevertheless, neither nature nor the enemy fire could curb the enterprise of our men. Trenches were dug, parapets raised, patrols sent out, and many useful reconnoissances made.

**Preacher-Soldier Stands Fast.**

"In the fighting at St. Eloi many brave deeds were performed by officers and men of this brigade.

"Captain H. D. Kingston of a Montreal battalion, although wounded in the head, refused to leave his post and remained on duty with his unit.

"Lieutenant E. J. Brooks of a Nova Scotia battalion, a clergyman before the war, held a crater with a small party for forty-eight hours and repulsed two German attacks. At the head of his tour of duty he went back over a zone swept by the enemy's fire, and assisted in the removal of wounded men. In the same regiment, Lieutenant F. V. Holder, a student from Lunenburg, N. S., the youngest subaltern in his battalion, went out beyond the parapet of a detached post and shot two Germans.

"Private J. T. Thompson of Granby, Quebec, was sadly wounded while carrying a dispatch. Realizing that he could not reach his destination, he scorned to take cover, but turned back in face of the enemy's fire and contrived to reach his starting point, where he reported. Sergeant Officer Being Thompson return wounded, Private A. F. Angovino, Middleboro, N. S., immediately volunteered to attempt the journey, and came through the hostile fusilade unhurt.

"Exceptionally heavy artillery fire was directed on two craters occupied by detachments of one of our Vancouver battalions. So intense and prolonged was the bombardment that many of the garrison were killed and few escaped injury. Parapets were smashed and trenches destroyed. Men, guns, and rifles were buried, dug out, and buried again in the clammy mud. Soon there was no cover, even for the wounded. When the bombardment ceased strong parties of Germans advanced, waist deep in mud.

"The few survivors of our garrison could offer little resistance. Hardly one of their rifles could be fired, their machine guns, with one exception, were buried, and even that gun was useless. The nearest crater to the enemy was on the right, with its garrison commanded by Lieutenant Biggs. When resistance was seen to be hopeless, the few unwounded were ordered to make for the crater on the left. The Germans turned a machine gun on those who made the attempt, and only five got through. Lieutenant Biggs and one or two others who were unable to escape in time from the crater, were quickly overpowered by the enemy.

**Desperate Defense of Crater.**

"In the left hand crater the commander of the garrison, Lieutenant C. R. Myers, had been wounded during the afternoon, but was still at his post. The bombardment had left him with few men still capable of offering resistance to the advancing enemy, but none the less he resolved to fight.

"Inspired by the words and example of their wounded officer, all who could stand manned the parapet. The Lieutenant emptied his revolver at the Germans and seized a rifle only to find that it jammed at the first shot. The rifles of his men again and again reclaimed from the mud, only fired a shot or two before they also jammed. But even those few shots earned two more large high explosive shells, which wounded or killed half the slender garrison. Only five were now left able to walk, and two of these were wounded.

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# ROOSEVELT PLANS TOUR OF THE WEST

## May Visit Omaha, Denver, and Other Cities in His Preparedness Campaign.

## CHICAGO SPEECH PRAISED

### Declared by His Supporters There to Have Made a Profound Impression in Middle West.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, April 30.—The demonstration for Colonel Theodore Roosevelt at the dinner of the Illinois Bar Association last night, when he attacked the Wilson Administration and made his appeal for preparedness, has caused what politicians describe as a real sensation in this part of the Middle West, and little else was discussed today in political circles.

Wherever the Colonel appeared throughout the day—in hotel corridor or street—he was cheered, and crowds collected. Scores of men congratulated him on his speech and promised their support. The newspapers, even those which are opposed to the Colonel in politics, devoted pages to descriptions of the scenes at the dinner and the part the Colonel played.

The ex-President had luncheon this afternoon at the home of Harold L. Ickes, Progressive National Committeeman from Illinois. Among the guests, several of whom were Republicans, was Walter L. Fisher, who succeeded R. A. Ballinger as Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of President Taft.

An important development of the Colonel's visit here is the announcement that the ex-President probably will make an extensive tour in behalf of preparedness the latter part of this month, possibly going as far West as Denver, and visiting Omaha, Des Moines, Kansas City and other cities. The Colonel is convinced that the people of the West are with him in the matter of preparedness.

Mr. Roosevelt decided definitely today to accept the invitation to speak in Kansas City on Memorial Day, and the advisability of a tour before that time will be one of the first subjects taken up upon his return to Oyster Bay. Tentative plans already have been made, but no definite engagement aside from the Kansas City meeting.

### Roosevelt Men Elated.

Roosevelt men say that the Colonel by his "plain talk" has stirred profoundly the people of Chicago and the surrounding districts. Observers here say that no such demonstration was accorded to President Wilson on his visit here arly in February as that which was given for the Colonel by staid jurists and business men when he asked them if they were ready to take their part in preparing the country, and proposed his scheme for universal service on a modification of the Swiss or Australian plan.

Men had predicted that Colonel Roosevelt would face a hostile audience and there had even been feling among some of the members of the Bar Association because of the invitation extended to him. When he rose to speak he faced a gathering of men whose life training had schooled them to think deeply and to control their emotions. And these were the men who jumped to their feet, climed an chairs and fairly shrieked their approval when the Colonel presented the most advanced of his ideas on the preparedness issue.

Another feature considered highly significant and which was much discussed here today is the fact that a demonstration of almost like proportions greeted the Colonel's attack upon hyphenated Americanism, in fact, every time the Colonel touched upon this point his address was interrupted by cheering. Chicago, the Colonel had been told, was a stronghold of German sympathizers, but he found no anti-American sentiment at the dinner. In fact, the only evidence of anti-Roosevelt feeling among the Germans was contained in a few interviews and statements published in some of the anti-Roosevelt newspapers.

Colonel Roosevelt was greatly elated by the response to his appeal to the Middle West to join him in preparing the country adequately to protect all sections and upheld the honor and dignity of the nation.

### Colonel Proud of Chicago.

"I can't tell the people of Chicago how proud I am of them," he said. "But I knew the spirit of Americanism was here if it was anywhere. The Middle West and the West were sections I always could depend upon as President when I wanted anything done for the wefare of the country. I knew that the West and Middle West were ready today and only wanted the opportunity to let the rest of the country know it.

"I tell you, there is no divided sentiment here, and I was especially proud of my countrymen when they let it be known in such an emphatic manner that they did not want some one else to do their preparing for them, but were ready to do their own part. Nothing that has happened in my life stirred me so profoundly as that response to the appeal to their Americanism."

Political leaders were trying to figure out today just what effect the Roosevelt demonstration and the luncheon would have upon the Colonel's chances of becoming the Republican nominee for the Presidency. That stock in his boom had taken a big jump none attempted to deny. All declared that the issue of Roosevelt as the leader in preparing the country had been placed before the people in a manner which no other happening could accomplish. They found men on every side discussing the Roosevelt speech earnestly and for the most part in favorable terms. These men included Republicans, Democrats, and Progressives. And there were more Republicans and Democrats by far at the dinner than Progressives.

### Those at the Luncheon.

A roster of those who attended the luncheon to Colonel Roosevelt today at the home of Mr. Ickes at Hubbard Woods, a suburb of Chicago, also provided much food for thought. There were present Republicans, Democrats, and Progressives, men prominent in politics and finance, and not a few of them had been strongly opposed to the thought of Roosevelt as the nominee of the Republican National Convention until the preparedness issue recently had been brought so forcibly to their minds.

Guests at the luncheon, besides Mr. Fisher, were John V. Farwell, Jr., Republican, who supported Taft in 1912, President of the John V. Farwell Company, wholesale dry goods; Nelson P. Lampert, Republican and Vice President of the Fort Dearborn National Bank; Conrad H. Poppenhusen, Progressive, and a second generation German; James B. Blake of Milwaukee, Independent Republican, member of the law firm of Miller, Mack & Fairchild; Dwight H. Perkins, a Wilson supporter in 1912, who recently became a Progressive; George F. Porter, Assistant Treasurer of the Progressive Party in 1912; Nathan William MacChesney, President of the Illinois Bar Association, a Deneen Republican; Charles E. Merriam, Republican; Benjamin Carpenter, Republican, President of the George B. Carpenter Company, ship chandlers, bank director, and brother of Federal Judge George B. Carpenter; Otto C. Butz, Republican, prominently identified with Chicagoans of German extraction.

Other guests were John C. Shaffer, publisher; La Verne W. Noyes, Theodore W. Robinson, Republican, who supported Taft in 1912, Vice President of the Illinois Steel Company; Judge Orin N. Carter of the Supreme Court, who refused to support President Grant for a third term but is favorable to Roosevelt; Bernard A. Eckert, a prominent Deneen Republican, Director of three Chicago banks and member of the Board of Trade, a second-generation German; Judge Thomas Taylor, Jr., of the Circuit Court, Republican; Donald R. Richberg, Judge Stephen A. Foster, Murry Nelson, Jr., Progressive; Alexander H. Revell, Republican, who supported Roosevelt in 1912, President of Alexander H. Revell & Co.; Alexander A. McCormick, Edgar A. Bancroft, Alfred L. Baker, Vice President of the City National Bank, and Julius Rosenwald, a strong Taft Republican in 1912, President of Sears, Roebuck & Co.

### Says He Has Gained in Strength.

Leaders in politics here and business and professional men who took part in the reception to the Colonel are thoroughly convinced that Mr. Roosevelt will return to Oyster Bay in a much stronger position as regards the Republican nomination than when he started for Chicago. On every side today there was talk about Roosevelt as a Presidential possibility, and there are no longer any who express the belief that he has not a fighting chance to regain control of the party he split in 1912.

Colonel Roosevelt's visit, in fact, his friends say, has had just the effect upon the political situation here that his political supporters hoped it would, and the demonstration accorded him by the public in general and the group of influential and prominent citizens who gave him the dinner far exceeded their expectations. They had looked for a warm welcome, but scarcely had hoped for such a tremendous demonstration at a gathering such as that of the Illinois Bar Association. They were particularly pleased by the fact that Republicans, Democrats, and Progressives joined in the outburst of applause, and they contend that, if that applause meant anything, there was unanimity of belief that the Colonel was sound in his arraignment of the Democratic Administration at Washington.

Colonel Roosevelt spent most of the day at the home of Mr. Ickes, leaving the La Salle Hotel shortly after 10 o'clock in the morning. He attended services at the Fourth Presbyterian Church. The Colonel and his party left for New York at 5:30 o'clock this evening.

## ROOT HEADQUARTERS OPEN.

### John W. Dwight Is in Charge at Hotel Manhattan.

Headquarters for the promotion of Elihu Root's nomination at the Republican National Convention in Chicago have been opened in the Hotel Manhattan. Ex-Congressman John W. Dwight is in charge, and Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., will look after Mr. Root's interests in Washington. Later headquarters will be opened in Chicago.

"The purpose of the movement," says a statement issued last night, "is to end the period of quiescence and to give systematic direction to the sentiment in favor of Mr. Root by providing a suitable organization. Since the statement signed by seventy-seven eminent New York citizens in favor of Mr. Root was promulgated early in April there has been no active effort to promote his candidacy. The lack of organization has been felt. Numerous inquiries have been received as to what is being done. There was no means of answering these inquiries or of giving information when it was sought. The friends of Mr. Root have felt that there should be at least a clearing house for information, and that means should be taken for keeping in touch with political events, which are developing rapidly.

"From now on there will be an open, active campaign to bring about the nomination of Mr. Root at Chicago. No one who inclines to the support of the former Secretary of State will be left in doubt as to the movement."

## REIMER FOR PRESIDENCY.

### Socialist Labor Party Nominates Boston Man in Convention Here.

The Socialist Labor Party sat yesterday in the second day of its convention in the assembly room of the Pulitzer Building. The first business of the day was the drawing and adoption of the platform. This enunciated the principles of radical socialism and called upon "the wage workers to organize themselves into a revolutionary political organization under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party and to organize themselves likewise upon the industrial field into a revolutionary industrial union in keeping with their political aims." There was nothing in the platform relating to the war or preparedness.

Following the adoption of the platform the convention unanimously nominated for President of the United States Arthur E. Reimer of Boston, and for Vice President Caleb Harrison of Chicago. Mr. Reimer was present and accepted the nomination with a speech of appreciation. A telegram notifying him of his selection was sent to Mr. Harrison.

A resolution declaring the attitude of the Socialist Labor Party toward trade unions was adopted. The resolution urged workers to organize according to the principles of International Industrial Unionism and to do all in their power "to expose the fallacy of craft unionism as exemplified in the American Federation of Labor."

The convention will meet again at 9 o'clock this morning, when the question of union between the Labor Party and the Socialist Party may come up. A mass meeting under the auspices of the Labor Party will be held tonight at 8 o'clock in Cooper Union Hall.

## DIES ACCUSING POLICEMAN.

### Vigure, with Fractured Skull, Tells of Beating—No Corroboration.

No evidence has been found as yet to substantiate a statement by Richard Vigure, who died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon, a few hours after he had been taken there suffering from a fracture of the skull. He said he had been beaten by a policeman who arrested him for drunkenness on Saturday. Early Sunday morning Vigure was found in a restaurant in Seventh Avenue by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Criston of 236 West Thirty-ninth Street, who had known him slightly a year or so ago. He told them he had recently finished a six months' penitentiary term, and complained of an injury to his head. They took him to their home to give him treatment, but he collapsed and became unconscious after telling the Cristons and Harry Stone, a boarder, the story of his arrest and discharge and of the attack of the policeman. The Cristons summoned Dr. W. Willard Armstrong of 255 West Thirty-ninth Street, who took Vigure to the hospital, after finding that his skull had been fractured.

Detectives Deitsch and Reagan of the Second Branch were assigned to investigate the case, and it was said last night that they had found a witness who had seen Vigure fall, while intoxicated, shortly before he met the Cristons, and strike his head. The Cristons admitted that he was under the influence of liquor when they met him.

## ATTACKED AUTO ATTENDANT

### Garage Man Beaten When He Demanded His Pay for Fuel.

Frank McGarrah, 32 years old, of 2,204 Seventh Avenue, a chauffeur, surrendered himself at the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau yesterday afternoon, and was locked up on the charge of making a felonious assault early yesterday morning on Louis del Donno, an employe at a garage at 215th Street and Broadway. Del Donno is in Washington Heights Hospital suffering from lacerated wounds on the scalp.

McGarah said he was about to pay del Donna for gasoline, when his two passengers, who said they were in a hurry to get to Yonkers, demanded that he should speed up the machine without waiting. One forced him to start by tapping him on the skull with a blunt instrument. As the machine got under way, del Donna ran out and jumped on the running board demanding the price of the gasoline.

The two passengers, according to McGarah, then knocked out del Donna with blows over the head with a blackjack or something of the kind. McGarrah said he had picked up his two passengers at Fifty-second Street and Eighth Avenue, and that he let them off near Yonkers.

# POLITICIANS SAY HUGHES IS GAINING

## Primary Results in Last Week Construed as Favorable to the Justice.

## SEE A ROOSEVELT DECLINE

### Washington Discusses Report That Colonel Will Boom General Wood —Bulk of Delegates Selected.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 30.—In the last week, when 151 delegates to the Republican National Convention were elected, sentiment, according to members of Congress in close touch with the situation, has grown stronger for Justice Hughes, and has correspondingly decreased for Colonel Roosevelt. Of the delegates named in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Arkansas, Washington, and Mississipi, all except the forty-eight in Ohio were uninstructed.

The most interesting feature of the primary elections last week was in Massachusetts, where Colonel Roosevelt's candidacy was submitted to the people. The result was disappointing to his adherents, and, taken in connection with the sentiment in some of the Western States against warlike preparation, has convinced many who had thought that Colonel Roosevelt would absorb the Presidential situation that he cannot be nominated at the Republican convention. In Massachusetts the highest Roosevelt candidate for delegate at large received 48,925 votes, as against 62,470 cast for Governor McCall, one of the four candidates for delegate at large running on an uninstructed ticket. Four years ago Colonel Roosevelt received 83,000 votes in the Massachusetts primaries, as against 86,000 cast for Taft.

"Massachusetts was Roosevelt's political Gettysburg," said a Republican leader. He added that Justice Hughes undoubtedly was the "choice of the people," but was not entirely acceptable to the bosses, who had it in their power to overthrow, in combination with Roosevelt, the sentiment existing among the masses for Hughes. The political leaders are represented by men clearly opposed to Justice Hughes, because they fear, from his attitude while Governor of New York, that he would not recognize them in the distribution of patronage.

"There has been much talk here in the last few days that Colonel Roosevelt would force the nomination of General Leonard Wood by the Progressives, with the purpose of making him the compromise candidate of the Republican Party. Washington is rather skeptical of this, as General Wood would have to resign from the army to run against President Wilson, his Commander in Chief.

Just as Colonel Roosevelt was forced to undergo a test of his strength against his own expressed desire, so will Justice Hughes's strength be tested. Against his opposition and through the operation of a peculiar law, Justice Hughes's name remains on the ballot in Oregon, where there will be the first and only direct expression made by the people on the Hughes candidacy. On the same Presidential ballot will be Senator Cummins and ex-Senator Burton.

Justice Hughes tried unsuccessfully to get his name off the Oregon ballot. When he was informed that he had been nominated in that State he promptly telegraphed the Secretary of State of Oregon, asking that his name be not printed on the ballot. This course Justice Hughes had followed in Nebraska and everywhere else that his name was proposed.

The 1,400 signers of Justice Hughes's petition refused to concede his request. The case went to the Supreme Court of the State, which decided that under the law the name could not be taken out of the primary list except by the consent of the petitioners.

In the primaries of 1912 Oregon went for Colonel Roosevelt as against President Taft. Woodrow Wilson carried the State by a comparatively small majority in the ensuing elections.

Seven hundred and nineteen of the 985 delegates to the Republican National Convention have been elected. Of these 444 are uninstructed and 275 instructed. The instructed delegates are: Cummins, 74; Sherman, 54; Burton, 48; Fairbanks, 38; Ford, 30; LaFollette, 25, and Roosevelt, 6.

The States which instructed their delegates and the instructions are:

For Cummins—Minnesota, 24; Nebraska, 16; Montana, 8; Iowa, 16.

For Fairbanks—Indiana, 30; Kentucky, 8.

For Sherman—Illinois, 54.

For Burton—Ohio, 48.

For LaFollette—North Dakota, 10; Wisconsin, 15.

For Ford—Michigan, 30.

For Roosevelt—Illinois, 4; North Carolina, 2.

Primaries yet to be held and the delegates to be chosen are: May 1, Maryland, 16; May 2, California, 26; May 16, Pennsylvania, 78; May 19, Oregon, 10; May 23, South Dakota, 10; une 6, West Virginia, 16.

### College Student Name Hughes.

LEXINGTON, Va., April 30.—Justice Charles E. Hughes of New York won the Republican Presidential nomination at a mock convention held yesterday at Washington and Lee University. Hughes won on the fifth ballot, with Roosevelt second, and Root third in the running. More than five hundred students took part in the convention.

The convention adopted a platform, which declared for preparedness, protection for American citizens and their interests, and a protective tariff. "Americanism" was the keynote sounded by the permanent Chairman. For the Vice Presidency, Miles Poindexter of Washington was nominated. Poindexter is an alumnus of Washington and Lee.

### Jenkins Is Held for Bigamy.

Before Magistrate Murphy in Yorkville Court yesterday, John B. Jenkins, 23 years old, an Englishman, was held for extradition to Atlantic City on a charge of bigamy. Jenkins, it was charged, had said that he had been in the battle of the Marne as a Lieutenant in the British forces. Later he admitted that his war experience and commission were fiction.


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## PARENT'S COMPLEXION WINS

### Court Says Black People Do Not Have Nearly White Children.

In December, 1910, Mrs. Helene Murphy, a young negro woman, became the mother of a fine girl baby. She was very poor and a physician in West Fifty-ninth Street knowing of a woman who wanted a child sent her to see Mrs. Murphy. The woman was pleased with the baby, described herself as "Mrs. Smith" and said she would send her sister. The alleged sister called and carried the baby away.

Yearning for her baby Mrs. Murphy began a search for her child. In August, 1914, she saw in a newspaper that Mrs. Luvinia Fredericks had sued her husband for a separation, and that the defendant had complained that his wife had fostered a child upon him. Mrs. Murphy hurried to see Mrs. Fredericks and recognized her as the sister of "Mrs. Smith," but the child wasn't there. Later Mrs. Murphy found the little one in possession of Mrs. Annie Dockett of 28 West 131st Street. But Mrs. Dockett claimed the child as her own and Mrs. Murphy took the case before Justice Tierney of the Bronx Supreme Court. No birth certificate had been filed when the baby was born but a physician testified for Mrs. Murphy that he had been present at its birth. The hearing was adjourned and during the recess a birth certificate was filed, which declared that the child was Mrs. Dockett's. To Mrs. Dockett the court said:

"Granting that all you have said to be a fact, how are you going to get away from the likeness of the child to Mrs. Murphy?"

After examining briefs in the case Justice Tierney decided that Mrs. Murphy was the mother. In his decision he said:

"If a modern Judge should attempt to apply the system of king Solomon he would scarcely earn the renow that Solomon is said to have acquired throughout Israel by his wisdom. The respondent, (Mrs. Dockett,) is a black woman. The child is of so light a complexion as not easy to be distinguished from a white child. The science of heredity is not yet so exact as to be accepted as definitely understood, but people had found out before Mendel attempted to reduce the chances of reversion to type to uniform rules that two black people didn't have white or light-colored offspring. The child is of the same complexion as the relator, (Mrs. Murphy,) and both these alleged parents are of nearly white complexion. In this case the coincidences persuade me that the relator is the mother of this child."

The court found that Mrs. Dockett had treated the child well and had evidently grown very fond of her, but that she had forfeited her right by her wrongful attitude at the hearing.

## SAYS CITY SAPS MENTALITY.

### Y. M. C. A. Official Thinks New York Would Make Christ Weep.

E. Graham Wilson, Religious Work Director of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, spoke before the Sunday Forum of the Forty-fourth Street Presbyterian Church yesterday on "If Christ Should Come to New York." He said that, if Christ came to New York, He would weep—not because of the way He would be treated, but because of the conditions under which so many residents of the city are forced to live.

"The city has sapped the mentality and physical powers of the average man or woman through confinement in the office or factories and in the packing of people into tenements and flats like sardines," he said. "Those who do not live under these conditions make it up by late hours and late suppers, burning the candle at both ends."

Mr. Wilson also thought that living in tenements and apartments was responsible for most of the divorce cases.

"I think Christ would even criticize the cooking of the city," he continued. "Girls brought up in the tenement houses cannot learn to cook meals which are digestible. When they get married the poor man suffers and rebels—another cause for divorce. Too many men and women also live in the restaurants, and how can they live really well-rounded lives under such circumstances?

## MOSQUITO WEEK IS HERE.

### Experts' Educational Campaign Begins in the Schools.

"Mosquito Week" begins today, and the Interstate Anti-Mosquito Committee, composed of mosquito experts from New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Westchester, and Long Island, have disturbed 1,000,000 leaflets and 1,000 jars of live mosquitoes among the public and parochial schools as the opening shot in a campaign against the pests.

In the leaflets, the committee tells how the mosquitoes breed and advises that it is a waste of time to swat the adult of the species and that the only effective way to help put the mosquitoes in the Dodo class is to drain or fill in all puddles and marshy places. According to the committee the entire salt marsh area of this city will be drained this Summer.

# BISHOP CRANSTON UPHOLDS WILSON

## Says Methodists Are With the President in Efforts to Keep America Out of War.

## PRE-CONFERENCE SERMON

### Two Thousand Delegates Assembled at Saratoga Springs for Opening of Quadrennial Session Today.

*Special to The New York Times.*

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., April 30.—President Wilson's efforts to keep the United States out of war were indorsed in a sermon delivered here today by Bishop Earl Cranston, senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who will preside at the opening session of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Bishop Cranston expressed himself as being out of sympathy with Americans who insisted on a technical right to travel at sea "in such as time as this," and with those who make money by the manufacture of munitions.

Among most of the 2,000 delegates and laymen here to attend the General Conference the sermon is looked upon as a personal expression by the Bishop, emanating from his horror of the havoc caused by the war, but without significance either as representing the views of the conference or as indicating any special leaning by the Bishop for or against any group of warring nations.

The sermon was delivered in Conventional Hall, where the General Conference, the twenty-seventh delegated quadrennial session of the church, will begin tomorrow. Bishop Cranston said, in part:

"Our people do not believe in war save in defense of life and freedom. They regard the present war in Europe as the most hellish triumph of the material over the spiritual since the coming of the Lord.

"We Methodists of the United States do not covet material prosperity that comes from channeles of human blood, nor do we desire any share in the profits gained in the manufacture of munitions. Ever ready to meet the utmost demand of our country for life or money in its defense, we cease not to pray that the Son of God will cast out the demons from the bleeding body of our tortured humanity, and we will not entreat Him to depart from our coasts even though the demons enter into the swine that feed on human blood and fatten on the offal of war and the swine rush into the sea to keep company with the victims of their greed.

"We do not believe that it is patriotic for a few Americans to insist upon their technical right to travel at sea in such a time as this for personal reasons, at the risk of bringing the horrors and desolation of war upon millions of their fellow-Americans.

"Were the President of the United States in my congregation today, I would assure him that, whatever temporary backsliding from these high principles may happen when a few Methodists, here or yonder, fall under the spell of a magnetic political leader, the great body of our people are in full sympathy with all his patriotic and Christian endeavors to keep this nation out of the European embroilment and in an attitude of sympathy and helpfulness to the war-stricken peoples. We stand for peace on earth, good-will between man and man, for the sisterhood of nations."

Leading Methodists from all parts of the world, ministers and laymen, are in Saratoga Springs to attend the Conference. Of the delegates, 836 are clergymen high in the church. These twenty-nine Bishops were registered at hotels here tonight:

Earl Cranston, Washington, D. C.; John W. Hamilton, Boston; Joseph F. Berry, Philadelphia; William F. McDowell, Chicago; James W. Bashford, Peking, China; William Burt, Buffalo; Luther B. Wilson, New York; Thomas B. Neely, Philadelphia; William F. Anderson, Cincinnati; John L. Nuelsen, Zurich, Switzerland; William A. Quayle, St. Paul; Wilson S. Lewis, Foochow, China; Edwin H. Hughes, San Francisco; Frank M. Bristol, Omaha; Homer S. Stuntz, Buenos Aires, Argentina; Theodore S. Henderson, Chattanooga, Tenn.; William O. Shepard, Kansas City; Francis J. McConnell, Denver; Frederick D. Leete, Atlanta, Ga.; Richard J. Cooke, Portland, Ore.; Wilbur P. Thirkield, New Orleans.

Missionary Bishops: James M. Thoburn, Meadville, Penn.; Joheps C. Hartzell, Funchal, Moderia Islands; Frank W. Warne, Lucknow, India; Isaiah B. Scott, Monrovia, Liberia, Africa; John E. Robinson, Bangalore, India; Merriman C. Harris, Seoul, Korea; John W. Robinson, Bombay, India; William P. Eveland, Manila, Philippine Islands.

Some of the prominent laymen are: Lieut. Gov. A. J. Wallace of California; J. Edgar Leaycraft of New York; Judge Charles A. Pollock of Fargo, N. D., and Rolla Watt of San Francisco.

Many important matters will come before the General Conference in the month it is in session here, among them questions concerning organic union with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which has been under discussion by both of these important branches of Methodism for some time and which Bishop Cranston indorsed in his address today; the question whether the church shall elect bishops forr aces and languages; the election of bishops to take the places of those who have died in the last four years and those who are about to retire from active service; the election of editors for the church press, and the election of Corresponding Secretaries for church boards. Some of the questions to be decided will have a bearing on the war.

## MOSS PRAISES WILSON.

### Says He Has Handled International Situation Well.

"God Almighty always picks the right man for America in an emergency, and President Wilson is the right man this time," said Frank Moss, who was an independent Republican candidate for District Attorney last year, in a talk last night at Public School 101, at 111th Street and Lexington Avenue.

"I say this in spite of the fact that I am a Republican," he continued, "and although I shall probably be opposing the re-election of President Wilson this Fall. I don't agree with many of his policies, but I believe he has handled the international situation well."

## FINDS GRAFT IN FLUSHING.

### The Rev. Dr. Egbert Says a Liar Is a Grafter, and Therefore a Thief.

The Rev. Dr. George Drew Egbert, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Flushing, in his series of Sunday evening lectures on "Every Day Virtues and Vices," discussed graft last night. He said:

"And we come in contact in this very town, every day of our lives, with both recepients and givers of graft. And he who gives graft is equally guilty with he who receives it. I meet some of them every day on the street and so do you.

"The man who makes a present to the policeman on the beat so that he will overlook some law-breaking is a grafter. The man who will give to an inspector so that he will not be required to live up to the requirements of the law; the dealer who will give money to a chauffeur for special favors and then have the chauffeur purchase goods of an inferior brand for a first-class price are grafters, and more than that they are thieves. The line is close, but you can make up your mind that any man who will lie is a grafter and any man who will lie is a thief. Therefore any grafter is a thief.

"Right here in Flushing, we have grafters. They are not the professional grafter or the poor forlorn derelicts of the streets, but withal they are of a low, mean type. They practice stealing and by practicing stealing encourage it."

## KAHN TO DINE COMMITTEE.

### Associates on Shakespearean Board to be His Guests at Sherry's.

Otto H. Kahn, Chairman of the Mayor's Shakespeare Tercentenary Committee, will give a dinner at Sherry's next Thursday evening to the officers and directors of the organization and the workers who will aid in the production of the Shakespeare Community Masque at the College of the City of New York during the week to begin May 23.

Among the speakers will be former United States District Attorney James M. Beck, Augustus Thomas, Patrick Francis Murphy, Percy MacKaye, and Arthur Farwell. Those who will attend are Jacob H. Schiff, Isaac N. Seligman, W. Forbes Morgan, Jr., Paul D. Cravath, Oswald Garrison Villard, Frederic C. Howe, Louis Untermyer, Charles Dana Gibson, Thomas W. Churchill, Cabot Ward, Ralph Pulitzer, Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Adolph Lewisohn, Edwin Markham, Morris Hillquit, Rabbi Joseph Silverman, Dr. Sidney E. Mezes, Henry Moskowitz, Colonel Ned Arden Flood, Mr. and Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Thomas W. Whittle, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman.

### Tank Explodes in Ice Plant.

Crowds of tenement dwellers in the neighborhood poured excitedly into the streets about 10 o'clock last night when a compressed air tank in the ammonia plant of the Knickerbocker Ice Company at Brome and Elizabeth Streets blew up with a roar, smashing all the windows in the ground floor of the building and a number across the street. The tank, which was ten feet high and about eighteen inches in diameter, contained air at a pressure of 150 pounds to the square inch, but, as this was no more than normal, the cause of the explosion was unknown. Several employes were in the room at the time, but none was injured.


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GIANTS TODAY WITH BROOKLYN, 3:40 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.

# SEE NAVY HELPLESS IN AERONAUTIC ARM

## Aero Club Members Criticise Department's Lack of Preparation for Air Service.

## CONGRESS URGED TO ACT

### Not Enough Machines to Train Members of Naval Militia and Only One Wireless Outfit.

The Navy Department is unable at present to train officers of the naval militia for service with the Aeronautic Division, according to a letter received yesterday by the Aero Club of America from Commander Frederic B. Bassett, in charge of the Division of Naval Militia Affairs. According to the Executive Board of the Aero Club, which considered the Commander's letter at its meeting yesterday, it reveals a state of affairs that warrants an investigation by Congress.

The policy of the Navy Department is set forth by Commander Bassett, as follows:

Line officers and enlisted men of the aeronautic sections and divisions may be instructed in flying, and officers and enlisted men (in limited numbers) will be sent to the Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., for training. (Note.—At present the facilities of the station are such as to preclude the possibility of training enlisted men of the Naval Militia. It is, however, the intention of the department to take up this training at the earliest practicable date.)

No officer or enlisted man who has not a certificate of eligibility as a flyer will be sent to Pensacola for a shorter period than six weeks. Officers and enlisted men holding certificates of ability as flyers may be sent to Pensacola for periods of not less than four weeks.

No officer or enlisted man will be sent to Pensacola for training unless he possesses a sufficient preliminary education that will enable him to obtain the full benefits of the training.

In commenting on this communication the Executive Board of the Aero Club, after stating that this condition of affairs merits a Congressional investigation, says:

"It appears by this letter that the Navy Department is not taking steps to make up for its deficiency of aviators and aeronautical equipment. This deficiency is such that only four aeroplanes and nine aviators could be sent to the naval manoeuvres at Guantanamo recently, and, owing to the shortage of the personnel of the steamship North Carolina, these officers had to do ship duty and had but little time to give to aviation.

"These four aeroplanes were not equipped with wireless instruments, there being only one small ten-mile set available for the naval aviation section. Therefore, the fleet could not employ the aeroplanes to spot the fall of shots during the gun-firing practice, as is done in Europe. This lack of wireless sets also made it impossible to carry out difficult naval problems, such as are being carried out in Europe, where the aeroplanes direct the movements of the fleets advising them by wireless of the movements of the enemy's ships.

"In an emergency the United States Navy would be even more helpless, from an aeronautical standpoint, than the army was at the time of Villa's raid on Columbus.

"As the biggest problem is that of getting the personnel necessary for a substantial air service, the only immediate relief obtainable is by equipping the naval militia of the twenty-two States having such organizations with aeroplanes and training militia officers at naval aviation schools.

"There should be immediately established four more large naval aviation schools to train navy as well as militia officers, and provision should be made to give at least two aeroplanes to every naval militia organization.

"Unless this is done, we shall find, to our sorrow, in an emergency, that the most important and economic arm is totally undeveloped."

Alan R. Hawley, President of the club, characterized the conditions of naval aeronautics as "shocking" and the failure of the Navy Department to take steps to provide the militia with aeronautical training and equipment as "a shameful disregard of this country's safety." He added: "The original estimate for aeronautics was $13,000,000, and was slashed to $2,000,000. Unless Congress restores the original sum, our navy will be in just such a sorrowful plight in case of emergency as our army was in the Mexican campaign."

## URGES NEGROES TO PREPARE

### The Rev. R. G. Ransom Says Race's Progress Will Depend on That.

The Rev. Reverdy G. Ransom, editor of the American Methodist Episcopal Review, speaking yesterday afternoon before the Lyceum of St. Mark's Church on "National Preparedness of the Negro Race," said the causes of the negro's position in the country today were due to his lack of racial and industrial preparedness.

"Africa," said Mr. Ransom, "was the cause of this great war in Europe, for it was over African questions that the German Emperor first made the famous statement that his country's place was in the sun. But our ancestors, who were unprepared, were brought across the seas, and as a people have remained unprepared ever since."

Mr. Ransom spoke of the policy of the Anglo-Saxons to maintain his people in a state of unpreparedness, but counseled them to take the initiative in order that, like big industry, they might be prepared for greater things after the war.

"When it comes to fighting for this country," said Mr. Ransom, "I counsel the black people, who are 10,000,000 strong, to demand that there is to be a separate colored regiment, they shall be appointed colored officers to direct it, and on that principle demand certain conditions under which they will fight the country's battles. But let Americans of African descent remember that if they don't fight for the Stars and Stripes they have no other flag to fight for."

## SAYS WEST WANTS DEFENSE

### Illinois Banker Tells How People of His State Feel.

B. F. Harris, President of the First National Bank of Champaign, Ill., and Chairman of the Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers' Association, arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. About three years ago he started the Banker-Farmer, a publication which he edits and which refuses advertisements. At first he ran it independently but the association now contributes to it.

"Our paper goes to 14,000 bankers every month," said Mr. Harris at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, "and to 45,000 other people.

"I know there has been a lot of talk here in the East about the Middle West not being for preparedness. As good an indication to the contrary I know of, is that last October at the Illinois Bankers' Convention I introduced a resolution on preparedness that went through with a whoop. This was printed in red, white and blue, and sent all over the State. We sent out cards to the bankers of the State, of which 800 came back. Ninety-five per cent. answered affirmatively the questions, 'Do you believe that the nation should be amply prepared?' 'If so, do you believe in the plans of the War Department and the Naval Board being followed?' That is indication that we want the work of preparedness done by experts."

# SEAPLANE CARRYING 7 BREAKS WORLD RECORD

## Aviator in Biggest Craft of Kind Flies 62 Miles in 50 Minutes at Newport News, Va.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 30.—Flying the biggest hydroaeroplane ever built, the H-7, Theodore McCauley, an instructor in the Curtiss aviation school here, today established three new world records for a machine carrying seven persons, in addition to setting a new American record for a craft of this type.

Victor Carlstrom, flying the new twin-engine military tractor biplane, the first ever flown in this country, also set a new record for altitude for a machine carrying one passenger when he ascended 16,500 feet. This excelled the former record, set April 1 by Stephen MacGordon, by 1,700 feet. He was in the air one hour and thirty-one minutes and reached a height of 3.12 miles. Extreme cold, which caused ice to form on the radiator, made further climbing impossible, although the weather here was warm.

McCauley, carrying six passengers, was in the air 70 minutes and flew 88 miles. This broke the world record for endurance and distance. The third world record broken was for speed, the machine making 100 kilometres, or 62 miles, in 50 minutes. An altitude of 950 feet gave him the American record in this respect. Former records for a machine carrying six passengers were held by a Frenchman, Garaix, and were made April 22, 1914.

The flights today were witnessed by a Congressional committee here in connection with the plan to establish an aviation corps for the Coast Guard Service.

Henry Woodhouse, a member of the Board of Governors of the Aero Club of America, last night gave out dispatches to the club, telling of the record Newport News flights. The results were duly verified by him.

According to Mr. Woodhouse, the H-7 was recently loaned to the coast guard service by Glenn H. Curtiss. The machine weighs about six tons, and has a wing span of eighty feet. It is equipped with two motors of 160 horsepower each, and the machine will fly with either motor, insuring safety for the occupants.

"These records prove that America leads in water flying machines," said Mr. Woodhouse. "Notwithstanding this, and the fact that the Allies are at present using 120 machines of exactly the same type, built in this country, the United States has never even tried one out."

# UTICA MILITIA MEETS TEST AS IN REAL WAR

## Ordered to Guard Munitions Plants, Men Assemble and Rush to Duty.

UTICA, April 30.—With the announcement that war had been declared, and that Governor Whitman had ordered the guarding of the munitions plants of the Remington and Savage Arms Companies, the National Guard of Utica was ordered out today.

In less than an hour the men had been brought to the State Armory, and then, with twenty automobiles, all of one make, commandeered from a local dealer, they were hurried to Ilion, where they deployed about the Remington plant.

A guard was also placed about the Savage Arms Company's plant, and then the men were informed that the whole affair was a test of preparedness, the first of the nature in the State ordered by local military authorities.

## TORPEDO WORK AT NEWPORT

### Navy Never Better Supplied—Activity Also in Practice.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, R. I., April 30.—Through the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department, the Navy is now in better condition as regards torpedoes than ever before. The Navy Yard at Washington is completing a good order which will be tested in Narragansett Bay. The torpedo station here is turning out cheaper and better torpedoes than those formerly purchased in European markets. The plant is steadily expanding and the E. W. Bliss Company also is turning out large orders.

The present naval appropriation bill carries large sums for torpedoes and improvement of the torpedo factory here which is ready to put on hundreds of additional machinists and apprentices, but machinists are hard to get. The torpedo training ship Montana is schooling a class of commissioned officers in addition to her large crew. Also a large class of seamen gunners is being trained at the torpedo station and in the torpedo range in Narragansett Bay with firing barge No. 1 and the torpedo boat Vesuvius, firing every day early and late.

Over at Block Island a new torpedo range recently established finds the submarines engaged in firing torpedoes submerged at targets daily.

Another torpedo firing barge is under construction to use all year 'round off Guantanamo for testing torpedoes and for instruction of officers and men.

# WOMEN TO OCCUPY TENTED CAMP TODAY

## School for Preparedness in Warfare Aid Near Capital Will Open.

## EACH TO WEAR A UNIFORM

### Institution Has Help from Navy League Section and Other Well-Wishers.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Midway between the Chevy Chase Club and the Columbia Country Club has arisen in the past few days the tented city of the National Service School for Women, which will open tomorrow, and continue for thirty days. This undertaking, which is called "The Women's Plattsburg," is under the direction of the woman's section of the Navy League, of which Mrs. Dewey, wife of the Admiral of the Navy, is President.

Two hundred young women will live in camp on a regular military schedule, while as many more are registered as "day pupils," meaning they will go out for instruction in surgical dressings under the direction of the American Red Cross; military calisthenics, elementary hygiene, first aid and practical dietetics.

There will also be lectures each afternoon to which the public will be admitted, when men and women of national reputation and experience will speak on national defense, good citizenship, food conservation and kindred timely subjects. Students will wear a regulation uniform of khaki skirt and jacket, high boots and soft hat of strict military type. The question of blouses has been left to the good taste of the individual, with olive flannel recommended.

Luggage will be limited to one handbag for each student, and all students will care for their own tents, five to each tent being the rule. The tnts are all floored and furnished with electric lights. Lights must be extinguished promptly at 10 P. M. This is one hour after roll call when every student must be in camp. There are shower baths in a large central building with granite-ware basins for tent use.

No day pupils or pupils will be permitted in the camp ground after the flag-raising ceremonies of tomorrow afternoon. The auditorium and Red Cross tents are in a second enclosure opposite the camp proper.

Major Gen. George Barnett, U. S. M. C., and Mrs. Barnett, who are among the most zealous promoters of the school, spent the entire afternoon on the grounds, with the Chairman, Miss Elizabeth Ellicott Poe, giving final supervision to the mess tent, which will be in charge of regular service cooks and helpers.

In addition to the National Service School Commission, of which Mrs. Dewey is the head, there is an executive committee of ways and means that will have direct charge of the camp. This body of women consists of Mrs. Sidney Ballou, Chairman; Mrs. George Barnett, Vice Chairman; Mrs. C. H. Harlow, Secretary; Mrs. C. L. Hussey, Treasurer; Mrs. James Carroll Frazer, Mrs. Joseph P. Sanger, Mrs. William A. Hammond, Mrs. Frank E. Fletcher, Mrs. Stephen O. Richey, Miss Julia Darling Strong, and Miss Amaryllis Gillett.

## TO TEST SUBMARINE ENGINE.

### Daniels Wants Funds to Try the Neff System of Propulsion.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 30.—A test of the Neff system of propulsion for submarines is recommended in a letter which Secretary Daniels has written to Chairman Padgett of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. The Secretary suggests that the Naval bill authorize an appropriation for the trial.

It is contended by the advocates of the Neff system that it will make unnecessary the use of storage batteries, which have been the cause of many accidents to submarines. Secretary Daniels says the Bureau of Construction recommends that it be tested.

Private experimenters who have been working on the new system say they have remedied the defects pointed out at preliminary inspections by naval officers and have removed earlier grounds for criticism.

## INDIA HOUSE FOR DEFENSE.

### New Merchants' Organization Sends Resolutions to the Government.

The Governors of India House, the new downtown club organized for the "encouragement of American foreign commerce and the cultivation and perpetuation of American foreign trading conditions," with a membership of 800 merchants, have adopted a strong resolution in favor of adequate preparedness for the United States. This has been sent to the President, the Cabinet and all members of Congress. The resolution reads:

The Governors of India House, whose large membership is so deeply interested in the development of our foreign trade, believe the Congress should enact measures which would place our military and naval establishments in such a position of preparedness as to adequately maintain peace at home and repel foreign aggression, and protect our foreign and domestic commerce.

Resolved, That the Congress be urged to appropriate sufficient funds to carry out such a program of preparedness, particularly with respect to the defense of our Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific Coasts.

Resolved, That such measures are necessary for the proper protection of our American merchant marine, the upbuilding of which is a national necessity, as has been demonstrated by the present European war.

The resolution was drawn by a committee consisting of W. L. Saunders, E. A. S. Clarke and Eugene P. Thomas.

# ENO WILL SUIT OPENS TODAY

## Surrogate Signs Order Permitting Change of Counsel.

Trial of the suit to break the will of Amos F. Eno, who bequeathed more than $4,600,000 to relatives and more than $2,930,000 to public institutions, is expected to begin today before Surrogate Cohalan. On Saturday an order was signed by the Surrogate permitting the substituting of the law firm of Perkins & Train as counsel for Henry Lake Eno, one of the contestants, instead of the junior member of the firm, Arthur C. Train.

It is alleged that Mr. Eno did not have testamentary capacity when he made his last will, and that even if he did the will was not legally drawn. It is also charged that "the proponents of the instruments, or one of them, or some other person unknown to the contestants, exercised such improper and undue influence in the obtaining and execution, if ever executed, of said propounded paper in behalf and in favor of Columbia University that said university was made residuary legatee therein to the exclusion of the natural objects of the decedent's bounty, the heirs and next of kin."

The relatives objecting to the will, and their respective shares under it, are given as follows: William P. Eno, a brother, of Saugatuck, Conn.; Gifford Pinchot of Milford, Penn., and Amos R. E. Pinchot of 22 West Fifty-seventh Street, nephews; Florence C. Graves and Mary P. Eno of Simsbury, Conn., nieces, mentioned for $250,000 each, and Antoinette E. Wood of Simsbury, Conn., a sister, and Henry Lane Eno of Princeton, N. J., a nephew, who received $50,000 each.

The entire estate, it is believed, amounts to more than $12,000,000.

## STATE MASONS TO MEET.

### Thomas Penney Will Succeed George Freifeld as Grand Master.

Members of the Masonic fraternity from all over the State are gathering in this city to attend the 135th annual communication of the Grand Lodge, which will be opened at the Masonic Hall, Twenty-fourth Street, near Sixth Avenue, at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon by the Grand Master, George Freifeld. In attendance will be delegates from more than 800 subordinate lodges, representing more than 200,000 Freemasons in New York State.

Grand Master Freifeld will be assisted in the opening of the Grand Lodge by Deputy Grand Master Thomas Penney of Buffalo, Senior Grand Warden William S. Farmer of Syracuse, Junior Grand Warden Arthur S. Tompkins of Nyack, and Robert H. Robertson, the Grand Marshal. The Grand Master will read his annual message, and the reports of Colonel E. M. L. Ehlers, Grand Secretary; William H. Miller, Grand Treasurer, and of the Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund will be presented.

On Wednesday afternoon the election of officers for the ensuing year will take place. Grand Master Freifeld, who has served two terms, will retire, and Deputy Grand Master Penney will be promoted. It is expected that George J. Jackson, now Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, will be elected Deputy Grand Master. The meeting will be brought to a close on Thursday afternoon.

Among the Past Grand Masters whose presence at the meeting is looked forward to by the craft are Colonel John W. Vrooman, William A. Brodie, William Sherer, Justice Townsend Scudder, Justice S. Nelson Sawyer, Robert Judson Kenworthy, Charles Smith, and Frank R. Lawrence.

Four hundred Masons, including the Grand Lodge officers, attended the annual Masonic service last night in the Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 155th Street. Chaplain Watson's sermon was on the responsibility of the individual.

## PLEA FOR CONDEMNED BOY.

### The Times's Aid Asked in Case of Stanley Millstein of Utica.

Ex-Judge J. K. O'Connor of Utica has sent to THE TIMES an appeal for assistance in the fight which Miss Martha Millstein of that city making to obtain commutation of the sentence of her 18-year-old brother, Stanley, who is sentenced to die during the week beginning May 29 for shooting Policeman John E. Creedon at Utica on Feb. 11 last. Young Millstein, with his chum, William Bellosa, undertook to rob a gun and ammunition store and Creedon saw them as they were carrying their loot away. He struck Millstein with his night stick, whereupon the boy shot him. Millstein was indicted for first degree murder and Bellosa for burglary, to which he pleaded guilty and got off with seven and a half years. Judge O'Connor, who was Millstein's counsel, offered to have his client plead guilty to second degree murder, but the District Attorney refused his consent and the boy was convicted in the first degree.

Eleven of the twelve jurors signed a petition for commutation of sentence to life imprisonment, and the boy's sister then took the lead in circulating similar petitions among the citizens of Utica with the aid of her father and younger sisters.

### Presentation to William E. Kelly.

William E. Kelly, former Postmaster of Brooklyn, now County Clerk of Kings County, received a chest of silver, the gift of 2,000 employes of the Brooklyn Post Office, at a meeting of postoffice men yesterday afternoon in Saengerbund Hall, Schermerhorn and Smith Streets, Brooklyn. John Barry, Assistant Superintendent of Carriers, was toastmaster at the meeting.

# PHILIPPINES' FATE IN BALANCE TODAY

## Vote Expected in House After Debate on Clarke Amendment for Early Independence.

## LIKELY TO BE MODIFIED

### Democratic Defection Too Great to be Overcome—Returned Bostonian Says Conditions in Islands Are Bad.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 30.—It is expected that the fate of the Administration's Philippine independence bill will be settled in the House tomorrow when that body, under a unanimous consent agreement, takes up the Senate message. The principal fight will come on the Clarke amendment, adopted by a majority of one vote in the Senate, which provides for relinquishment of the Islands within four years.

The chances now appear to be against the acceptance of this amendment by the House. If a definite date is set for the cessation of American control over the Philippines, probably it will be from five to ten years hence. There is strong sentiment in the House against fixing a date for the end of American rule, and a determined effort will be made to embody in the bill the original Jones provision, which promised the Filipinos an independent government "when they shall show they are capable of self-government."

At the recent caucus of House Democrats, twenty-eight of the majority members refused to abide by the caucus action supporting the Senate bill, which had the O. K. of President Wilson. This defection is regarded as sufficient to kill the Clarke amendment, and it is believed that some compromise will be reached. The Republican minority is expected to vote solidly against fixing a definite date for relinquishing control over the Islands, and twenty-eight recalcitrant Democrats are sufficient to turn the vote against the Administration forces.

Democratic leaders, because of the broken ranks in their own party, have agreed to open the Philippine question up for full debate and amendment.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, April 30.—J. P. Morse, President of the Standard Manufacturing Company, who returned recently from a business trip to China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, said today:

"The condition of business in the Philippine Islands is deplorable. I spoke to many merchants who had vast amounts of money invested, and they were willing to sell out at one-quarter of the amount of their investment. The banks are overcautious, and large loans are impossible to procure. Sanitary conditions are dangerously bad. Newspapers in Manila report cholera, diphtheria, and rinderpest. This last-named disease is a terrible menace to the people, yet it could be reduced to a vanishing point under efficient management. The present administration is doing nothing in this direction to protect the citizens.

"Morgan Shuster, our former Minister to Persia, seems to think that matters in the Philippines are rosy. They are by no means that. In an interview in THE NEW YORK TIMES of April 21 he said that Governor Harrison was entitled to credit. My personal close investigation indicates that matters not only are not improving, but are absolutely deteriorating. The financial situation is rushing toward bankruptcy.

"I agree with Dean C. Worcester, former Secretary of the Interior for the Philippine Islands, and now engaged in business in Manila, that the sole purpose of Mr. Shuster's visit to the islands was to endeavor to impress the people of the United States with the idea that the administration of the Governor General had been crowned with success.

"During the fourteen years of the previous administration the Philippine Islands were on a straight course toward civilization. The fate of the Philippines depends upon the result of the next election. We require a strong executive who will reverse the present policies now in existence there."


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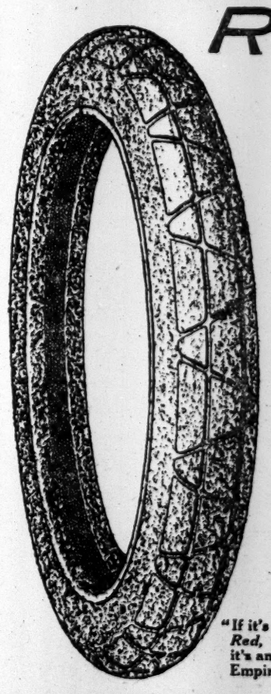

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# CHARGES GRAFTING IN SNOW REMOVAL

## Whole Winter's Record Shows Mismanagement, Bureau of City Inquiry Says.

## THE TOTAL COST $2,625,000

### Director Bullock of the Bureau Calculates That $1,001,624 of the Amount Was Wasted.

The Bureau of City Inquiry, which has been investigating last Winter's snow removal, charge the city administration with extravagance and inefficiency yesterday in a statement issued by the Director, William Bullock. The snow removal, Mr. Bullock said, had meant a loss to the citizens of the city of more than $1,000,000. The total cost of the work, he said, was the highest in the history of the city, approximating $2,500,000, and the taxpayers, he added, must face an additional bill of $125,000 for interest charges, making a grand total of the Winter's snow removal of $2,625,000. His statement read:

The whole record of the Winter's work on snow is one of mismanagement and inefficiency, of extravagance unknown in any previous snow removal, and of failure to detect or stop a wide avenue of graft. Today, a month since snow-removal work ended, the accounts are in a jumble in the Finance Department.

Director Bullock summarized what he termed the waste in the work as follows: Waste on contract removal, $401,624.88; waste on extra pay and overtime for regular city employes, all of whom were paid out of snow bonds, $565,000; waste on hire of automobile $30,000, and waste on feeding of snow workers by the city, $5,000; a total of $1,001,624.88.

Mr. Bullock said the Board of Estimate, following the snow storms of February and March, 1914, had voted the adoption of a "snow-fighting" scheme, to be operated by the Street Cleaning Department with the practical elimination of the snow contractors, but the failure of this plan, he said, was shown by the fact that contractors earned more on snow last Winter than in any recent season, with the exception of two years ago.

He said:

The records of the Street Cleaning Department show that individual wagons of contractors by the score on last Winter's snow were paid in excess of $50 a day each. The budget allows $5 and $6 a day, and no more, for a hired truck with driver. By continuing the old contract system without modification, save that the city now goes to the additional expense of piling the snow, contractor's trucks have been enabled to earn from eight to ten times the daily rate the city regularly pays.

Little or no check was placed on the time city employes worked, and the one and one-half time rate did not end with city employes on outdoor snow work. In the Department of Finance employes who audited snow payrolls in the Central Payroll Division were taken off the budget and paid out of snow bonds at time and one-half. Certain of these employes turned in vouchers for a stretch of forty-eight hours at the one and one-half time rate. These vouchers have been paid, with the result that men on a salary of $100 a month were permitted to draw from the city at the rate of $500 a month.

No explanation, Mr. Bullock said, had been offered by the Administration to show how these regular employes had become available for snow assignments. The places they left in their regular departments were not filled, he continued. There were upward of 100 men on snow removal from the Finance Department and upward of 100 men from the office of the Borough of Manhattan. Inspectors, he said, were also permitted to abandon tenement house inspection to profit at one and one-half times their regular salaries on snow. Mr. Bullock continued:

More than 500 payrools for snow work were turned into the Department of Finance. The great majority of these were for "snow fighting" laborers, hired from day to day. No precaution was taken to prevent waste and graft on these payrolls. On many of them appear notations by the City Paymaster of "Hold, don't pay." When payrolls go to the City Paymaster they are supposed to be audited, accurate and ready for payment. His notations represent glaring errors which the routine of his office could not pass over. They serve to indicate how complete was the breakdown of payroll inspection, and emphasizes the careless, inefficient methods which permitted payroll waste and graft.

Mr. Bullock said there was evidence that padding of the rolls with fictitious names or of men who did not work, had been practiced on a wholesale scale, and he added that only an official investigation would establish the loss of the taxpayers resulting from this "laxity and inefficiency."


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# THOMPSON EVIDENCE TO BAR ASSOCIATION

## Chairman Marks Copies of Testimony About Admiral Realty Co. Suit.

## COMMITTEE TO MEET TODAY

### To Begin an Inquiry Into Seventh Avenue Subway Cave-In, Which Cost Eight Lives.

Senator George F. Thompson yesterday marked several passages of the testimony printed in the volume containing the proceedings and recommendations of the Thompson Legislative Committee, and will send the marked copies to the Bar Association. These passages refer to the suit brought by the Admiral Realty Company to test the validity of the dual subway contracts.

Senator Thompson contends that some of the lawyers connected with this suit acted unprofessionally, in that they received compensation from the Interborough for bringing the suit and concealed from the courts the fact that both the lawyers for the plaintiff and for the defendant in the suit were working in the interests of the Interborough.

"I am going to send this to the Bar Association," said Senator Thompson, "but the trouble with the Grievance Committees of the Bar Association seems to be that they won't go after lawyers who steal more than a dollar and a half."

Senator Thompson gave out a statement on the accomplishments of his committee, and called attention to the fact that the object for which the committee was named was to improve public service legislation and that the committee had no power to initiate prosecutions, even when disclosures before the committee indicated that crimes or violations of professional ethics had been committed.

The statement recited the shortcomings of Public Service Commissioners whose places have been taken by others, and said:

Instead of making the practice and administration of the Public Service Commissions simple and easily understandable, so that the ordinary citizen could have a simple and intelligent remedy for his wrongs, they enacted rules and established precedents hopelessly complicating the administration of the law and the practice before the commission.

We have also ascertained that the corporations which the Public Service Commissions were established to regulate have continued to enjoy the proceeds of excessive and discriminatory rates and inadequate service. The conditions which prevailed at the time the Public Service Commissions law was originally enacted consequently have not been improved in the slightest degree by the Public Service Commission. On the contrary, they have so administered the law as to have been a buffer between the corporations and the public to the increased advantage of the corporations.

Through the maze of complications we found Public Service Commissioners who would testify before the committee that the city ought not to be burdened and disfigured with elevated structures for transportation purposes; that the time had arrived when this mode of transportation should be made obsolete; yet at the same time permitting railroads persistently to continue the construction of unsightly elevated steel affairs, overloading the surface of the streets, while the protest of the people interested in better street service and the adjoining property was unheard and unheeded. In the meantime subway construction is going on, but at a very slow pace and at an extravagantly increased cost over previous similar work.

We made a study of the dual subway contract. We found that of all the proposals and schemes and plans for increasing the transit facilities of this city, the one adopted and now being compiled with was the most extravagant and costly to the city and the public of any plan or scheme considered or brought to the attention of the authorities.

The committee will resume its sessions this morning. Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, said that testimony would be taken with regard to the subway cave-in on Seventh Avenue, when 8 lives were lost and nearly 100 persons were injured. It is the belief of Mr. Moss and Senator Thompson that the investigation of this accident was brought to a premature close by the influence of important interests.

The investigation of the accident, it was said, ended with the inquiry before Coroner Feinberg, the Coroner's jury finding that the responsibility belonged partly to the Bureau of Combustibles of the Fire Department and partly to the Public Service Commission. Mr. Moss and Senator Thompson say that the investigation should not have been allowed to die out with the Coroner's inquest. Ex-Judge Alton B. Parker appeared at the hearings before Coroner Feinberg on behalf of the United States Realty and Improvement Company.


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THE ORIGINAL—THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE


# NEWARK BEDECKED FOR FETE OPENING

### Visitors Flock to See Decorations for Town's Anniversary Celebration.

### CEREMONIES START TODAY

#### Military Parade Will Precede Formal Exercises in Proctor's Theatre in the Afternoon.

The celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of the City of Newark by Robert Treat in 1666 will be ushered in this morning with the ringing of bells, the booming of guns, the blowing of whistles, and the blare of the marching bands.

The buildings throughout Newark are dressed in gala attire. All yesterday thousands of persons thronged the main thoroughfares to view the gorgeous decorations. Visitors poured into the city all day on trolleys, steam roads, and automobiles. There were special services in all of the churches yesterday and the topics of the sermons had to do with Newark's history and progress in religion. All of the services were largely attended.

The main attraction this morning will be the military parade in which the First Brigade of the New Jersey National Guard will take part and there will be a large turnout of Boy Scouts and other semi-military organizations. The parade will be reviewed from the City Hall by Mayor Raymond and members of the Committee of One Hundred in charge of the celebration.

The formal opening of the ceremonies of the anniversary will take place in Proctor's Palace Theatre at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The program will be as follows:

Overture, Newark Musicians' Club Orchestra; song, "America," choir and audience; invocation, the Rt. Rev. Edwin S. Lines, D. D.; anthem, "Union and Liberty," by Horatio Parker, choir; addresses by former Governor Franklin Murphy, Mayor Thomas L. Raymond, Governor James F. Fielder; brief reminiscences of fifty years ago, the Hon. James L. Hays; celebration ode, reading by author, Lyman Whitney Allen; historic address, Judge Francis J. Swayze, Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, President of the New Jersey Historical Society; special music, composed by Henry Hadley, Musicians' Club Orchestra; hymn, "Old Hundred," choir and audience; benediction, Bishop John J. O'Connor, assisted by Mgr. Isaac P. Whelan.

The musical festival will open tonight in the First Regiment Armory and will continue until Thursday night. Six performances will be given.

## PLEA FOR CONDEMNED BOY.

#### The Times's Aid Asked in Case of Stanley Millstein of Utica.

Ex-Judge J. K. O'Connor of Utica has sent to THE TIMES an appeal for assistance in the fight which Miss Martha Millstein of that city making to obtain commutation of the sentence of her 18-year-old brother, Stanley, who is sentenced to die during the week beginning May 29 for shooting Policeman John E. Creedon at Utica on Feb. 11 last. Young Millstein, with his chum, William Bellosa, undertook to rob a gun and ammunition store and Creedon saw them as they were carrying their loot away. He struck Millstein with his night stick, whereupon the boy shot him. Millstein was indicted for first degree murder and Bellosa for burglary, to which he pleaded guilty and got off with seven and a half years. Judge O'Connor, who was Millstein's counsel, offered to have his client plead guilty to second degree murder, but the District Attorney refused his consent and the boy was convicted in the first degree.

Eleven of the twelve jurors signed a petition for commutation of sentence to life imprisonment, and the boy's sister then took the lead in circulating similar petitions among the citizens of Utica with the aid of her father and younger sisters.

## CALL SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

#### Peace Conditions to be Discussed at an International Conference.

THE HAGUE, April 30, (via London.)—The International Socialist Bureau has issued a manifesto calling a meeting of Social Democrats and labor delegates from neutral countries for June 26. The date was fixed at the request of Socialists of the Argentine Republic. The object is to discuss peace conditions which will make war impossible in the future. The manifesto says:

"Peace must not be dictated by Governments alone, and secret diplomacy must be resisted with redoubled force, inasmuch as the bases for peace will determine for all time the political, national, and social lives of millions. The war has caused serious dissensions in the Socialist ranks, but because it becomes clearer every day that capitalism has been strengthened by the war, it has become necessary to liberal workers for the proletariat of all races to unite."


Try just one more good dinner—

and prevent indigestion, dyspepsia or distress after eating by sipping with it a glass or two of delicious, clear, non-laxative Man-a-cea Water. Sold by first-class druggists and grocers.

MAN-A-CEA


# TOP-NOTCH BUSINESS GROWS IN STABILITY

### City Bank's May Letter Tells of More Normal Conditions Than a Month Ago.

### FINDS ALL LINES SHARING

#### Railway Congestion Reduced, but Traffic Still Taxes Capacity—Big Demand for Labor.

Business the country over continues at top-notch rate, with conditions on the whole rather more normal and stable than a month ago, the National City Bank reports in its May letter. The railway congestion has been reduced and traffic is moving more smoothly, but to the limit of the capacity of the roads. Complaints of car shortage are still heard, but considering the tremendous amount of freight moving the situation is now well in hand. Navigation has opened on the Lakes with a very large amount of tonnage in sight.

The volume of commodities moving from original sources into distribution is enormous and well balanced as between merchandise, miscellaneous freight, and farm products, although the end of the crop year is approaching, when the latter usually run low. The big crops of the last two years have filled the available storage, and created large reserves of all the grains. Wheat is the one farm product of importance that is selling lower than last year, but in the Spring wheat territory the yield was phenomenal and great prosperity prevails there.

There is a large movement of migrating farmers into Minnesota and the States west of it this Spring, for settlement upon new lands. The Winter wheat crop is less promising than a year ago, except in the three States, Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma, where it looks very well. The cotton outlook is for a moderate increase of acreage, with a use of fertilizers even below last year's. The consumption of cotton by American mills made a new high record in March at 613,625 bales.

The demands upon manufacturers of all staple goods are sufficient to assure the full operation of the industries throughout this year, and a good start into 1917. Price advances, instead of deterring purchases, have prompted buyers to cover needs further into the future. There are complaints from manufacturers who are unfavorably affected by the scarcity and high prices prevailing for materials, particularly steel, but the orders continue to gain upon production. A manufacturer who must have steel to carry on his business simply cannot afford to run the risk of leaving his wants uncovered.

The shipbuilding industry continues to expand, and at the present rate we will soon pass the world record for the amount of tonnage under construction in one country. Large sums of capital are being turned into the business.

The textile mills are operating to capacity, and on a very satisfactory basis as to profits. Our importations of woolen goods in the seven months ended with January amounted to $8,839,465, against $22,115,451 in the same months of the preceding fiscal year. On the other hand, our exports of woolen goods in the same period increased from $4,-756,670 to $12,612,865, and with an unprecedented demand at home the woolen mills are full of business for six months to come.

The shoe industry is running to capacity and confronted with steadily rising prices for leather, and the tanners are full of business, but paying the highest prices ever known for hides. So the increasing cost of shoes is traced back to the farmer, and to the fact that the cattle supply has not kept pace with population or with the increasing uses for leather.

The factor of chief concern in the business situation, both for the immediate future and for the period "after the war," which is on our minds, is the labor question. A conciliatory disposition has been generally displayed, employers showing a willingness to share the present prosperity and the employes a readiness to adjust the differences and keep at work, but there are large disputes now pending which occasion anxiety. May 1st is always a critical date in the labor year, and the situation is more than usually unsettled this year.

The most serious of these controversies in its possibilities is the one between the railroad companies and the orders of railway trainmen. Since the demands of the latter have been formulated, the expression of public opinion against a strike has been so pronounced that it is assumed to carry considerable weight with the leaders who have the case in hand, and there have been expressions within the orders which indicate that extreme action will not be supported. The operation of the railways, however, is a matter of such vital public importance that there will be uneasiness until the threat of a strike is withdrawn.

When capital accumulations are exceptionally large, the amount seeking reinvestment will be correspondingly large, the demand for labor will correspondingly increase, and the development of industry will be correspondingly rapid, so that all the agencies for further distribution are speeded up accordingly. In other words, ultimate distribution is not a matter left to chance, agitation or benevolence, but is determined by the natural laws which tend constantly to maintain an equilibrium in affairs.

At this time the corporations which are making large profits are pursuing a very conservative course as to dividends. They are paying off indebtedness, improving their facilities, laying by reserves in interest-bearing securities and strengthening their position in every possible way. This policy makes for greater efficiency and stability in the future, and will probably yield in the long run greater permanent results to the public, and to wage-earners and shareholders as well, than a larger distribution of wages or dividends at this time.

The war business to an important extent has absorbed or taken the place of peace business, so that capital and credit formerly employed upon the latter are available for the former. It is officially stated that some 3,000 industrial establishments in Great Britain have been taken under Government control for the making of war supplies. Germany's steel production in 1915 was 13,187,616 metric tons, which compares with 18,-187,616 in 1913. As the steel production of 1915 must have been largely for munitions, it is evident that the consumption of steel for ordinary purposes was largely reduced.

We do not realize in time of peace how large a share of the work going on is for construction and betterments. The world when at peace was moving forward rapidly, adopting new ideas, discarding old equipment, pulling down, rebuilding, and making over its plant. This work has been largely curtailed not only in the warring countries, but elsewhere, and war work, financed by the Governments, has taken its place.

## HEAVY DEMAND FOR LABOR.

#### State Employment Bureau Has Many Jobs It Cannot Fill.

The report for the month of April of the New York City office of the State Public Employment Bureau, 262 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, to the State Industrial Commission shows that there is a scarcity of both skilled and unskilled labor. The report mentions that laborers who formerly received $1.60 a day are now receiving $2.25. The report adds:

"The Public Employment Bureau can supply jobs for 200 men for construction work, brickyards, or as freight handlers. The call for Polish, Italian, or Russian laborers willing to do heavy work has been so great that men of these nationalities are immediately referred to positions. Orders for factory porters, laborers, packers, stock and shipping clerks show a large increase over the preceding month. The bureau can supply work for 200 boys who wish to run errands, to learn trades, or to do factory work. Skilled mechanics continue to be in demand, and very few apply for work.

"The farm bureau branch at Mineola reports a large demand for farm hands, laborers for country estates, gardeners, and useful men. Men who have never worked on farms will not be taken, but jobs can be found for those who have had a few months' experience.

"The bureau is being used more and more by employers who require high-grade clerical help, and the orders for clerks, bookkeepers, correspondents, stenographers, and draftsmen have doubled. In the month of April reports were received that 1,149 persons had found work through the Public Employment Bureau."

## ENO WILL SUIT OPENS TODAY

#### Surrogate Signs Order Permitting Change of Counsel.

Trial of the suit to break the will of Amos F. Eno, who bequeathed more than $4,600,000 to relatives and more than $2,930,000 to public institutions, is expected to begin today before Surrogate Cohalan. On Saturday an order was signed by the Surrogate permitting the substituting of the law firm of Perkins & Train as counsel for Henry Lake Eno, one of the contestants, instead of the junior member of the firm, Arthur C. Train.

It is alleged that Mr. Eno did not have testamentary capacity when he made his last will, and that even if he did the will was not legally drawn. It is also charged that "the proponents of the instruments, or one of them, or some other person unknown to the contestants, exercised such improper and undue influence in the obtaining and execution, if ever executed, of said propounded paper in behalf and in favor of Columbia University that said university was made residuary legatee therein to the exclusion of the natural objects of the decedent's bounty, the heirs and next of kin."

The relatives objecting to the will, and their respective shares under it, are given as follows: William P. Eno, a brother, of Saugatuck, Conn.; Gifford Pinchot of Milford, Penn., and Amos R. E. Pinchot of 22 West Fifty-seventh Street, nephews; Florence C. Graves and Mary P. Eno of Simsbury, Conn., nieces, mentioned for $250,000 each, and Antoinette E. Wood of Simsbury, Conn., a sister, and Henry Lane Eno of Princeton, N. J., a nephew, who received $50,000 each.

The entire estate, it is believed, amounts to more than $12,000,000.

## WAR RELICS FOR WAR AID.

#### Rings and Other Devices Made by French Soldiers for Sale.

An exhibition and sale of articles made by French soldiers and Polish and French women has been opened at 330 Fifth Avenue, under the auspices of the American Girls' Aid, of which Miss Gladys Hollingsworth is the Chairman. This organization has helped more than 200,000 French and Belgian refugees, besides assisting 5,750 destitute mothers, according to Miss Hollingsworth.

Among the articles on view is a collection of rings made by the soldiers from cartridge shells. Many of the rings have been set with bits of glass from the famous windows of the Rheims Cathedral, which was shelled by the Germans. Some of the shells have been fashioned into penholders.

Autographed handbags made from the gloves of celebrities have been contributed by the Frenchwomen. Among those whose signatures appear are General Joffre, Rodin, the sculptor; Cecile Sorel, Hy Bataille, Marthe Chenal, and Arthur Meyer. Laces and lingerie made by the peasant women, many of whom are more than 80 years old, are in the sale.


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# PROSPERITY SHOWN BY TRADE REPORTS

### Federal Reserve Board Gets Assurances of Good Business Everywhere.

### LAST MONTH MADE RECORD

#### March Figures for New York Set New High Mark—Financial Outlook Bright.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Reports to the Federal Reserve Board on business conditions throughout the country down to April 24, as prepared for the Federal Reserve Bulletin, issued each month, indicate a continuance of general prosperity.

Boston reports there is no slowing up of orders in every line of manufacturing in New England. Cotton mill orders are sold far enough ahead to insure running full time for many months. Boot and shoe manufacturers report a good business, and in the woolen industry there is a steady volume of buying and prices are firm.

Philadelphia, in the face of rising prices, enjoys an increasing volume of orders. Manufacturing plants are working full capacity. Some railroad shops have been running on short time because of inability to get raw materials. Orders for cars and locomotives have been 766 and 540 per cent. greater than for the first three months of 1915.

Cargo engagements for ore shipments, according to Cleveland reports, are many million tons heavier this year than last. Dearth of ships is having some obstructing influence on grain movements down the Lakes, and the railroads are having a large business in consequence.

Chicago has in all lines of manufacturing and mining assuring reports to give. The harvest prospect still holds good, notwithstanding some Winter killing of wheat. Jobbing lines in Chicago are full up on orders.

St. Louis shows excellent business in wholesale and jobbing lines. The volume of unfilled orders April 1 was 26 per cent. larger than in the three-months average just past. The West and South and the Pacific Coast unite in generally promising reports of the business outlook.

#### Biggest March on Record.

The New York report says:

"A late Spring is delaying the opening of navigation on the Great Lakes, and heavy snow falls have held up plowing and farm work. Shipping interests on the Lakes foresee an unusually heavy movement of ore, coal, grain, and general freight, and are prepared for a busy season.

"It is proposed to establish at New York regular auctions of vessels similar to those held at English and Continental ports. The volume of goods produced and sold last month was probably greater than in any March on record. The business activity and the prevailing high prices are being reflected in earnings and cash balances shown in published statements of corporations.

"Country merchants are reported to be buying more goods than at any time since 1907. In view of the extraordinary conditions and prices, not a few are inclined to question the wisdom of heavy commitments in these times. Certain concerns in various lines of business have been questioned on conditions and have reported directly as follows:

"Steel—Practically sold up with orders for six months ahead. Deliveries are difficult owing to transportation conditions. Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation on March 31 were 9,331,001 tons, against 4,225,749 tons a year ago.

"Leather—Not many military orders now, but a heavy domestic demand. Prices are high and will probably continue so for some time. Collections are good. Boots and Shoes—Prices advancing and business brisk.

"Prints and Colored Goods—In strong demand and prices advancing.

"Lumber—Trade improving; prices increasing.

"Building and Materials—Business less active; larger jobs about completed, and new work does not offer sufficient margin of profit.

"Department Stores—Larger sales of better grade wearing apparel. More money seen in circulation.

"Jewelry—Sales five times larger than for several months past; pearls in good demand. Large silver pieces called for, notwithstanding advance in price of the metal. Platinum lines paralyzed by the high price of the metal. The cloak industry worked to capacity.

"Strikes have occurred among jewelry workers and railroad construction employes. Silk weavers in Paterson, N. J., demanded and obtained a nine-hour instead of a ten-hour working day.

#### Financial Outlook Good Here.

"New York Clearing House members on April 15, 1916, reported loans, &c., $3,378,106,000; deposits, $36,551,993,000, and excess reserves, $102,744,000. Since March 4, 1916, loans, &c., increased $15,-927,000; deposits decreased $23,285,000, and excess reserves decreased $34,776,-000. Excess reserves were $224,122,990 on Sept. 11 last.

"New York City offered on April 10, $40,000,000 4½ per cent. corporate stock payable April 1, 1966, and $15,000,000 bearing the same rate of interest but maturing serially from April 1, 1917, to April 1, 1931. The average price realized on the fifty-year stock was 102.618, and for the fifteen-year issue 101.432.

"The Canadian Government loan of $75,000,000 maturing in five, ten, and fifteen years, yielding 5.37½ to 5½ per cent., was oversubscribed in New York and allotted on March 24.

"Silver bullion quoted 64½c represents an advance of 18½c from the low price of 1915. The average price last year was 49.69c, and in 1914 54.81c.

"Sterling exchange has been steady at 4.76 to 4.76½, Paris checks gradually reacted to 5.87⅞, and on April 14 dropped to 6.08½, but recovered 12 points within the next few days. German sight bills declined to 71¼ on March 21, but have since strengthened to 74½. Holland exchange continued at a premium of 5 to 6 per cent.

"The high rate for call money in March was 2½ per cent., the low rate 1¾ per cent., and renewals 2 per cent. Time loans on collateral were slightly firmer, with a range from 2½ to 4 per cent. No changes occurred in rates for bankers' acceptances, namely, 2 to 2⅝ per cent. Commercial paper rates were stronger at 3 to 3½ per cent. During the latter part of the month sales at rates below 3 per cent. practically ceased."

## SEEK RED CROSS MEMBERS.

#### A Campaign to Enroll 1,000,000 New Ones Opens Today.

The campaign to secure 1,000,000 new members for the American Red Cross will begin today. New York City, or the metropolitan district, is expected to supply 100,000 of the new members. The campaign will end on midnight of May 31. The movement has the indorsement of President Wilson and ex-President Taft.

Seward Prosser, President of the Bankers' Trust Company, is Chairman of the New York Red Cross Campaign Executive Committee, which was appointed by Mr. Taft, as President of the National Red Cross Executive Committee. Mr. Prosser said yesterday that publication of a temporary Red Cross newspaper, the enlistment of 5,000 Boy Scouts in the work, and the canvassing of every factory in the city would be a part of the month's work. Headquarters have been opened at 289 Fourth Avenue.

"While the metropolitan district's part of the 1,000,000 new members is 100,000, that does not mean that we will not go after more," said Mr. Prosser. "We should get at least 200,000 members. In case of war or disaster, the Red Cross is needed.

"The Red Cross stands in the eyes of most people as an organization of physicians and nurses who go into the field in time of war or disaster. Most important duties, however, rest upon lay members. The telephone operators, the office boys, and the scrub women who took care of the Red Cross headquarters at the time of the Eastland disaster were important workers. To throw an organization of workers into the field at a moment's notice is the function of the Red Cross."

Apportionment of the metropolitan district's 100,000 new members has been made as follows: Manhattan, 45,000; Brooklyn, 25,000; Bronx, 7,000; Westchester, 10,000; Richmond, 2,50; Queens, 2,500, and Northern New Jersey, 10,000.

There are four kinds of membership—patron, at $100; life member, at $25; sustaining members, at $10, and annual members at $1. It is the $1 members that the committee will seek especially to obtain.

## TO TELL NEWS OF THE BLIND

#### Relief Committee Here Will Tell Stories of Sightless Soldiers.

To aid their appeals to Americans, the Board of Managers of the B. F. B. Permanent Blind Relief War Fund for Soldiers and Sailors has arranged for a news service from Europe telling of the most poignant cases of need by fighters who have lost their sight at the front. It is planned to have these stories published in all parts of the United States. Mrs. George A. Kessler, with Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and Mrs. R. Valentine Webster, is in active charge of the work. The stories from England will be sent through C. Arthur Pearson, the blind English newspaper publisher, and will be written by LeBreton Martin. Fred B. Pitney, Paris war correspondent, will write accounts from France.

Two accounts circulated by the first issue of the "news service" tell of a priest whose left eye was destroyed by schrapnel as he was giving absolution to a dying soldier. The sight of the other eye was lost in the hospital. Another tells the story of a young private who was shot through the eye by a German bullet as he was leading a bayonet charge.

An appeal made by the board said:

"The blinded soldiers of France have a right to a Government pension of $195 a year. But this pension cannot be paid at once because the war-stricken countries are overburdened. Moreover, unless the blinded have other resources, the pension is not sufficient. Many of them have families depending upon them. They must be helped. In their own interests and those of their Governments, trades suitable to their aptitudes must be taught them. But for this training money is needed—large sums of money, which must somewhere be found."

## POLICE AT ANNUAL SERVICE.

#### Nearly 1,000 Members of Force Hear Sermon on Patriotism.

The annual church services for members of the Police Department were held yesterday afternoon in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church in Pacific Street, near Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn.

Deputy Police Commissioner Leon Godley, twelve Inspectors, fourteen Captains, and more than 800 men attended the services. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Francis Woods, who spoke on "Religion the Basis of Patriotism."

The men formed in line at the Bergen Street Station, and, headed by the Police Band, marched to the church, where a short address of welcome was delivered by the pastor, the Rev. William T. McGuirl, who is a police chaplain.


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It is to be borne in mind, too, that not only are the Hampton Shops helpful in the choice of Furniture, but that by them the entire decorative treatment of the home may be devised and carried out.

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Facing St. Patrick's Cathedral

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Waste of words, colloquially known as "hot air," in the halls of Congress—pneumatic energy that might be employed in driving wind-mills.

Waste of money upon the "pork barrel" from Income Tax receipts that should go for our present needs.

Wasted thoughts, words, deeds, money, and energy and resources of every kind upon trifles and personal interests at this time of a world crisis when, as the Harriman National Bank has been pointing out, every item should be reserved for expenditure upon the single object of preparedness.

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SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

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# COLLIER'S BOY WINS HONORS ON THE FILM

### Comedian's Son Shows His Father's Skill in a Drama of Soldier Life.

### PLAY IS FULL OF THRILLS

**Men Fall with Gratifying Frequency When the Post Is Attacked—"David Garrick" Poorly Cast.**

A new star of first magnitude burst upon the cinematic firmament yesterday. The star was none other than William Collier, Jr., alias "Buster," who heretofore has had to be content with being his father's satellite in the Collier family comedies. When the elder Collier went to California some months ago to act for Triangle movies, Willie Junior accompanied him. Soon he was the life of the studio and he displayed such capabilities that it was decided to give him a chance in a real picture.

The result, entitled "The Bugle Call," shown yesterday at the Rialto, vindicated the director for his courage in intrusting the central rôle of a costly picture to a youngster, for in his first film young Mr. Collier showed himself to be a pocket-edition Douglas Fairbanks. Only Mr. Fairbanks and Jack Barrymore of the young actors of the legitimate stage have shown the aptitude for the specialized work of camera miming exhibited by this youngest of farceurs.

How the boy has grown! Gone are the long dark curls, the baby face, and the little boy's body. The curls have been shorn for a freshman featheredge, the baby face has turned to questioning adolescence, while the legs of Willie fill tolerably long trousers. The camera cannot record the lisp of Willie, so he stands forth in his soldier clothes an impressive lad.

If Willie only had the eyes of his mother he would probably be only an average screen actor, since camera beauty is but one of the necessary attributes. But he has his father's sense of the theatre and the result is an uncannily sophisticated performance. All through the picture Willie portrays complex emotions with the skill of a veteran. His rôle is not a particularly easy one. It is that of a son of a regiment stationed at a Western army post whose mother has died. The lad and his father are great pals and when the father suggests a new mother for the boy he revolts. The youth's loyalty to the memory of his mother and his gradual capitulation to the intruder who comes between his father and him are made quite real by the clever acting of Master Collier.

The disconsolate boy sitting holding his dog in the stable with the horses on the night of his father's second wedding and his effort to hide his sorrow and tears upon the approach of his friend, the Sergeant, presents a scene tinged with real pathos. There are numberless little human touches like this in the picture, touches that directors who believe that the social triangle bounds all the human emotions should study. The poignant grief of this little boy is expressed by Mr. Collier is infinitely more telling than the labored respiration of a jealous heroine.

Of course, from the moment early in the first reel when the lad boasts that some day he will blow a real call on his bugle, one knows that eventually he will save the inhabitants of the post. But this does not lessen the thrill that comes with the attack of the Indian band after most of the garrison has been decoyed to the hills. The fight that rages in and around the stockade is a glorious one, with horses and men dropping all over the place. Then there are stunning scenes showing in vast panoramas the pursuit of the Indians over a mountainous country. "The Bugle Call" will rally large audiences to the new Rialto and will assure Mr. William Collier, Jr., a place in the movie milky way.

The picture version of "David Garrick," shown yesterday at the Strand, belongs to the heaving bosom school of films. Ten out of every hundred feet of the picture are given over to deep breathing, registering deep emotion, by the principals. That is one good feature about the movies—they keep those who participate in their making in the open and teach them to fill their lungs with oxygen.

Perhaps if Dustin Farnum had not been chosen for the rôle of the actor who finally makes old Simon Ingot ask him with hat in hand to wed his daughter it would have been a better picture. Mr. Farnum apparently learned the business when a reasonably good looking man with the nerve to make faces at a camera was made a hero. So as David Garrick he knits his brows, shows his teeth when he smiles and struts with the assurance of a matinee idol of the early '90s. Then, too, Winifred Kingston, the Ada Ingot of the cast, is anything but English.

More interesting than the feature film at the Strand are some animal pictures of Canadian game trails. In these a bull moose is shown towing a man in a canoe. The ferocity of the bull moose, it would seem, has been overrated.

"The Moment Before," with Pauline Frederick in the principal rôle, was shown yesterday at the Broadway. The new feature at the Academy of Music was "Blazing Love," and Virginia Person was its star.

## THIRD MOVIE EXPOSITION.

### Fight on the Censorship Bill Will Be Pushed at It.

The third motion-picture exposition under the auspices of the Exhibitors' League will begin this afternoon at 2 o'clock in Grand Central Palace. A special program will launch the exposition, the feature being music by the Strand Orchestra. A part of each day's receipts will be given to some charity. The British War Relief Association will be today's beneficiary.

The fight of the picture interests against the Cristman-Wheeler censorship bill will be pushed through the medium of the exposition. "A beautiful young woman has been engaged to enroll the names of visitors to the fair who are opposed to the passage of the bill. An attempt is being made to have 100,000 signatures to the petition to forward to Governor Whitman by May 11.

A second exposition to be given under the auspices of the Motion Picture Board of Trade will be opened next Saturday at Madison Square Garden.

### Movie Show to Aid Seaside Home.

The Seaside Home for Crippled Children is to have a booth at the big Motion Picture Exhibition at the Grand Central Palace this week and is to have a share of the receipts of Thursday afternoon and evening. Miss Evelyn M. Goldsmith, President of the Home, and its officers, are trying to raise $10,000 needed to open the home this Summer.

### Shakespeare at Gamut Club.

The Gamut Club gave a Shakespearean entertainment last night in the club rooms in West Forty-sixth Street. The program consisted of scenes from six of Shakespeare's plays with selections from music written for the dramas by Mendelssohn, Beethoven, Grieg, and Edward German played between the scenes. Those who appeared in the various characters were Tracy L'Engle, Beatrice Prentice, Lucille La Verne, Alma Kruger, Mignie Dupree, Alphia James, Florence Kimball, Amelia Gardner, Mary Shaw, Anna Wynne, Gertrude Dallas, Margaret McKinney-McAllister, Edna West, and Beatrice Barton.

## YESTERDAY'S CONCERTS.

### John McCormack and the Edith Rubel Trio Heard in Recitals.

There were recitals last night by John McCormack at the Hippodrome and by the Edith Rubel Trio at the Princess Theatre.

Mr. McCormack's program consisted of "Che gelida manina" from "La Bohème," a group of songs by Schumann, Rachmaninoff, and Mendelssohn, some Irish folksongs in arrangements by Hughes and Baker, and songs by James P. Dunn, Fritz Kreisler, Edwin Schneider, and Jules Granier. The assisting artists were Donald McBeath, violinist, and Edwin Schneider, pianist.

There was a large audience at the Hippodrome. The seating capacity was exceeded by about 600 persons, placed on the stage. Fritz Kreisler was in the audience, and was forced to bow in acknowledgment of the applause after his song, and the accompanist, Edwin Schneider, was similarly honored. Mr. McCormack was in good form last night, and exhibited again his familiar power to interest and delight his hearers.

The recital of the Edith Rubel Trio at the Princess Theatre was devoted to folk melodies of many countries in arrangements for violin, piano, and 'cello, and it was thoroughly interesting and pleasing.

As is always the case in these programs, the folksongs were removed a degree from the original by the fact that they must appear in arrangements, and the arranger is bound to introduce the "art" element as superimposed on the "folk" element. It was interesting to note that many of the numbers which found most favor with the audience were those in which the "art" element was strongest. For instance, the hearers demanded the only double encore for a very charming Chinese melody, "Jasmine Flower," and in this the arranger, H. E. Krehbiel, had introduced the melody canonically at the end with happy effect.

Any composers present might have been struck by the fact that in this number, as in the Serbian one already mentioned, and in others, there was no final cadence, but on the contrary, harmony which is called unresolved or incomplete in the European system, and would have been ungrateful to the purists; and that it was just these numbers which stimulated their hearers most.

The program ended with a group of negro melodies arranged by H. T. Burleigh, and four ballads, supposedly of ancient English origin, collected from the mountain regions of Kentucky by Miss Josephine McGill of Louisville, Ky., last year. William Lyndon Wright, who made many of the arrangements, gave short introductory talks on the origin and history of the melodies.

## YOUNG MEN'S ORCHESTRA.

### Organization Trained by Volpe Gives Its Second Concert.

The Young Men's Symphony Orchestra, Arnold Volpe, conductor, gave its second public concert of the season at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon. The program consisted of Dvorák's "New World" Symphony. Elegie and Valse from Tschaikowsky's Serenade for string orchestra, the overture to Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor," and Greig's Concerto in A minor for piano and orchestra, in which Charles Naegele, making his first appearance here, was soloist.

This organization is supported principally by a bequest of the late Alfred Lincoln Seligman, and its object is to provide promising young instrumentalists with an opportunity to acquire orchestral routine so that they may find work in the symphony orchestras. The performance yesterday was proof that the organization is fulfilling its purpose admirably, for the orchestra's playing was highly creditable. It was able not only to play the music with a good degree of precision, but with considerable finish and excellent tone quality. There were, indeed, some lapses, but they were negligible when compared with the general effect, which reflects credit on Mr. Volpe's training.

Charles Naegele, the soloist, is a young player who seems to show considerable promise. What he lacks is the virtuoso's sweep and power, but his technical gifts are adequate; he plays with constant attention to good tone and obtaining an expressive and poetical quality, and is successful in planning his effects so that an even line of development persists from start to finish. Sincerity and an unaffected attitude lend value to his work.

## BISHOP LAWRENCE HEARD.

### Urges New Yorkers to Aid the Ministers' Pension Fund.

The Right Rev. Dr. William Lawrence, Bishop of Massachusetts, who has charge of the movement to pension retired Episcopal clergymen, preached at the morning service in Trinity Church yesterday. Bishop Lawrence urged New Yorkers, who, he said, had always been liberal in Church philanthropy, not to fall behind in support of the pension plan.

"In spite of the fact that pensions have been established for firemen, policemen, railroad employes, and other classes of workers, the Christian Church has been content to throw on the scrap-head the clergymen who have worn out their lives in its service," he said. "We have begun the task of raising the sum of $5,000,000 in a single year to establish a scientific scheme for pensioning our clergymen."

Bishop Lawrence presented figures showing that the total yearly donations made to the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States amounted to more than $20,000,000, of which about 20 per cent. was contributed in the New York district.

## MORGAN ART OPEN 29 DAYS.

### Exhibition at Museum to Remain on View Until May 29.

Edward Robinson, Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, last night announced that, with the exception of the miniatures, the Morgan loan collection would remain on exhibition as it is until May 29, when the galleries containing the collection were to be closed.

This action will be taken to facilitate the delivery of such parts of the collection as are to be withdrawn from the museum and the rearrangement of the remainder.

### Lay St. Joseph's Church Cornerstone

Bishop Patrick J. Hayes, Auxiliary Bishop of New York, yesterday officiated at the laying of the cornerstone of the new St. Joseph's Maronite Roman Catholic Church, at 57 Washington Street. The edifice is in the heart of the downtown Syrian quarter and is overtopped on all sides by business houses. Bishop Hayes was assisted at the ceremony by Father Dinneen and Mgr. McGean of St. Peter's and Bishop Joseph Yazkit of Philadelphia. Later officials of St. Joseph's gathered at the Hotel Brevoort for dinner.

## THEATRICAL NOTES.

Clayton Hamilton will lecture at the Bandbox Theatre on Friday afternoon on "The Democratic Insurrection in the Theatre." The lecture will be one of the series arranged for Bandbox subscribers.

Ziegfeld's "Midnight Frolic" will begin a half hour earlier tonight to allow time for the added numbers that will be given by principals of the "Follies" company. Nahan Franko and his orchestra will play for the events.

The scene from "Justice" that passes in the Warden's office was acted by the members of the company appearing in the Galsworthy play at the Candler at the annual meeting of the Civic Forum held last night at Washington Irving School.

John D. Gluck, said to be the oldest living descendant of the composer, originated the plan of presenting Carl Edouarde, director of the Strand's orchestra, with a silver loving cup, and to reciprocate Mr. Edouarde is preparing a program of Gluck music for some week this month.

Norman Trevor has completed a play written in collaboration with Captain Smart of the British Army. It is called "The Brake," and will be produced next season.

Sam Hardy, whose last appearance here was in "Princess Pat" at the Cort, has been engaged for the new Ziegfeld "Follies."

The Dramatic Association of the College of St. Elizabeth, Convent Station, N. J., will present a three-act play entitled "Will Shakespeare" on Friday afternoon at the Hotel Plaza.

# HEBREW ORPHANAGE TO BUILD IN SUBURBS

### Amsterdam Avenue Property, Inadequate for Needs, Will Be Sold.

### COMMITTEE SEEKS A SITE

**Sale of the Old Plant Expected to Net Much of the $2,000,000 or More New Will Cost.**

The Hebrew Orphan Asylum, which occupies two entire blocks between 136th and 138th Streets, from Amsterdam Avenue to Hamilton Place, will sell its present property and move into the suburbs. This announcement was made by Louis Stern, President of the institution, at the annual meeting held yesterday. Committees and sub-committee have been appointed to find a suitable location and to submit plans for new buildings.

Mr. Stern, in making the announcement, said:

"The continually advancing standards of modern child-caring demand the initiation of many new phases of work entirely unknown at the time when our present plant was designed, and for which it is absolutely inadequate. One of the greatest needs in caring for so large a mass of children as is in our charge is the attempt in every way to provide for the development of the individuality of each child; to prevent institutionalization and to enable those in charge to have such knowledge of each child's nature and abilities as can be derived only from constant personal contact and acquaintance.

"This step requires a degree of segregation and classification absolutely impossible in our present structure. A large and valuable part of the activities of the institution must be carried on outdoors. The entire play and recreational life requires extensive grounds for play space, game fields, and, in our particular case, for the drill of our Cadet Corps. Our present grounds, spacious as they may appear to be, are inadequately disproportionate to the needs of our children in this respect.

"Of greatest importance of all the factors entering into this removal question, however, is the need for proper housing of our educational and social activities. In no department of child life has there been such a change of method within the past generation as in education. The modern school building, in its construction, is entirely different from the type of building represented by the schoolrooms at present in use in our institutions. The type of school requires shops and other facilities for vocational and industrial training never thought of in an elementary school when our present building was constructed.

"We need a school that shall prepare our children for life and shall conduct departments designed to effect the cultivation of every kind of ability—intellectual, manual, scientific, industrial, and religious. It is hopeless to attempt to do modern educational work with the facilities now at our command. This year, for the first time, the institution, while still receiving the highest rating of the State Board of Charities, has been placed by them in Class 2 as respects the building, and by the City Department of Public Charities the need of removal has been emphasized.

"Influenced by the various factors thus enumerated, your Board of Trustees has taken definite action with reference to the project of the removal of the institution. The board feels justified in asking large and generous support in this project, and it is certain that it will not be disappointed."

The present buildings of the asylum have been occupied since 1883, when the institution moved from Seventy-seventh Street and Third Avenue. The announcement of the Trustees was received by the donors and members present at the meeting with enthusiasm. It is not known when the committees appointed to find a suitable location will report, but the members of the committees are looking at every available site near New York City. If a suitable location cannot be found near the city, the committee will go further out into the country. It is hoped that the sale of the present property will cover a large part of the expense of the new undertaking, which will represent an expenditure of from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000.

The Orphan Asylum at present cares for 1,320 children in the buildings at 138th Street and Amsterdam and at the country branch at Valhalla, N. Y. It also maintains a boarding department, with 426 children placed in 236 homes. The institution has just acquired a house to use as a home for discharged boys. It will be equipped and ready for occupancy by June.

The institution received during the year, from all sources, the sum of $328,000, and expended $330,000, making a debt of $2,000. The Treasurer, in his report, said the increased cost of supplies, because of the war, was responsible for the deficit.

The officers elected yesterday were: President, Louis Stern; Vice President, Joseph E. Newburger; Treasurer, Martin Beckhard, and Trustees, Samuel Strasbourger, Edward A. Kerbs, Samuel Floersheimer, Emanuel Arnstein, Philip Lehman, Abraham Stern, and Emil Frenkel.

## TALK OF ROCKEFELLER GIFT.

### $3,000,000 Extension to Johns Hopkins Medical School Expected.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BALTIMORE, Md., April 30.—While Dr. Abraham Flexner of the Rockefeller General Education Board said over the long-distance telephone today that he did not know anything about it, a report will be published here tomorrow and was published also in today's Baltimore News, that the Rockefeller Board is considering the establishment of a $3,000,000 extension to the medical school of Johns Hopkins University.

"We are hoping we can get this," said President Goodnow, of the university, "but we have no ground for hope excepting the advantages which we can offer."

Dr. Goodnow said the visit of Dr. William Welch to New York last week had no significance in regard to the rumored gift. But notwithstanding denials and the evident intention of those interested to keep the matter quiet until the board formally announces its plans on this line, there is a feeling here that Hopkins will be selected for the creation of a great public health institute.

The Rockefeller Education Board and Mr. Rockefeller personally have taken great interest in the Johns Hopkins Medical School and Hospital. The $3,000,000 extension fund would increase to nearly $5,000,000 the amount given by the Rockefeller Education Board to further the work of Johns Hopkins University.

## CITY BREVITIES

Bertha Weinstein, 23, last night jumped from the roof of the five-story apartment house in which she lived, at 535 East 148th Street, to the areaway below and was killed. She had been despondent ever since losing several months' work on account of a strike of shirtwaist makers.

The seven inmates of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, who stunned George Ploeser, the assistant engineer with a shovel and were preparing to try to escape in rowboats, were held without bail on charges of felonious assault by Magistrate Grochi in the Harlem Court yesterday.

Emil Foldman, 30, of 31 Third Street, Brooklyn, was fined $25 by Magistrate Ten Eyck in the Men's Night Court last night for speeding his motor car on the Queensborough Bridge at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. He did not pay the fine, and went to prison for two days.

## TO DISCUSS SHYLOCK.

### Council Will Debate Barring "Merchant of Venice."

The Ninth Semi-Annual Assembly of the Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis opened a two-day session in the Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, last night. The gathering is expected to have important results in the affairs of the Reformed Jewish Church. The Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris, President of the council, who presided, presented his semi-annual message. Henry Morgenthau, ex-Ambassador to Turkey, was to have been Chairman, but was prevented by illness. The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise delivered an address on "The Liberation of Reform Judaism." Nathan Straus spoke of "The Jew in Philanthropy."

Referring to the Jewish contributions from America of more than $4,600,000 for the Jews in Eastern Europe, Dr. Harris, the first speaker, said the Jews of England and Germany, although heavily taxed, had also contributed their share to the same cause, while the General Jewish Relief Committee in Russia, with 360 subdivisions, was working successfully to the same purpose. Speaking of the emancipation problem, that would come at the end of the war, he said:

"This question is taxing to the utmost the wisdom of high-minded men and women here. Feeling, as you know, has run high as to the mode of procedure in approaching the powers that be for the complete emancipation of the Jews. We need not be disturbed at the fact that different groups in the American Jewry differ so widely as to the means. In so vast an issue we must expect divergence of opinion, and the candid utterance of any honest conviction should not be frowned down."

In the course of a tribute to Shakespeare and the Jewish part in the Tercentenary, to which this afternoon's session is to be devoted, Dr. Harris continued:

"That will bring before our consideration the much-discussed question as to the advisability of retaining the play 'The Merchant of Venice' in the curriculum of the public schools. I will not anticipate the discussion now, except to say that Shylock, as an improvement on Marlowe's monstrosity, 'The Jew of Malta,' is one thing, but whether it is the faithful portrayal of the Jew in the Middle Ages is another."

Severe censure was meted out by Dr. Harris on the custom of lavish floral displays at funerals, which, he said, was a wasteful social vanity, and cited as an example the giving of a floral device costing $2,000 at the funeral of a millionaire recently.

"I would recommend," he continued, "that in place of flowers being sent to the family of the deceased we encourage the sending of the sum of money that would have been expended to one of our charities, with the statement that this donation is in memory of the departed friend. The plan would be that the society receiving the money would notify the bereaved family, and they would receive the comfort of knowing that they were not forgotten, the tribute of sympathy only taking another and a worthier form."

Dr. Harris said florists had fostered the expensive and extravagant floral displays until the simple gift of flowers had lost its symbolic meaning for such occasions.

Dr. Wise said the charge that the liberal Jewish movement had failed was based more on the theory of seeming failure rather than on actual failure, but he admitted that the movement was in the greatest peril in that it threatened to take itself out of the Jewish life altogether. Its true course, he said, must be confined within the Jewish life, and it must be liberal. It was not a question of orthodoxy or of reform and liberalism, but of the retention of the spirit of Judaism. Comparing what had been done within and without the churches, orthodox and liberal, Dr. Wise said:

"Louis D. Brandeis, whom power and privilege seek to prevent from ascending the Supreme Court bench of the United States, is the single Jew in America who is standing out as the prophet of social justice and Jewish righteousness."

In introducing Nathan Straus, Dr. Harris said: "We call upon a philanthropist to speak of philanthropy."

"My specialty is not that of a speaker, you must know that without telling you," began Mr. Straus. "My specialty is milk." (Laughter.)

He made a general appeal for aid for the sufferers in the Eastern war countries, and said he had given up for the cause all of his profits and parts of his capital, and suggested that the people here could do much more than they had done. Mr. Straus cited the case of a man who had nothing left but a highly prized diamond pin, which he plucked from his tie and asked the philanthropist to add it to the fund.

## BARNARD'S PAGEANT PLANS.

### Girls Busy Preparing for Part in Shakespeare Celebration.

Barnard College girls are busy preparing for their Elizabethan pageant to be given next Saturday as the college's contribution to the Shakespeare tercentenary celebration. Miss Ruth Salom has composed the music and is directing the drills. Nearly every one in the institution has some part in the pageant.

The pageant will be centered around Queen Bess, who will be impersonated by Miss Edith Morgan. Miss Lucille Taylor will be May Queen, and her coronation will be the opening of the festivities. Wigs and Cues will present "The Taming of the Shrew." Among the Barnard graduates who have gone upon the stage and who will take part in the pageant are Marguerite Schorr, Mary Kenny, and Chrystene Straighton. Miss Louise Talbot will play Sir Walter Raleigh, accompanying Queen Bess. With the exceptions of the costumes for Queen Bess, the court ladies and gentlemen, the girls are making their own dresses. A miracle wagon will present "Noah's Flood." Robin Hood and his merry band will also be there.

There will be two presentations of the pageant—one at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the other at 8 o'clock in the evening.

## OSBORNE ACCUSER RECANTS

### Sydney Welsh Back in Sing Sing from Great Meadow.

*Special to The New York Times.*

OSSINING, April 30.—Sydney Welsh, the inmate of Sing Sing who made serious accusations against Thomas Mott Osborne in the Grand Jury investigation, it was announced today has been returned to Sing Sing on a writ of habeas corpus after retracting all he said against the Warden.

Welsh, according to information reaching District Attorney Fred Weeks, recanted after being taken from White Plains jail to Great Meadow Prison at Comstock. He declared that what he said against Mr. Osborne he fabricated.

On a writ from the Supreme Court Mr. Osborne's lawyers had him transferred to White Plains jail, but as the jail is very crowded they joined with Mr. Weeks in having the court issue a new writ removing Welsh to Sing Sing.

## FINED $50 FOR SPEEDING.

### Girl's Screams Attract Policeman to Auto in Fifth Avenue.

A man who said he was Harold B. Hawes, a manufacturer of Bridgeport, Conn., paid a fine of $50 yesterday before Magistrate Murphy in Yorkville Court on a charge of reckless driving.

Motor Cycle Policeman Einon, who appeared as complainant, said that while on duty at Fifth Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street early yesterday his attention was attracted to a speeding automobile by the screams of a woman passenger. After a chase he overtook the machine, and found Hawes and another man with two young women who refused to give their names.

The young women, according to the policeman, said they had met their escorts in a Broadway restaurant and had accepted their offer to drive them home. Instead, they said, the men had started up Fifth Avenue. Einon estimated that the machine was going at thirty-eight miles an hour.

## HEAR CARUSO IN CALIFORNIA.

### Tenor Sings Into Atlanta Telephone as Washington "Listens In."

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 30.—While Secretary Lane, Senator Phelan of California, and members of the National Press Club "listened in" on the wire here, the voice of Enrico Caruso was wafted across the continent over the telephone from Atlanta, at 7 o'clock this morning, and was heard at a celebration under the auspices of the San Francisco Press Club.

The demonstration in telephony was incident to San Francisco's "ten years after" celebration, which commemorated the rebuilding of that city after the fire of 1906. Senator Phelan read to the assembled San Franciscans a message of good will and congratulation from President Wilson.

For nearly an hour the wire was kept open between San Francisco, Washington, and Atlanta, the receivers here being placed in the rooms of the club, where a number of members remained up through the night to talk to the coast. Preliminary messages were exchanged about 5 o'clock, Washington time, inasmuch as the San Francisco celebration did not begin until after midnight, Pacific time.

Secretary Lane commented upon the fact that he "broke into the newspaper game" in San Francisco thirty years ago. "I wonder if any of the old crowd are left," asked the Secretary. He was assured that 1,500 newspaper writers, city officials, and their families were at the San Francisco end of the wire, and that some of the old-timers were present.

Caruso was in excellent voice and after a bit of delay compensated his listeners by singing "The Rosary." The applause at the San Francisco end swept over the wires, through Washington and back to Atlanta, and Caruso consented to sing as an encore an Italian love song. The demonstration ended by the playing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by a band in San Francisco.

## CLARE MAY LOSE HIS HOTEL.

### Mortgages to be Foreclosed Against Man Convicted of Killing Wife.

James J. Clare, the former pugilist and politician of Long Island City, who was convicted on Saturday of manslaughter, will probably lose the hotel property at Queens Boulevard and Fitting Street, Long Island City, where he beat his wife so severely that she died. Clare is in the Queens County Jail, and will be sentenced on Wednesday by Justice Van Siclen.

Today papers will be served upon Clare and upon his son, Daniel Clare, who was the chief witness against him, by William A. Perry, lawyer representing A. T. Payne, who is counsel for the Long Island City Savings Bank, in an action for the foreclosure of a mortgage for $7,000 which the bank holds on the property. There is a second mortgage of $4,000 on the hotel, which is owned by the Central Brewing Company of this city. The property is valued at $20,000.

When he testified in his trial last week Clare said that one of the causes of trouble between him and his wife was that she failed to help him in building up business, so that he could meet his interest and taxes. The hotel property was in the name of Mrs. Clare, and upon her death her son Daniel inherited it. Clare received a life interest in it.

### Anonymous $35,000 Gift to Cornell.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ITHACA, N. Y., April 30.—To build the new dining hall which will form one unit of the group of dormitory buildings being erected on the campus, a gift of $35,000 in two parts has been made to Cornell University by anonymous donors. This will make $55,000 toward the $300,000 cost of the building.


NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evenings 8:15 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15
RIO GRANDE "Popular Success."—Tribune.

LYCEUM B'way, 45th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
Charles Frohman, David Belasco present
The Heart of Wetona

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. at 8 MATINEES WED. & SAT. AT 2
*SIR HERBERT TREE has the honor to announce that although "HENRY VIII." is still playing to crowded houses, this play must positively be withdrawn on Saturday next, May the 6th. In order to keep faith with the public, he will present other plays during his Shakespearean Festival. "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE" will accordingly be given next Monday evening, May 8th, with Sir Herbert Tree as Shylock, Miss Elsie Ferguson as Portia, and Mr. Lyn Harding as Antonio.*
*Seats can now be secured at the Box Office.*

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC TONIGHT AT 11:15 — Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
ZIEGFELD BALL
Combined Performances of the ZIEGFELD FOLLIES AND MIDNIGHT FROLIC
NAHAN FRANKO'S Orchestra of 50

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evs. 8:15 Sharp Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15
JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:25 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Mitzi in 'POM-POM'
"One of the most entertaining musical comedies in many years."—Sun.

GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:30 Mts. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30
MRS. FISKE
It's All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Reinhartz, Pa.
ERSTWHILE SUSAN

FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evenings at 8:30 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Margaret Anglin — Holbrook Blinn
A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE
"The Smartest Comedy in Town."—Eve. Sun.

LONGACRE THEA., W. 48th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
POSITIVE REAPPEARANCE TONIGHT of LEO DITRICHSTEIN IN HIS SURPASSING COMEDY
THE GREAT LOVER

HIT THE CINDERELLA MAN AT THE HUDSON

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:20 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20
JUSTICE
John Galsworthy's Masterpiece

CRITERION B'way 44th St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
4TH BIG MONTH — BRANDON TYNAN'S ROMANTIC IRISH COMEDY
The Melody of Youth

CENTURY Theatre, 62d St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 1, 1916.


## THE DEMAND FOR DEFENSE.

The preparedness parade in this city, a week from next Saturday, promises to surpass in size and enthusiasm the historic sound-money demonstration of 1896. The occasion justifies all the enthusiasm that more than 100,000 persons in the line and many hundreds of thousands of spectators can express. The demand for the strengthening of the nation's defenses here and throughout the country is sincere and unmistakable and is founded on sure knowledge of our needs. It is believed now that more than 120,000 men and women, representing all the trades and professions, will take part in the patriotic demonstration of May 13. At least 25,000 women are already enrolled. In fact, the procession will be as long as it can be; as many will march as can get in the line between 9:30 in the morning and twilight.

All the commands of the organized militia of this city will be represented in the rear guard, 8,000 strong, starting downtown at 6 o'clock P. M. Preceding them will be battalions of jurists and clergymen, bankers, insurance men, merchants, manufacturers, artisans and artists, clerks and salesmen. The women, too, will represent many professions and occupations. This outpouring of representative citizens will fitly symbolize the nation's eagerness to be ready in case of emergency. In every State thousands of young men are awake to the needs of the hour, and are subjecting themselves to the rigors and discipline of military training. The call has been heard in every hamlet. The people of Mr. BRYAN'S State and Mr. KITCHIN'S are as active in the cause as those in Mr. ROOSEVELT'S or Mr. GARRISON'S or Mr. AUGUSTUS P. GARDNER'S. Surely there can be no doubt that the people's demand for preparedness is genuine and peremptory.

Why does not the infectious spirit of practical patriotism manifest itself in a practical way in the halls of Congress? Eloquence born of patriotic feeling has not been uncommon there this Winter, but we have been waiting month after month for the needful reorganization bills to begin the real work of preparation, and patience is all but exhausted. The Washington prophets are not entirely in agreement as to the fate of the Military bill in conference, but the most hopeful of them dare to predict nothing better than a poor compromise. It is rumored that the force of the opposition may yet induce Senator CHAMBERLAIN to abandon his Federal volunteer plan, which was so promising, and for which he battled so courageously in the Senate. The plan to enlarge the regular army, and provide it with complete instead of skeleton regiments, is also opposed by the irreconcilables, Mr. HAY and Mr. DENT.

The people demand stronger defenses, men of fighting age in every State are willing to give their services to their country, and they must wait for Congress to adjust the preliminaries, while Congress continues to play politics. The game of politics has never been played in a more objectionable way than in the treatment of the Military bill since it passed the Senate. As for the Naval bill, that is not yet in sight, and there is a prospect of more haggling and compromising over that.

## THE HARBOR LIMITS.

The only reason for changing the harbor limits is the hardships imposed under the present limits by the seamen's law. But changes for that reason could not be limited in their effects to those proposed. If Fire Island Inlet and Great South Bay, with a good portion of the Sound, are to be annexed to the harbor the consequences may be as unforeseen as those which followed the enactment of the seamen's law.

If this action is taken here similar action will be taken elsewhere. The Iron Steamboat Company's President testified that his line had carried 65,000,000 passengers to Coney Island without any incident which would have been prevented by the Seamen's act. The dangers of navigation in Jamaica Bay are chiefly running upon a mud bank. There have been accidents there, but not of a sort necessitating the life-saving equipment of ocean craft. The distinction between ocean passages and excursions to the New Jersey coast and up the Shrewsbury River needs little emphasis. Nothing ever happened in the America's Cup races on open water which the Seamen's act would have prevented, and the absurdity of requiring such contests to be held within the harbor is apparent.

These cases are examples of a class which it would be better that Congress should deal with than that they should be dealt with discordantly by local Boards of Inspectors. It seems about equally objectionable to do nothing or to enlarge the harbor extravagantly for no better reasons than those advanced. It would seem better to choose neither of such objectionable alternatives, but to put the case to Congress, along with others of even more importance, although perhaps of less popular interest. If the question is the amendment or repeal of the law Mr. FURUSETH would know how to advise Congress to quick action.

## A BILL TO BE KILLED.

The Philippines bill, which, according to the program, will be taken up in the House of Representatives today, is not an essential piece of legislation. It does not possess sufficient relative importance to be rushed through the House in a crowded session, when so many other matters of prime importance demand serious attention. Even without the objectionable Clarke amendment, which its advocates will try again to force through, it is a measure of dubious value.

It is associated in the public mind with a deliberate plan of scuttling. That, and not to provide an organic law for our Far Eastern colonies, was the uppermost thought in the minds of its projectors. The bill ought to be voted down. The people in the Philippines are making good progress toward self-government now. There is no real demand for new laws to govern them, they need no new privileges at present.

## POLITICAL COAL IN ALASKA.

A petition presented in the Senate by Mr. JONES of Washington from the Chamber of Commerce of Cordova, Alaska, shows a curious misunderstanding of the majestic theory and practice which the Federal Government follows. There are three available Alaskan coal fields, Bering River, Matanuska, Nenana. In the days of darkness private capital would have been allowed to develop mineral resources. You can't buy coal lands. You may lease them. A private railroad can only lease coal lands for its own use. This privilege is valueless, for the small amount used by a railroad cannot be mined cheaply.

A railroad wants coal to transport as well as to burn. But enlightened laws forbid an Alaskan railroad to carry coal mined by it or in which it has any interest. The railroad can't own or lease coal lands, neither can a coal company own a railroad. If the two combine, they are guilty of conspiracy or unlawful combination. The Copper River & Northwestern runs nearly half the way to the Bering fields. Once it took an option on some 5,000 acres in those fields, surveyed and would have built a road, and dug coal mines. The stern parent at Washington forbade the crime. The Copper River & Northwestern people were accused of conspiracy and monopolistic intention. Their coal land title was torn up. Virtue was vindicated. The coal needed for the development of the rich copper region stretching a hundred miles along the Copper River and Chitina valleys is safe in the bowels of the earth. The owners of claims have spent their money and time in vain. Save for the one great mine for which the Copper River & Northwestern was built, the mineral treasure is mostly helpless and useless. No railroad, no coal; no coal, no railroad; no railroad, no copper; no coal, no copper: a mighty industry is choked, but let us praise the famous wisdom of Congress, of conservation! Virgin Alaska!

Leased lands means Government railroads. To all intents and purposes there can be no private railroad building in Alaska. Irrespective of the law, who is going to face Government competition? Coal for Alaskan use, coal for industry, is a vital necessity. Watch the benevolent Government in the railroad business. The Cordovan petitioners recite that under the act of Congress of March 12, 1914, the President has had surveyed and ordered built a line from Seward to Fairbanks, with a branch to the Matanuska coal fields, 504 miles, while nearly 500 miles are yet to be located; that the designated mileage will open the Matanuska and Nenana coal fields, but not the Bering, the nearest to the market of all the Alaskan coal lands. The distance from Nenana to Fairbanks is 104 miles, from Matanuska to Seward 184, from Bering River to Cordova 68. The estimated cost with time of building railroads to the three fields is $3,000,000 and three years, $7,000,000 and three years, $1,000,000 and six months. Do the simple Cordovans wonder at the Government's choice? They plead, in their innocence, that the Bering coal, being the nearest and necessary for great copper mining and smelting, the Government should build the thirty miles of road from the terminus of the Copper River & Northwestern to the Bering field, and twenty miles additional to tap the Katalla oil field.

The memorandum of Senator JONES says naïvely that "the principal value "of the [Bering] coal is for local "uses." The main value of Alaska coal, of Alaskan resources in general, is political. Unmined, it fills the bunkers of the simon-pure "conservationists." Shall they lack fuel that Copper River Valley may be prosperous? Mr. JONES bares the bones of Truth in another part of his argument:

> The Bering coal has long been the subject of political controversy. The most astonishing lies [why "astonishing?"] have been told about it and retailed to the public for political purposes. The Ballinger-Pinchot quarrel ranged about it. The enemies of the Taft Administration used it freely as a weapon of attack in the Cunningham coal cases and the Controller Bay incident. Its uses for such purposes ought to have passed. The time seems to have come when it should be put to its natural uses.

Its natural uses are political. Since 1896, Congress has passed six acts about Alaska coal land. Alaska coal remains political. Congress must have occupation.

Mr. JONES quotes the Interstate Commerce law against discrimination, and asks:

> If it is criminal for a private corporation to strangle and kill one locality while it upbuilds another, should not the Government itself refrain from doing the same thing?

The Government can do no wrong; but it is sure to have troubles of its own in its railroad business.

## LEGISLATIVE LYNCH LAW.

The decision rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States last week in the case of MCFARLAND vs. the American Sugar Refining Company has received scant attention, although it will take its place among the notable opinions of the court. The decision and the controversy which it closes again illustrate the invaluable contribution to the science of government which the framers of the Constitution made in the Federal Constitution. It may be gravely doubted whether self-government would have been practicable in a country such as ours, of extensive area and a widely diversified and heterogeneous population, if the Supreme Court, that invaluable balance wheel, had not been so happily devised by the framers of the great compact.

While in the heated political controversies which preceded the present war responsible statesmen for the first time in our history gravely questioned the right and the power of the judiciary to invalidate a law, even though it violated the fundamental rights of liberty and property, the case just decided admirably illustrates the value and necessity of giving to the court that power. The State of Louisiana had a long-standing controversy with the American Sugar Refining Company, which operated in New Orleans one of the largest sugar refineries in the world. The State insisted that the American Sugar Refining Company, as a manufacturing enterprise, should be compelled, under the duress of drastic penalties, to pay as much for its raw material in New Orleans as it paid in any other market of the United States, and provided by statute that if the company systematically bought sugar in Louisiana at any less price than it paid in other markets, such fact should constitute a prima facie case of monopoly, and be punished accordingly. As the refining company would not surrender its right to buy its raw material in the open market, the State passed a law in 1915 which went to the extreme limit of confiscatory legislation in this country. It declared that the business of sugar refining, purely a manufacturing enterprise, was a public utility. It provided for a minute system of State regulation, which went far to strip the company either of privacy or liberty of contract. It attempted to compel the company to buy its raw material at an artificial price fixed by legislative fiat, and further provided that the refiner must operate all its refineries, under penalty of forced sale by court order if it allowed any refinery to remain idle for the space of one year.

To facilitate the State in proving a case against the offending refineries, it was provided that any report of any legislative branch or administrative bureau, of either the State or nation, could be admitted in evidence in behalf of the State as presumptive proof of its conclusions. The effect of this provision was to substitute for the ordinary forms of testimony on oath and in open court the mere ipse dixit of any State or Federal official, who on his own information and without giving the offending refinery an opportunity to be heard, had adjudged it as a violator of the laws. Such a law would have violated the great prohibitions of the Constitution which safeguard personal rights in a democracy. But the law further attempted by a pretended classification to relieve all refiners in Louisiana from the operation of its provisions with the exception of the American Sugar Refining Company. The company brought a suit to enjoin the Governor and Attorney General of Louisiana from enforcing the provisions of this extraordinary statute and the State thereupon set up as an answer that the American Sugar Refining Company had been guilty in past years of various alleged derelictions and had forfeited any right to be heard in a court of equity. The effect of this contention, if sustained, would have been to put a great number of corporations beyond the protection of the law. Railroads whose earnings were sought to be confiscated by rate legislation could on this theory have been denied any protection, if they had in laxer times given rebates.

The Supreme Court promptly disposed of this contention by asserting that no connection of the company with the evils which the act was supposed to correct nor any charges of past derelictions could "deprive it of "its constitutional rights or prevent "it from asserting them in the only "practicable and adequate way." The court then declared that, while the act was on its face general in terms, yet it was, on the admission of the Attorney General of the State, intended to apply solely to the American Sugar Refining Company and was therefore "a bill of pains and penalties disguised in general words." It held that this attempt to put this company in one class and all other refiners of Louisiana in another was "arbitrary beyond possible justice." It further held that when the Legislature substitutes for proof statutory presumptions of law, it is "essential "that there shall be some rational "connection between the fact proved "and the ultimate fact presumed," and that the mere fact that a sugar refinery systematically purchased sugar in one State at a less price than it pays in the markets of other States could not justify the presumption of monopoly sought to be created by the statute in question. Mr. Justice HOLMES, who delivered the unanimous opinion of the court, said: "It is not within the province "of the Legislature to declare an in-"dividual guilty or presumptively "guilty of a crime."

For these reasons the Supreme Court declared that the statute in question was as an entirety null and void as in violation of that provision of the Fourteenth Amendment which provides that no State shall deny to any citizen "the equal protection of the laws." Any other decision would have been intolerable. It is obvious that if Louisiana can compel manufacturers within its borders to buy raw material at a price measured not by the markets of the place of purchase but by any other market in the United States where a higher market price then prevails, other States could follow with retaliatory legislation of a like character, and the whole mechanism of commerce would be dislocated.

As Justice HOLMES points out in the case now decided, the Louisiana statute virtually sought to adjudicate the guilt of the American Sugar Refining Company without giving to it its day in court or an opportunity to be heard. Such legislation strikes at the very fundamentals of liberty, and is offensive to the principles of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence. The principle that no man can be condemned until he is heard has formed a part of the jurisprudence of every civilized country. Only vigilance committees ignore it. Lynch law in any form ought to be intolerable, and such, in effect, is the decision of the Supreme Court just rendered. It is altogether probable that the business interests of Louisiana have long since recognized the fact that the proposed legislation was a grievous mistake. It must have been passed in a momentary impulse of passion and cannot represent the mature judgment of a people with large business interests. Mr. JAMES M. BECK, who argued the case for the sugar company in the Supreme Court, argued that "to sustain the statute "would be a long stride toward so-"cialism" and "a significant depar-"ture from the theory of our laws and "the form of our Government." Specifically and unmistakably the court sustained that view.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

**Treasure Hunting Modernized.**

So firmly established in most minds is the tendency to regard the searcher for buried treasure as the victim, pathetic or ridiculous, of a too vigorous imagination, that there is something distinctly shocking at first in the news that some of New York's best known and most solid business men have organized a corporation—and taken all its stock themselves—for the purpose of hunting for bullion and other much-enduring valuables in the holds of ships long and deeply submerged beneath the unreturning sea. Yet they have done it.

One has only to read their names to see that they do not belong to the often exploited classes—the widows and orphans whose rumored disasters in Wall Street are so well known to certain orators and essayists, or the clergymen and physicians who have so deservedly won the affections of promoters offering 10 per cent. a week in dividends. The new treasure hunters are in no need of what the New Englanders call "guardeens." That admitted, the question arises: Why have they done it?

Their object can hardly be profit, for of that they have many available sources less precarious and romantic. But in that very word "romantic" may lie the answer to the inquiry. The romance of searching the ocean deeps for gold may be just what won the interest—and cash—of these representatives of high finance and these engineers with records of practical scientific achievement.

It is probable, too, that the incorporators of this company, following their usual custom, investigated the actualities of treasure hunting before they invested their good money in it. If so, they discovered that, though the profession has a lunatic fringe, it has not infrequently been followed by practitioners who worked on accurate information in practical ways and as a result rivaled the successes attained by the most picturesque heroes of desert island fiction. Every ship that goes down is to some extent a treasure ship, and not only can a good deal of the treasure be recovered, but a good deal of it has been. That the total profit has not equaled the total expenditure is probably true, but that fact, if it be a fact, has no particular lesson for adventurers who are not of the vagarious kind.

**Civilians as Surgeons for Soldiers.**

With good reason, The International Surgical Journal calls the attention of Congress—and the rest of us—to the fact that in all the talk on "preparedness" hardly a word has been said in a really audible way about one of the most important forms of preparation for military possibilities. Our regular army, small as it now is, has a medical service far below what every authority on the subject declares to be necessary if soldiers in the field are to get proper care, and if taxpayers are to be spared the burden of pensioning numerous victims of preventable diseases. For the new army the Senate bill provides 897 surgeons, an allotment per 1,000 men of less than half the number demanded by the experts.

If any thought at all has been given to the matter, the problem has apparently been dismissed because of a touching confidence in that much-advertised and highly lauded group known as the Medical Reserve Corps. Angry protest invariably follows any suggestion that the estimable physicians and surgeons in that corps, many of them being of eminence in their profession and all of respectable ability, are not to be trusted as no less efficient than well intentioned—which is saying a good deal for them. But The International Surgical Journal, much venturing, notes that to care for a civilian population at home is one thing, while guarding the health and lives of soldiers on active service is another and quite different thing—a "specialty" as distinct as any in medicine.

And it is the volunteer, even more than the regular, who needs the protection which can be given only by the trained and experienced army surgeon. What the civilian practitioner did in and for our camps of 1898 is too well remembered by some of us and too soon forgotten by our legislators. Results would be better now, doubtless, for the members of the Medical Reserve Corps have heeded the dreadful lessons of that time, and have taken some pains, many of them, to acquire a theoretical knowledge of the army surgeon's work and conditions. This, however, does not make army surgeons out of civilian practitioners, no matter how distinguished and patriotically eager to serve their country they may be.

**They're No Friends of Horses.**

Acting in the mysterious way formerly more characteristic of New York's City Fathers than, happily, it is now, a majority of the Aldermanic Committee on Thoroughfares have decided to report adversely the proposed ordinance penalizing the use of improperly shod horses. The majority members evidently do not share the pain that a large number of more sensitive people feel when they see horses slipping and falling in every block whenever the pavements give less than their firmest foothold, and it is equally obvious that they do not mind the serious delays suffered from this cause by all sorts of urban traffic not under ground or up in the air.

Their indifference to both of these rather obvious incongruities with a pretense of civilization they explain with a vagueness that leaves blank the inquiring mind, but makes darksome suspicions flit in rapid succession through minds prone to harbor visitors of that kind. The ordinance as offered was not, indeed, a masterpiece of legislative literature. Yet it left as little to "interpretation," police and judicial, as the common run of municipal regulations do, and that its adoption and enforcement would increase the safety, the utility and the decency of the streets is beyond any manifestly reasonable question.

But adverse reports, especially when the minority members of a committee present a vigorous and intelligent statement of their disapproval, are not always fatal. In this case the full Board of Aldermen may be wiser than those to whom it delegated the investigation of the horse shoeing problem. If so, the mysterious opposition to a needed reform will have been in vain. Its advocates, therefore, can still hope.

### Second-Balcony Manners.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Our boasted ideals of freedom become hollow cant when an American audience can disgrace itself in the manner of those occupying the second balcony at Carnegie Hall during the Shakespeare Tercentenary service on Sunday morning. Freedom of speech and inviolability of person! Yes; but what about the other person, desirous of equal freedom to honor the greatest English dramatist by listening to words from his noblest living interpreter?

One's faith in democracy is well-nigh shattered. If only the discipline of military training in the schools can develop the control that should be born of regard for the rights of others, many of us who thought we were pacifists will urge such legislation in Albany. Possibly then constant egress by a second-gallery bourgeoisie may be prohibited and something less like a riot will follow such words as those uttered by Sir Forbes-Robertson: "There are times when it is better to say little lest tears brim over to betray the feelings."

C. S. B.
Brooklyn, April 29, 1916.

### GALAHAD.

Sir Galahad sat by his Ingleside
In the glow of the early Spring.
He scanned the earth with a vision wide,
Hunting for souls, a-wing.
High and low, he sought a cause,
Something that he might save
From the grind of philosophic laws—
An Under Dog or a Slave.

Where a prison turret the morning mars,
In a tenement of stone,
He found his Lady of Many Scars,
Weary and ill and alone.
Her heart had a wound from an early love,
Borne down by the bruise of years,
And close to the sky—the earth above—
She sang the Song of Tears.

And shepherds came from the Galahad fold,
At the Sign of the Toast and Tea,
Bringing her literature that told
How the Great Scheme ought to be,
When you heard the Call of the Cosmic Urge,
To be part of the Finite Plan,
And followed the Universal Surge,
Where the Astral Currents ran.

Galahad called in the afternoon,
And they read from the same old book,
And the Social Shepherds missed him soon
From his place by the Ingle Nook.
Then a rainbow leaped in the Springtime sky
To reach Heaven's meadow bars—
While angels sang and the world went by
On the road of the twilight stars!

But Life is a Shadow and Love is a Maze,
So the Lady died in the Tower,
Though it wasn't that way in the golden days
When knighthood was in flower!
Galahad pushes the Scheme along
In Currents of Toast and Tea,
Wondering why things are so awfully wrong
And not as they ought to be!

KATE MASTERSON.

## THE ALLIES' CONFERENCE.

### Important Questions for America on Their Program.

New York, April 29, 1916.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The Economic Conference of the Entente Allies, which has just held a three-day session in Paris, is reported as outlining the following program:

> The execution of contracts, the collection of debts, sequestration of goods and chattels, the question of patents and kindred subjects, measures of precaution against the invasion of the markets of the Allies by German products upon the conclusion of peace, measures for repairing the damages of war, reduction of postal, telegraphic, and telephonic rates, and the establishment of a minimum tariff in favor of the Allies, agreements in regard to the international transportation of merchandise, the creation of an international patent bureau, commercial affairs of the colonies of the allied nations, internationalization of the law governing corporations, measures destined to reduce metallic circulation, the institution of an international clearing house, uniform principles to be embodied in laws relative to the false designation of merchandise, laws concerning failures, legislation relative to the loss or theft of securities payable to bearer.

We may, I think, assume that the Allies will not attempt to deal definitively with items of universal and permanent concern without taking counsel with neutral nations, whatever their present temper regarding ultimate consultation with nations with whom they are now at war.

Whatever the conference may accomplish in the crisis the program urges upon the world at large, and with a weight of authority quite unprecedented, an international concord in certain commercial matters where concord has been only partial or where discord has misruled.

At once to emphasize an important item of the program and to test the strength of our negotiatory powers I pick out "internationalization of the law governing corporations." While "corporations" as here employed presumably embrace a larger category of associations than those business organizations which naturally preoccupy our men of affairs, the clause plainly covers these, and, I think, quite as plainly contemplates a harmonizing of the methods whereby the modern business corporation—the major agency in the world's commerce and finance, and largely in the world's productive activities—shall more efficiently perform its legitimate and useful functions.

Considering the treaty and the statute-making powers of the Federal Government in this relation we put a critical question: Is our Federal authority competent to deal with a foreign Government on equal terms, or is it hampered by independent jurisdictional rights subsisting in forty-eight States? For instance, in case a foreign Government condition the "admission" to its territory of an American company or gauge its "regulation" therein by our attitude toward its own companies, can Federal authority guarantee such reciprocal amenities as are compatible with our national interest? Or must guaranty be foregone, with resulting disadvantage in negotiation, because a truly national interest is artificially parochialized by distribution among forty-eight States, each, be it noted, forbidden to deal directly with a foreign Government?

The question has, in certain phases, evoked at times a rather tepid interest. Probably there is a general impression that the States conclusively embarrass the situation. The impression is backed by the habit of the States to determine their relations with alien companies and by an occasional Federal recognition of the usage—witness the convention of 1904 with Russia in regard to corporations, which the Senate ratified subject to a declaration that the American "regulations" mentioned "refer to and include" those established by the States.

The general and more than plausible impression that the States, themselves impotent to make reciprocal terms with a foreign Government, effectively bar the Federal Government from doing so has not the force of a rule of law. The question has never been squarely tested. Anticipating a test, I am strongly inclined to the opinion, not yet matured and fortified, that the necessarily obstructive position of the States—much like the dog in the manger—will not stand against a reasoned argument for a positive, adequate and useful Federal power in respect to alien companies.

CARMAN F. RANDOLPH.

### President Butler's Position.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I do not wish to antagonize anything which President Butler said in his address before The Associated Press last Tuesday. I may, indeed, hope to emphasize his fundamental thought by raising the question whether your editorial, "The Building of the Nation," does him justice. Could he possibly mean that a really civilized nation ought to be like-minded and united in its purpose and ideals, apart from other civilized nations? Would not this be a noxious exaggeration of nationalism and untrue to the actual movement of civilized thought? The civilized man, Dr. Butler, for instance, is in the best sense a man of the world. He has friends in all nations. He cannot hold any people in enmity. His ideals are universal. On the other hand, his highest ideals may as yet be unwelcome among his own countrymen.

Take the questions now before the United States: Shall we spend our public money for adventures abroad, or for the welfare of our own people? Shall we favor a democratic or an imperialistic policy? Shall we expect to fight to compel another nation to do right, or shall we use other and modern methods, more patient, more humane, more permanent? These questions point to a deep line of cleavage which shows itself wherever men think. It goes back to a difference of religious faith, deeper than all sectarian differences, namely, whether this is a world where man can and must follow the Golden Rule, and where the interests of the common humanity are incomparably more imperative than are any fleeting nationalistic policies. It is preposterous to expect men who answer these questions in opposite ways to consider their patriotic duties in the same terms. Men who have become unalterably opposed to war as inhumane will never "line up" behind a Government which requires them to engage in war, very possibly over some item of trade or of "saving the face" of the Administration. Obviously we can never have national likemindedness or unity till we possess a common working faith in the integrity of the universe upon which the growth of our personal integrity can be based.

CHARLES F. DOLE,
Jamaica Plains, Mass., April 29, 1916.

### Signers of the Address to the Allies.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Apropos of S. R. Taber's communication to THE TIMES the writer felt much aggrieved that his name, as one of the signers of the Pro-Ally Petition, had not been included in the list of the 500. But he reflected that the committee in charge probably desired to publish only the names of representative born Americans and for that reason they had limited the number of petitioners to 500. Such a document would naturally carry more weight than if it also included naturalized Americans. But even irrespective of the latter, had the number of signers been increased to 1,000, the paper would have been signed by many more university and college professors if it had been presented to them.

ROBERT LOUIS SANDERSON,
Yale University, April 29, 1916.

## BATTLE CRUISERS THE BEST NAVAL TYPE FOR US.

### Rear Admiral Peary Tells Why This Is So, and Advocates Immediate Building of a Squadron of Them.

By REAR ADMIRAL ROBERT E. PEARY, U. S. N.

Washington, D. C., April 30, 1916.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I appreciate the compliment of the editorial "Building a Navy" in THE TIMES of Saturday. Referring to your figures of $380,000,000 as the cost of three weeks of the present European war to Great Britain alone, it has been stated at various times, apparently on good authority, that the daily cost of the war to Great Britain is $22,000,000 to $24,000,000, and I have not seen these figures contradicted or questioned. Senator Stone, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, who is conservative and perhaps better informed than any one else in this country, said in an address in Philadelphia last night that the daily cost was over $25,000,000.

It was on such figures that my statement was based, and three weeks at that rate means in round numbers $500,000,000. Rear Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Construction, recently gave before Congress the estimate of $20,435,531 for a 35-knot battle cruiser. According to these figures, the equivalent of each day of present war cost to Great Britain would give us a battle cruiser with her attendant destroyers, submarines, and seaplanes.

If we can build 35-knot battle cruisers—and Admiral Taylor said he had plans for such cruisers in his bureau—let us build them. If we can build them in three or perhaps two and a half years—and it has been so stated to Congress by responsible parties—let us build them at once, and if the facilities of the country permit building sixteen of them simultaneously, and this has been so stated on the floor of Congress within the last two months, it will be a safe policy to build sixteen. We are more likely to need the fullest strength of our navy in two or three years from now than in five or ten years, and sixteen 35-knot battle cruisers will go far toward rendering us immune from attack.

Such an addition to our navy would put it in absolutely unquestioned second place and might, from the great preponderance of this superior type, make it nearly or quite equal to the navy of any other power.

If the sum of $500,000,000 will permit us to build twenty instead of sixteen of these ships, with their attendant destroyers, &c., let us do it. They are the ships for this country.

Just as the Russo-Japanese war rang down the curtain on the battleship with primary, secondary, and tertiary batteries, and brought in the all big gun ship, so this war is ringing down the curtain on the battleship of 22 and 24 knots, and bringing in the swift battle cruiser of 30 knots and over. There is little or no doubt but that these new ships are now the first line of the British Navy. They certainly are the pride and dependence of that navy.

Whether it is in a great machine shop or in military power, the introduction of a new and superior tool or method, which gives greater results in less time, makes previous tools and methods obsolete. And superiority in the machine shop or in military power results automatically from numerical superiority in the new and controlling tool or method. The battle cruiser is such a new and superior tool.

The great lesson of the European war has been the value of speed—speed in concentrating troops, speed in transporting guns, speed in ammunition, speed in ships. The startling development of the submarine and torpedo has given much greater proportionate value to speed in capital ships as a means of safety against these deadly weapons.

Efficiency as a fighting machine and safety against submarine attack are on the side of the 35-knot battle cruiser, as compared with a 22-knot battleship, (the speed of the Pennsylvania.) In nine out of ten cases a battle cruiser which can deliver her guns where they can get busy in two-thirds the time that a battleship can do it will exercise a much greater influence on the final result. The battle cruiser is *the* type for this country. And it is entirely possible that if we have a sufficient number of battle cruisers, submarines, and aeroplanes the slow and ponderous battleship will become negligible.

A year ago in the hearings before the House Naval Committee the majority testimony was in favor of the battleships. This year, of ten officers of high rank who testified before the same committee, all advocated battle cruisers, and seven of them advocated battle cruisers to the exclusion of battleships. The Navy Department and the General Board are advocating them. I venture to think that after another year of war the majority testimony before the same committee next Winter will be in line with what I have just suggested—that battle cruisers, submarines, and aeroplanes will give the ideal defense for the United States.

For every purpose except, perhaps, that of stolidly accepting attack, the battle cruiser is superior to the battleship, (always granting it greatly superior speed,) and there are dozens of Commanders and Captains in our navy who in command of a 35-knot battle cruiser carrying 16-inch guns would gladly try conclusions with any battleship afloat today and win nine times out of ten. As to moral effect, unless I misunderstand officers and men of our navy, the feel under their feet of one of these ships driving at forty miles an hour to meet an enemy with guns capable of engaging that enemy at fifteen miles, the thought that the nation had given them the best there was afloat and expected from them all there was in them, would make a man and a half of every one on board from Captain in command to the youngest stoker.

As to the country, those who recall the trepidation along our coast from the time Cervera's fleet left Spain until it was located in the West Indies can understand what the feeling of security would be with a fleet of these superb fighters at Hampton Roads, able to reach any point between Halifax and Havana in twenty-four hours, or meet and engage an enemy 300 miles east of Bermuda in the same time.

Could I afford the amount personally, or should I find the money in the street and be unable to locate the owner, I would offer a prize tomorrow of $1,000 in gold eagles for the best paper on "The Battle Cruiser, the Best Naval Type for the United States," open the competition to any one in the country, and ask THE TIMES to appoint judges to determine awards. I believe it is the most vital question affecting the United States Navy today.

ROBERT E. PEARY.

## A PUBLIC DEFENDER.

### A Way Out of the Troubles of Assigning Counsel.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Considerable comment has been made in the daily press recently concerning the figures, just published, showing that in the Court of General Sessions the practice of assigning counsel to impecunious defendants has grown to such proportions that in 1915 no less than 1,495 persons had free counsel assigned to them, as against but 331 such persons in 1906. It is conceded by all fair-minded persons that those accused of crime are entitled to be properly defended, and their right to a fair trial is guaranteed by the Constitution. Is such a result inevitably achieved under our present system of assigning counsel who must serve (except in capital cases) without compensation? Does not this great number of indigent defendants clearly indicate the necessity for the establishment of a Public Defender, so that they may have the same protection as is accorded to wealthy defendants?

Wholly apart, however, from the question as to the character and ability of assigned counsel, it seems to the writer that the present procedure is as unfair to counsel as it is to the accused. A lawyer should not be required to devote his time and professional skill gratuitously to the defense of a criminal prosecution any more than the accused should be dependent upon the services of counsel who cannot be expected to be as painstaking and interested as if he were paid a fee.

If it is the duty of a lawyer as an officer of the court to render professional services to an accused person when required by the court, why should not the same principle hold true with reference to civil litigations? The writer knows of no authority which can compel a physician or other professional man to render services gratuitously, nor could we conjure up the possibility of a merchant being forced to donate any portion of his stock to the needy. The fallacy of the assigned counsel idea is best shown by the fact that it is deemed necessary for the State to pay assigned counsel a fee of $500 in capital cases. If it is important to compensate counsel for defendants whose lives are at stake, why is it not important to compensate those who represent accused persons whose liberty and good name are involved?

The practice of assigning counsel is fundamentally wrong from any viewpoint. Inasmuch as we have such a large number of impecunious defendants whose rights must be protected, and who are presumptively innocent, the real solution of the question is the establishment of a Public Defender.

It has been successfully demonstrated in Los Angeles and other cities that the Public Defender's office has been a benefit to the accused and to the State, and that it has been both efficient and economical, and that it has improved the administration of justice.

In view of these facts, vouched for by competent authority, it seems apparent that the people of New York have not kept pace with the spirit of modern progress in criminal jurisprudence. Despite, however, the slow process of change, the writer ventures to predict that in the near future the system of assigned counsel will give way to the force of the Public Defender idea.

MAYER C. GOLDMAN.
New York, April 29, 1916.

### Rights and Duties.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I see that the Anti-Preparedness Society has asked for a hearing before Congress. Among the patriots is John Haynes Holmes, who, as head of the Anti-Enlistment League, is responsible for circulating this pledge:

> I, being over 18 years of age, hereby pledge myself against enlistment as a volunteer for any military or naval service in international war, offensive or defensive, and against giving my approval to such enlistment on the part of others.

In no other country in the world would such a pledge be permitted to circulate. But we, in our fatuous spinelessness, not only permit this, but set up no protest when such people ask that the time of Congress should be taken up by listening to their appeal. Every moment of Congress is precious; time is being wasted that never again can be made up. Are we to have even more delay at the behest of those who care so little for the safety of the nation? Mark you, the pledge they are circulating makes no distinction between serving the nation in a war of aggression or serving it to defend it from an enemy.

If we had the right spirit of nationality in our country we should address ourselves at once to the task of overhauling our absurd, weak laws defining treason. There is too large a body in the United States who think our land is solely for their comfort without making any demands upon them for service. Every one talks about his rights, but few about their duties. Compulsory training, such as protects little Switzerland, would not only make this great land safe from all aggression, but would give a much-needed consciousness to one and all that to have the advantages of this country implies obligations toward it.

ANNIE NATHAN MEYER.
New York, April 29, 1916.

### Exit Postmaster Morgan.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The President must know that our defense has been weakened by politics, that in the navy and the army both a man is discouraged, unable to do his best, if he thinks that the best services he is capable of rendering stand for naught before mandates of politicians! In turning down a faithful, painstaking, thoroughly equipped public servant, to be replaced for no other reason than a difference in party politics, I say the President is disheartening every other public servant, whether he be a Postmaster, an officer in the army, a commander in the navy, or just a plain soldier or sailor. He is striking a blow at the performance of duty, at a time when the country can ill afford any weakening of its morale. To discourage those who perform their duty with a high sense of honor, to strengthen the hand of the politician, to interpret service to the country in the inefficient terms of service to the party, is to place one's name on the roster of the nation's enemies.

The note to Germany is admirable, but the sincerity of its high-minded sentiments must be questioned when

# FIND MORE RELICS OF THE REVOLUTION

## Crowds Gather to Watch Excavation of Huts Used by Soldiers Here 140 Years Ago.

## CACHE OF BRITISH BUTTONS

### R. P. Bolton Explains How Buildings Came to be Buried—Explorations to Go On.

Hundreds of New Yorkers gathered yesterday about an excavation near 204th Street, two blocks west of Broadway, to watch Reginald P. Bolton and four associates unearth relics of the Revolutionary War from huts used by both British and Americans 140 years ago.

The searchers uncovered two more huts, which makes forty-seven they have found. A great variety of utensils, coins, buttons, and other articles were recovered. In a cache at the side of a squat stone fireplace in one of the huts uncovered yesterday were found twelve regimental buttons of the Fifty-second British Regiment of Foot, now the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. The buttons are of pewter with steel eyes and gilt edges, and are well preserved. Mr. Bolton thinks some soldier was saving them to take home to England, when the fortunes of war separated him from his keepsakes.

Mr. Bolton and his associates are primarily seeking material for the restoration of the old Dyckman mansion. One of the huts will be reconstructed at the rear of the house and will be made historically correct. Many of the articles found in the excavation will be placed in it. With Mr. Bolton yesterday were W. L. Calver, John Ward Dunscombe, an artist; Oscar I. Barck, and Charles Burton. The intention of these men to dig among the huts every Sunday so long as they continue to find interesting things. Mr. Bolton believes there were about 120 huts in all.

The tops of the huts are almost level with the slope of the hill which conceals them. The huts are about twelve feet high, and, Mr. Bolton says, were occupied in 1778 by the American Army under General William Heath, and later by Hessians and English. Many Hessian coins have been recovered, a number being dug up yesterday. Among the relics are some from the Coldstream Guards, Seventeenth Leicestershire Foot, Fourteenth Buckinghamshire, Twenty-third Welsh Fusiliers, Twenty-eighth, Fifty-second, and Forty-second Black Watch Regiments, Inniskilling regiments, and others.

Asked to explain why the huts of 140 years ago were covered with from four to seven feet of earth, Mr. Bolton said that when the British had to leave them they set fire to the huts, which had been built into the side of the hill so that while the roof was ground level the back was six or seven feet below the surface of the hillside. The wooden roofs and sides burned and fell upon the stone foundations, leaving a hole where each of the huts had stood. It is his theory that after the war ended the Dyckman family carted earth into the holes on the hillside, filled them level, and planted an orchard over the camp site. A number of ancient apple trees grow now on the site. The huts have not been excavated, and tree roots have been found in several of those dug open. Mr. Bolton said the presence of the stone foundations caught earth washed down the hills by rain and tended to put the huts further under ground.

"Of course, there would be no natural deposit of five feet of earth in less than a century and a half," said Mr. Bolton. "Unquestionably man and nature both had a hand in burying these huts."

## WELLES—GALT.

### Niece of Mrs. Alexander Duane Bride at Church Wedding.

The marriage of Paul Welles, a son of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Welles of Paris, France, and Miss Elizabeth Ashe Galt, a daughter of the late Commodore Rogers H. Galt, U. S. N., and a niece of Mrs. Alexander Duane of New York, were married on Saturday afternoon in the Church of the Incarnation. Miss Mary Meares Galt was her sister's maid of honor, and Miss Mary Ware Galt of Virginia, a cousin, was bridesmaid. John Meares Galt gave his sister in marriage. Dr. M. H. Post of St. Louis, a classmate of the bridegroom at Amherst College, was the best man. The ushers were G. W. Niles, another college classmate; W. I. Washburn, Jr., Alexander Galt Duane, Robert Livingston Duane, Edward R. Otheman, Victor Camp, and Fitch Haskell, all of New York, and J. Wiley Brown of Constantinople, Turkey.

The Rev. Alexander Galt of Virginia and the Rev. Howard C. Robbins performed the ceremony, which was followed by a small reception at the home of Mrs. Alexander Duane. After a motor honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Welles will live in this city.

## MISS BEAVERS TO WED.

### Marriage to Russell W. Earle to Take Place on May 9.

The marriage of Miss Evelyn Carruth Beavers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Beavers of 39 Garden Place, Brooklyn, and Russell Ward Earle, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Pitman Earle of Brooklyn, will take place on Tuesday evening, May 9, at 8:30 o'clock in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, New York. Mrs. William P. Earle, Jr., a sister of the bride, is to be the matron of honor, and the other attendants will be the Misses Helen Talbut Earle, a sister of Mr. Earle; Ellen Lee Powell, Helen Blackwell Chapman, Anne L. Verplanck, Mrs. Lewis B. Hughes of Milburn, N. Y., and Mrs. George A. Robinson. Miss Ann Arden Beavers, a niece of the bride, is to be her flower girl.

Mr. Earle's best man will be his brother, William P. Earle, Jr., and the ushers elected are George W. Beavers, Jr., and Henry Fairfax Ayres of Forest Hills, Charles G. Beavers, Lewis B. Hughes, Andrew Underhill of Orange, Russell Bailey of Greenwich, Edward W. Walker, George A. Anderson, J. Harold Knapp, and Cornelius Kouwenhoven.

The reception will be held at the Ritz-Carlton at 9 o'clock.

### Miss E. W. Everitt to Wed.

ORANGE, N. J., April 30.—Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Eleanor Willard Everitt to Donald Green of San Francisco, son of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. Green of St. Louis, Mo., Miss Everitt is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Davis Everitt of Central Avenue, this city. The ceremony will take place on May 17 in the Grace Episcopal Church, Orange.

## ART GALLERY IN CHELSEA.

### Neighborhood Association Will Give Exhibitions Each Month.

New York's first neighborhood art gallery will be opened tonight under the supervision of the Chelsea Neighborhood Association on the first floor of the building at 296 Ninth Avenue, near Twenty-eighth Street and facing Chelsea Park. There will be formal exercises, with the Rev. Henry K. Denlingen presiding, and addresses by Frank L. Dowling, President of the Board of Aldermen; Knowlton Durham, President of the association, and Dr. I. Wyman Drummond. The exhibition for May will be composed of scenes of New York City designed for use on post cards, and among the artists represented will be J. E. Platt, William Zorach, Helen E. Turquand, Walter K. Pleuthner, Marguerite Zorach, Edith A. Lowell, Rachel Robinson Elmer, H. Vance Swope, Kentaro Kato, Hilda Belcher, Edmund Davenport, Herbert E. Martini, Harriet Lord, Alice Hirsh, and Ernest W. Watson.

It is the particular purpose of the gallery to illustrate the relation of the arts to industry and commerce, and many of the officials of the principal commercial and industrial establishments in the Chelsea neighborhood are active in the work. The exhibits scheduled for the immediate future are to deal with the following general topics: June and July, posters; August and September, color printing; October, sculpture; November, public school work; December, neighborhood painters; January, arts and crafts.

The gallery will be open daily from 3:30 to 6 and from 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock, and on Sundays from 3 to 5 o'clock. Thomas Benton will be in charge.

## JOB FOR ARCHIE ROOSEVELT.

### Colonel's Son Will Start In Carpet Factory at $6 a Week.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, Mass., April 30.—Archie Roosevelt, Colonel Roosevelt's son, who is a student at Harvard, will become a wool sorter at $6 a week this Summer, following his graduation at Cambridge. Foregoing better offers of work, he has chosen a job similar to one held by his older brother, Theodore, Jr., in which he will learn all branches of the carpet making trade.

After his graduation Archie Roosevelt will take a short rest at Oyster Bay. Then he will return to Clinton, Mass., in mid-Summer to take up his work in the factory of the Bigelow Hartford Carpet Company. After sorting wool, he will go into other departments of the factory.

During his college career young Roosevelt has been one of the leaders in the military department at Cambridge. At the same time there is an almost equal number of children classed as defective or feeble-minded, children who ought not to remain within their homes.

"Children who disorganize homes, children who cannot receive proper treatment within their homes, children who are a burden to homes and a potential menace to the State, unwise enough to permit them to roam about at freedom—why do we not put institutions whose children should gradually be brought into home life be used for the care of children who need that medical, social, educational care which will minimize their possibilities of hurt to the State and bring to a maximum their capacity for useful, decent living?

"I am persuaded that ultimately, it may take a decade, perhaps even a generation, the State will refrain from subsidizing private charities and refrain from handing over to the institutions under private control vast sums of money which are expended with a minimum of responsibility to the State. The time will come when, as I conceive it, the State will own every institution, and perhaps least of all a sectarian institution, to stand between it and its children.

"The moment the State begins to support child-caring institutions, that moment it must become not only a partner in the enterprise, but the dominant partner, not the absent or silent partner, as has been very largely true of it during the last decade, but a partner dominating by virtue of its wisdom and its devotion to the well-being of the child."

## TC PROSECUTE PHONE TAPPERS

### Grand Jury Will Take Up Eavesdropping on Father Farrell.

The Kings County Grand Jury will take up today the charge that the telephone wires of Father William B. Farrell, rector of the Church of SS. Peter and Paul, Brooklyn, were tapped by the police at the instance of Mayor Mitchel and that information so obtained was illegally used in behalf of Commissioner John A. Kingsbury at the charities hearing before Commissioner Strong.

Two Brooklyn Judges have publicly said that wiretapping, combined with the use of the information obtained in a civil controversy, constituted a crime, and the matter was taken up by the Kings County prosecutor upon receipt of a letter from Alfred J. Talley, attorney for Father Farrell and Dr. D. C. Pozzolini.

Father Farrell made a reply yesterday to an alleged attack by Mayor Mitchel, in which he said:

"The Mayor of New York has indulged himself in a sneering quip at my expense. The Mayor has no more as Mitchel used the word. I have always humbly tried to live a decent God-fearing, man-serving life, to do my work and duty, and help the poor and needy, as the men in my calling generally try to do, and neither fear nor care how many honorable men make 'inquiry' about me even from my infancy. But I have been 'disturbed' and with good reason.

"A few days ago, an old classmate at college, a lifelong friend, an eminent physician, by the way, both telephoned and wrote me that a citizen, known to us both, and well known to many, had called upon him and asked if he knew of anything in my college career that could be used to my discredit; that he was acting for the Mayor, who wanted the information. My friend was obliged to say that he knew nothing, there was nothing.

"The entire city knows that my telephone for many days has been secretly connected with a police station, and that the conversations of my friends and the members of my church have been copied, on the absurd and insulting pretext that my telephone was being used for criminal purposes. These telephone messages have been turned over, not to the District Attorney, but to John A. Kingsbury, an appointee of the Mayor, who has no authority over me or any other private citizen. Yes, a crime has been committed, and J. P. Mitchel and J. A. Kingsbury are the criminals.

"The whole city, I think, also knows, that the reason for Mitchel's hatred lies in the fact that I have dared to express my opinion on the mismanagement and dishonesty in his Department of Charities, and that the Strong Commission was pursuing a lawless course, while Kingsbury and Hotchkiss, his attorney, were shamefully allowed to interfere with the constitutional rights of private citizens."

The Thompson Committee will probably hold a hearing on wiretapping this week. Senator Thompson said yesterday: "It seems to me that the constitutional rights of those whose telephones were tapped were invaded, and the case is well within the province of the committee."

## HENRY MORGENTHAU ILL.

### Ex-Ambassador Has Slight Appendicitis Attack, but Is Recovering.

Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, is recovering from a slight attack of appendicitis at his home, 30 West Seventy-second Street. Dr. Charles A. Elsberg and Dr. N. E. Brill, who are attending him, say that he is practically convalescent. He was taken ill Friday.

"The report that Mr. Morgenthau would undergo an operation is not true," said Dr. Elsberg, "and at no time has his condition been such as would have warranted one."

Mr. Morgenthau became ill while visiting his daughter, Mrs. M. J. Fox, in White Plains. When his condition did not show immediate improvement he returned to his home and has been confined to his bed ever since. Maurice Wertheim, a son-in-law, who lives at 49 West Seventy-second Street, told a TIMES reporter that Mr. Morgenthau's attack had been mild, and that at no time had he been in any danger.

## RABBI WISE PRAISES CHARITIES INQUIRY

### "Free from Bias and Prejudice" and Long Overdue, He Tells Congregation.

### PUBLICITY WAS NEEDED

### Ultimately the State Will Refrain from Subsidizing Private Charities, He Declares.

In his address on "The State and Private Charity," before the Free Synagogue at Carnegie Hall yesterday morning, Rabbi Wise said:

"I believe that the recent charity investigation has been wholly free from bias and prejudice, and that it has been conducted upon the highest plane. If a religious issue has been injected into the investigation, it has been not by those responsible therefor, but by a group of irresponsibles whose conduct is more hurtful to the cause or church they purport to serve.

"The investigation was not only needed, but, in truth, has long been overdue. It is a part of that welcome and necessary publicity through which alone the State's business can be honestly administered. A program of pitiless publicity with regard to the whole problem of private charities, State subsidized, is become inevitable, for too much of the State's work has been done in the dark. Too much of the State's money has been expended in the dark, and the light, moreover, has been deliberately shut out.

"The city heads, and more especially those charged with the Administration of the affairs of the Charities Department, have proposed a plan, wisely constructive and finely statesmanlike. In New York today, there are nearly 25,000 children dwelling within the walls of institutions, many if not most of whom could be and ought to be placed in homes. At the same time there is an almost equal number of children classed as defective or feeble-minded, children who ought not to remain within their homes.

"Children who disorganize homes, children who cannot receive proper treatment within their homes, children who are a burden to homes and a potential menace to the State, unwise enough to permit them to roam about at freedom—why do we not put institutions whose children should gradually be brought into home life be used for the care of children who need that medical, social, educational care which will minimize their possibilities of hurt to the State and bring to a maximum their capacity for useful, decent living?

"I am persuaded that ultimately, it may take a decade, perhaps even a generation, the State will refrain from subsidizing private charities and refrain from handing over to the institutions under private control vast sums of money which are expended with a minimum of responsibility to the State. The time will come when, as I conceive it, the State will own every institution, and perhaps least of all a sectarian institution, to stand between it and its children.

"The moment the State begins to support child-caring institutions, that moment it must become not only a partner in the enterprise, but the dominant partner, not the absent or silent partner, as has been very largely true of it during the last decade, but a partner dominating by virtue of its wisdom and its devotion to the well-being of the child."

## WORLD COURT LEAGUE AIMS.

### Between Pussyfoot Pacifism and Militarism, Dr. Hill Says.

Speaking last night in the Good Shepherd Presbyterian Church on West Sixty-sixth Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue at the World Court mass meeting, the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Hill said it would be impertinent for this country to thrust its influence or propose mediation in the war in Europe without solicitation.

"The object of the World Court League," he continued, "is to establish a supreme court of the nations where all affairs would be adjudicated fairly regardless of the power or wealth of the nations in dispute. The league is not a disarmament movement, because so long as force is the order of the day it may be necessary for us to resort to force. The World Court League stands midway between pussyfoot pacifism and bloody militarism. By that I mean we do not go to either extreme. Our movement is not a dovecote. We are not on a rainbow-chasing expedition, launching peace arks."

Dr. Hill said that the morning sessions of the World Court Congress, commencing tomorrow, would be held in the big auditorium of the Hotel Biltmore, and the afternoon and evening sessions in Carnegie Hall.

Bainbridge Colby and H. R. Rathbone, a Chicago lawyer, reiterated Dr. Hill's statement that the Congress is not to be a pacifist congress, but to establish a universal peace, which was bound to come. Professor W. B. Guthrie, instructor in international law in the College of the City of New York, in his address said that war would end in a more perfect peace.

Women will play a prominent part in the congress, and among the speakers at the Hotel Biltmore will be Miss Mabel Boardman, head of the National Red Cross, and Mrs. John Hays Hammond.

## ROLLING CHAIR RATE WAR.

### Atlantic City Operators Cut Price to 30 Cents an Hour.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 30.—Boardwalk traffic today was badly impeded by the number of rolling chairs brought into demand by the cut rate of 30 cents an hour. With 40,000 visitors in the resort, hundreds of new patrons hired chairs at the nominal charge resulting from efforts by operators to break an alleged monopoly.

The trouble was started by William Garrett, an independent, who asserted he had been ousted from a stand in front of a large hotel by the Shill Company, which controls thousands of chairs in the resort. The latter offered higher rental and got the concession. Garrett retaliated by importing several hundred chairs to another stand in the vicinity and put the rate down to 30 cents. The others, of course, followed, and it is probable that the big concerns tomorrow will slash the price to 25 cents. Garrett has leased his present stand at small outlay and has threatened to continue the war until he gets his old stand back.

### Hugh H. Herrick.

Hugh H. Herrick, a veteran newspaper man and leader of the Republican conventions that nominated Lincoln in 1860 and 1864, died last night at his home, 105 Carroll Street, Paterson, N. J., in his eighty-eighth year. He was Secretary of the first Fremont ratification meeting in New York, and for many years was Republican leader in Passaic County. Mr. Herrick was born in Lewiston, Me., his father, Hugh Herrick, being a Congressman from that State, and being associated with the organization of the State.

### Obituary Notes.

HENRY KASTNER, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kastner, of 228 Jeffrey Avenue, Brooklyn, died suddenly yesterday at his home from heart disease, in his fifteenth year.

FRANK L. FISH, for many years associated with Reed & Barton, silversmiths, died on Saturday at his home in Brookline, Mass.

CHARLES W. JONES, President of the New England National Bank for nineteen years, died on Saturday at his home in Boston.

JAMES SMITH, a retired farmer, died on Saturday at his home in Mendham, N. J., in his sixty-ninth year.

THOMAS R. CORBY, a farmer of Hackettstown, N. J., died on Saturday at his home there in his eighty-third year.

JOHN SCALLY, who removed to Newton, N. J., with his parents several months ago, died there on Saturday in his twenty-sixth year.

DANIEL A. SKINNELL, a retired silverplater, died on Saturday at his home in Whitestone, L. I., in his sixty-third year.

THOMAS LYNCH, a real estate dealer, died yesterday in a private hospital in this city. He was born in Ireland, and lived at 401 West Twenty-fourth Street.

Mrs. GEORGIANA McGRAW CURTISS, widow of Charles Benjamin Curtiss, died on April 22, at her home in Bay City, Mich., in her sixty-seventh year.

Mrs. MARY R. J. BEACH, widow of Marcus Beach, formerly a lay Judge of the Hudson County (N. J.) Court of Common Pleas, died on Saturday at her home in Jersey City, in her seventy-fifth year.

Miss FLORENCE TIEF, daughter of John Tief of Greenwich, Conn., died at her home there on Saturday.

Mrs. ANNA MOORE VANDERVEER, wife of James Vanderveer, died on Saturday at her home, 980 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, in her sixty-sixth year.

GEORGE E. STILLMAN, connected with the Potter Printing Press Works, and formerly a Tax Assessor of Plainfield, N. J., died on Wednesday at his home there, in his sixty-sixth year.

GEORGE DALLAS, a civil engineer, died on Saturday at the home of his parents, in North Westfield, N. J., in his twenty-sixth year.

The Rev. SCOTT BOGIE RATHBUN, rector emeritus of Trinity Church, Woodbridge, N. J., died yesterday in a sanitarium at Stamford, Conn., in his sixty-third year.

HENRY B. HATHAWAY, a lawyer of 82 Wall Street, and living at Watkins Glen, N. Y., died yesterday at Coronado, Cal., in his seventy-sixth year. He will be buried at Farmington, N. Y.

## STATE MASONS TO MEET.

### Thomas Penney Will Succeed George Freifeld as Grand Master.

Members of the Masonic fraternity from all over the State are gathering in this city to attend the 135th annual communication of the Grand Lodge, which will be opened at the Masonic Hall, Twenty-fourth Street, near Sixth Avenue, at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon by the Grand Master, George Freifeld. In attendance will be delegates from more than 800 subordinate lodges, representing more than 200,000 Freemasons in New York State.

Grand Master Freifeld will be assisted in the opening of the Grand Lodge by Deputy Grand Master Thomas Penney of Buffalo, Senior Grand Warden William S. Farmer of Syracuse, Junior Grand Warden Arthur S. Tompkins of Nyack, and Robert H. Robertson, the Grand Marshal. The Grand Master will read his annual message, and the reports of Colonel E. M. L. Ehlers, Grand Secretary; William H. Miller, Grand Treasurer, and of the Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund will be presented.

On Wednesday afternoon the election of officers for the ensuing year will take place. Grand Master Freifeld, who has served two terms, will retire, and Deputy Grand Master Penney will be promoted. It is expected that George J. Jackson, now Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, will be elected Deputy Grand Master. The meeting will be brought to a close on Thursday afternoon.

Among the Past Grand Masters whose presence at the meeting is looked forward to by the craft are Colonel John W. Vrooman, William A. Brodie, William Sherer, Justice Townsend Scudder, Justice S. Nelson Sawyer, Robert Judson Kenworthy, Charles Smith, and Frank R. Lawrence.

Four hundred Masons, including the Grand Lodge officers, attended the annual Masonic service last night in the Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 150th Street. Chaplain Watson's sermon was on the responsibility of the individual.

# EARL ST. ALDWYN DIES AFTER HIS SON

### Heir of Statesman Famous as Sir Michael Hicks-Beach Was Killed Last Week.

### FATHER A GREAT DEBATER

### Man Who First Used the Phrase "The Open Door in China" Held Important Posts.

LONDON, April 30.—Earl St. Aldwyn, the veteran statesman, who entered Parliament as Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and became one of the most powerful politicians of the British Empire while bearing that name, died today at his country home, Coln St. Aldwyn, Fairford, Gloucestershire, in his eightieth year. He served as Chancellor of the Exchequer and Chief Secretary for Ireland, both of which offices he held for two terms, and he gave to his country his only son and heir, Viscount Quenington, who was killed on the battlefield in France last week.

The Rt. Hon. Michael Edward Hicks-Beach, first Earl of St. Aldwyn, was perhaps best known in this country for his invention of the phrase of "the open door in China," which he went so far as to assert should be kept open "even at the risk of war." As Hicks-Beach, before his elevation to the peerage in 1914, he succeeded his father, the eighth Baronet, in 1854, when he was 17 years old. He was then about to leave Eton for Oxford, where he took his degree at Christ Church.

Immediately after leaving the university he became interested in politics and several years later, at the age of 27, became Member of Parliament from East Gloucestershire, which returned him repeatedly until 1885. Four years after entering the House of Commons, where he soon made his mark, he was appointed Under Secretary of the Home Department and Secretary of the Poor Law Board.

Shortly after this his party went out of power, and for a time Sir Michael appeared in public life only as a Member of Parliament. In 1874, however, when the Conservatives returned to office, he was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, which post he again held for a short time in 1886. In this, his first important office, Sir Michael became known for his administrative ability, which received fuller play when he was appointed Secretary for the Colonies in 1878.

During the Liberal administration of 1880-85 he became famous for his bitter fight with the Gladstone Government. Owing to his close study and comprehensive knowledge of financial and economic questions, Sir Michael proposed an amendment to the budget introduced by Mr. Childers in 1885, which brought about the defeat of the Gladstone Government by only twelve votes. He immediately became leader of the House, and it was in this short period that he gained the nickname of "Black Michael," from the summary way in which he dealt with his opponents. Following this, he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, a place he held until he reluctantly accepted the appointment of Chief Secretary for Ireland, which followed the defeat of the Home Rule bill by his party, a fight in which he took an active part. It is said that the difficulties of his new post were not lightened by the irritable manner of assuming or answering the fire of questions that he met daily, and there was little surprise when he retired, early in 1887.

At this time he suffered from a serious affection of the eyes, which, however, was relieved by rest. He was forced to give up all work, and when Lord Randolph Churchill resigned as Chancellor of the Exchequer, to which office Sir Michael had hoped to be restored, it was Mr. Goschen who was invited to the Treasury.

Although leader of the House for a short time, it has always been said that Sir Michael was too high strung, too impatient of opposition and of stupidity to make a good leader. He never made an effort to acquire popularity and was always a rather lonely and detached figure in the House. He was rather feared than liked, for his temper was explosive. But notwithstanding these qualities, he possessed a keen sense of humor and was the first to laugh at any joke, even at his own expense.

In 1888, with his eyes completely recovered, Sir Michael returned to the House of Commons from West Bristol, which he represented until 1905. He was appointed President of the Board of Trade, and held this place until 1902, when the Liberals were again returned to power. Three years later, when the Conservatives again carried the kingdom, he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, and it was during this tenure of office that he earned his great reputation. His outspoken pronouncements on Egypt stirred the whole of Europe for some time, and it was at this period that he invented the "open door" phrase as applied to China.

While Chancellor, Sir Michael did everything in his power to restrict expenditures and his budget speeches were considered models for their clear exposition of figures. He was forced to cope with the growing demands of the Government, and many were the shifts to which he was driven to keep the revenue going, even to the overthrow of that sacred canon of Conservative finance, that money must never be borrowed from the Sinking Fund. The burden of facing the increasing national expenditure and debt was too much for his strength and in 1902 he resigned. His appearances at the House became infrequent, although he would often come and listen to an important debate from a seat in the gallery. At this time he became a leader of the Conservative Free Traders, or "Free Fooders," as they were called, and joined with Mr. Balfour in his policy of delay. His prestige seemed to wane, however, and in 1904 he announced his intention of retiring from his seat as representative of West Bristol, his last speeches in the House being for the advancement of Free Trade.

During the Summer of 1905 Sir Michael, freed of his Parliamentary cares, made a journey to Japan, where he was received by the Emperor. On his return he lingered in Singapore to act as arbitrator in a trade dispute, and received $50,000 as a fee for his services. Although owning considerable property at Salisbury Plain, which he was able to sell to the Government at a high price, he was never rated a rich man. This sale aroused a certain amount of criticism, which was stilled when it was found that he had not acted from dishonest motives. He was twice married, his first wife being the daughter of J. H. Elwes of Colesbourne Park, and his second was Lady Lucy Catherine, daughter of Earl Fortescue. She and his three daughters survive him. His heir is Michael John, son of Viscount Quenington.

He was a member of the Athenaeum and Carlton Clubs of London. Before being created Viscount Quenington and Earl St. Aldwyn by King George in 1914, he had been made Viscount St. Aldwyn by King Edward in 1906.

*Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.*

### Born

ATLAS.—April 26, 50 West 111th St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Atlas, a son.

BRENNER.—April 27, 562 West 164th St., to Dr. and Mrs. I. M. Brenner, a daughter.

GROPPER.—April 23, 623 East 13th St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Gropper, a daughter.

KAUFFMANN.—April 24, Loyek Sanitarium, to Dr. and Mrs. J. Kauffmann, a son.

LEWIS.—April 25, 209 Underhill Av., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Lewis, a daughter.

NATHAN.—April 27, Lloyd's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Nathan, a daughter.

NATHER.—April 28, Sydenham Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Natkins, a son.

WEIL.—April 27, 6,118 19th Av., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Weil, a son.

### Engaged

HIMMELREICH—ABRAMS.—Announcement is made of the engagement of Emilie M., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert B. Abrams, to William Himmelreich, all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

HUSK—BROWN.—Mr. and Mrs. John H. Brown, 804 Williams St., Boonton, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen, to Wallace M. Husk of Boonton, N. J.

ALTMAN—BERMAN.—May Berman to Gerald Altman.

COHN—MINZESHEIMER—Belle Minzesheimer to Laurence L. Cohn.

DAVIS—CERF.—Madeline Cerf to Augustus Davis, Jr.

GELTZEILER—BLOCK.—Bessie Block to Benjamin Geltzeiler.

GOLDSTEIN — HIRSCHBERG. — Lenore Hirschberg to Mr. M. Goldstein.

HIMMELREICH — ABRAMS. — Emilie M. Abrams to William Himmelreich.

KING—GREEN.—Daisy Green to Clifford G. King.

LOWENTHAL—BERK.—Billie G. Berk to Ben Lowenthal.

MARKS—ELLIS.—Bess Ellis to Harry Marks.

MEYER—WOLFF.—Rosalind D. Wolff to Paul Meyer.

MEYERS—WALLACH.—Malvina Wallach to Milton Meyers.

POMERANTZ — VOLINSKY.—Kate Volinsky to Jack Pomerantz.

RAY—O'BRIEN.—Addie B. O'Brien to Arthur C. Ray.

REICH—LEVIN.—Sadie Levin to Harry F. Reich.

REICH—SHAPIRO.—Sara Shapiro to Harry Reich.

REIS—ANDERSON.—Elsie E. Anderson to Harry S. Reis.

ROTHSCHILD—HARRIS.—Rose Harris to Aaron B. Rothschild.

SIEGEL—COMINS.—Reba E. Comins to Samuel Siegel.

SIMONS—BLACK.—Anna M. Black to Louis Simons.

SOCHER—MEYER.—Selma Meyer to William Socher.

STEEBER—VANDENBERG.—Mabel Vandenberg to Arthur W. Steeber.

ZWEIG—MORRIS.—Irene Morris to Joseph Zweig.

### Married.

DUER—KING.—Saturday, April 29, 1916, in St. Paul's Church, Camden, N. J., by the Rev. Rudolph E. Brestell, Edward Alexander Duer and Dorothea, daughter of the late Edward Harrison King.

JESSUP—BAKER.—At the Church of the Heavenly Rest, by Rev. Herbert Shipman, Saturday evening, April 29, Eugenia Griffin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Edgar Baker, to Henry Herbert, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Jessup.

SILVERSTONE — DOTTENHEIM. — Mrs. E. H. Dottenheim of 610 Riverside Drive announces the marriage of her daughter, Blanche, to Mr. Max Silverstone, on April 30, 1916.

FORCHHEIMER — HARRIS. — April 26, Blanche Harris to Max Forchheimer.

McNICOL—HILLOCK.—April 26, Mabel Hillock to Robert A. McNicol.

MAGOFFIN—TRENWITH.—April 27, Edith B. Trenwith to James R. Magoffin.

**Brooklyn.**

EDWARDS—ALLEN.—April 26, Emily B. Allen to Charles A. Edwards.

**Newark.**

BETH—O'BRIEN.—April 24, Sadie O'Brien to Philip Beth.

### Died.

ADEE.—On Friday, April 28, 1916, Elizabeth A., widow of Daniel Adee, in her 90th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,479 Metropolitan Av., Brooklyn, on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Philadelphia papers please copy.

BEACH.—On Saturday, April 29, 1916, at Fairmount Hotel, Jersey City, Mary Jackson, wife of the late Judge Marcus L. Beach and mother of George R. Beach. Funeral services at St. Paul's P. E. Church, Duncan Av., Tuesday, May 2, at 3:30 P. M.

BONIME.—On Sunday, April 30, 1916, Ida Rachael, wife of Abraham, in her 54th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 783 Beck St., Bronx, today, at 10 A. M. Interment Mount Zion Cemetery.

BRYCE.—On Saturday, April 29, at her residence, Edith Cooper Bryce, beloved wife of Lloyd S. Bryce, and daughter of the late Edward Cooper. Funeral services will be held at Grace Church, on Monday, May 1, at 11 o'clock.

ERYSON.—Suddenly, on Sunday, April 30, Frank Gilbert Bryson, beloved husband of Ella Fitz Gerald Bryson. Funeral services at New Haven, Conn.

BURDEN.—On Saturday, April 29, at 22 East 47th St., Evelyn Byrd, widow of I. Townsend Burden, in her 68th year. Funeral service at Grace Church, Tuesday, May 2, at 11 o'clock. Interment Albany Rural Cemetery.

BURDEN.—The Colonial Dames of America: It is with regret that announcement is made to the members of this society of the death of their fellow-member, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, on Saturday, April 29.
E. B. BORROWE, Secretary.

CARPENTER. — Seventh day, 4th month, 29th, 1916, Henry H. Carpenter, in his 85th year. Funeral at his late residence, 103 Morningside Av., Second day, (Monday,) 5th month, 1st, 8 P. M.

CRARY.—Entered into life eternal April 28, 1916, from her residence, the Teller Homestead, Agnes Boyd, widow of Rev. Robert Fulton Crary, D. D., and daughter of the late Rev. Robert Boyd and Margaret S. T. Van Kleeck, in the eighteith year of her age. Funeral services at St. Luke's Church, Beacon, N. Y., on Monday, May 1, at 11:30 A. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Terminal at 9:10.

CHRISTIE.—At Montclair, N. J., Saturday evening, April 29, 1916, Dr. William A. Christie. Private funeral services will be held from the home of his sister, Mrs. J. B. Roberts, 71 Park St., at the convenience of the family. St. John (New Brunswick) papers please copy.

### Died.

D'ARCY.—On April 29, 1916, Elizabeth, beloved child of Thomas and Mary D'Arcy. Funeral from her late residence, 500 West 136th St., on May 1, 1916, at 10 A. M. Interment St. Raymond's.

DENBIGH.—On Saturday, April 29, at 2,676 Creston Av., Bronx, Mary Denbigh, widow of the late John Denbigh of Rawdon and Leeds, England. Services at St. James' Church, Jerome Av. and 192d St., at 3:30 P. M., Tuesday, May 2. No flowers, by request.

DUFFY.—The Children of Mary of Maplehurst are requested to attend the funeral of Miss Duffy, a member of the Church of Corpus Christi, 121st Street near Broadway, on Monday, May 1st, at ten A. M.

MISS GEORGINE ISELIN, President.
MRS. EMILY VARABLE, Secretary.

GARCIA.—On Saturday, April 29, at his residence, 771 Madison Av., Francisco Garcia y Lopez, beloved husband of Maria Jackson Garcia, in his 70th year. Requiem mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 50th St. and 5th Av., Tuesday, May 2, at 11 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Cuban and Spanish papers please copy.

GLASS.—On Saturday, April 29, James Montague, son of Montague and Mary Caroline Glass, aged 2 years and 11 months. Funeral private.

HALLAND.—On Sunday, April 30, 1916, James T. Halland, in his 64th year. Funeral service at his late residence, 25 Van Cortlandt Avenue East, Yonkers, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 2, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

HARDY.—Suddenly, at Brown's Mills-in-the-Pines, N. J., on Saturday, April 29, 1916, Emily M. Hardy, widow of Henry C. Hardy, and daughter of the late Rev. Charles and Mary Wharton Gillette. Funeral from her late residence, 47 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 2, at 4:30 P. M.

HATCH.—On April 29, Henry R., husband of Fanny Caterson, aged 86 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 335 East 236th St., Monday, at 8 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn, Tuesday morning, at 10:30.

HAUHAWAY.—Henry A., aged 75, of New York City and Watkins Glenn, at Coronado, Cal., April 30. Interment Farmington, N. Y.

HERRICK.—At Paterson, N. J., on Sunday, April 30, 1916, Hugh M. Herrick, in his 87th year. Funeral services on Wednesday, May 3, at his late home, 105 Carroll St., Paterson, at 2 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

HEYER.—On April 30, 1916, at 600 West 144th St., Bertha H., beloved wife of William S. Heyer. Interment Fort Covington, N. Y.

INGALLS.—Theodore, son of the late Robert Morris Ingalls and Ellen Sawyer Ingalls of Louisville, Ky., at his home, Morrisville, Penn., April 30, 1916. Funeral services Monday, May 2, at his late home. Burial Wednesday, May 3, at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Concord, Mass.

JAMES.—Entered into rest, Friday, April 28, at her residence, 40 East 39th St., Ellen S. James, widow of the late D. Willis James, in the 83d year of her age. Funeral services will be conducted at the house on Tuesday morning, May 2, at 10 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

KAUFMAN.—At her residence, 20 East 90th St., Lena Kaufman, widow of the late Gustave Kaufman and beloved mother of William G., Emma, and Carrie Wolff. Funeral at the convenience of the family.

KEELY.—On April 29, 1916, Francis J. Keely, son of the late P. C. Keely and brother of Dr. William A. Keely. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KERWIN.—At Flushing, Sunday, April 30, 1916, John W., husband of Mary E. Kerwin, May and son of Katherine A. and the late John W. Kerwin. Funeral from the residence of his mother, Katherine A. Kerwin, 139 Beech St., Flushing, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 3, 1916, at 8:30 A. M. Thence to St. Andrew's R. C. Church, Broadway, Flushing, N. Y., at 10 A. M. Requiem mass for the repose of his soul. Chicago papers please copy.

LORILLARD,—Jacob, at his residence, in London, on Friday, April 28, after a long illness, son of the late Peter and Catherine Griswold Lorillard.

LYNCH.—On Sunday, April 30, 1916, Thomas Lynch. Funeral from his late residence, 401 West 24th St. Time later.

OSTRANDER

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Sensible Cigarette

We draw the line on "Fifth Avenue Prices"!

Ever since the opening of our Fifth Avenue branch, folks for some reason or other keep asking us if prices are identically the same at all four stores.

We want to answer, "yes," most emphatically.

The greater the volume, the easier to maintain normal price levels.

Especially in these days of rising costs.

Our woolen purchases for this Spring were mostly made over a year ago, yet we've taken no advantage of this rather unique position in the trade.

Our prices, as always, are simply commensurate with a fair and reasonable profit—not on market values but on our costs.

"Your money back" if you can do better elsewhere.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.

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# GEORGIO LEADS LARGE FIELD IN ANNUAL C. A. L. ROAD RUN

## GEORGIO TOO FAST FOR SPEEDY PACK

### Paulist A.C. Runner Mows Down Field and Wins C. A. L. Annual Handicap Road Race.

### McGINN GETS TIME PRIZE

### Team Trophy Goes to Quintet of Fliers Representing St. Anselm's A. C.—Over a Hundred Starters.

Running well within his powers throughout the approximately 4½-mile journey, J. Georgio of the Paulist Athletic Club was the victor yesterday in the annual handicap road race of the Catholic Athletic League, held from the headquarters of the St. Vincent Ferrer's A. C. in East Sixty-fifth Street. The Paulist boy, who had an allowance of 2 minutes, 45 seconds, one minute under the limit handicap, journeyed over the trail, which led, in part of the course, through Central Park, in 26 minutes, 31 seconds. He won easily by 100 yards from T. P. Herner of the Ozanam Athletic Association, one of the limit markers, who, in addition to annexing the place prize, was also rewarded for being the first novice across the finish line. Harry Wigger, clubmate of the victor, starting from the 2:15 post, followed Herner to the tape.

Harry McGinn, the Paulist veteran, once more demonstrated that he had come back to the form which made him a cross-country champion five years ago, by capturing the fast time prize with the good figures of 25 minutes, 14 seconds. He traveled at speed throughout and finished thirty-first in a field of 107 starters. Charles De Stefano of the Ozanam A. A. was the only rival McGinn had for the fast time honors. He started thirty seconds before McGinn and finished thirty-sixth in 25 minutes, 53 seconds.

By the small margin of three points the St. Anselm's Athletic Club combination took the team trophy, with a total of 44 points. The Paulist A. C. was next in line with 47, and the Ozanam A. A. was third with 57 points. Seven clubs were represented by full teams which finished. The successful St. Anselm's quintet was composed of J. Flateley, J. Warose, Dick Brand, T. A. Nolan, and B. McGinty. They finished sixth, seventh, eighth, tenth, and thirteenth respectively.

Herner and Wigger offered stiff opposition to Georgio in a chase of nearly a half mile down Fifth Avenue, but the superiority of the ultimate victor became manifest and he drew rapidly away. He gained nearly fifty yards in the final quarter mile. The summary:

| Name and Club. | Handicap. | Actual Time. |
|---|---|---|
| J. Georgio, Paulist A. C. | 2:45 | 26:31 |
| T. P. Herner, Ozanam A. A. | 3:45 | 27:45 |
| H. Wigger, Paulist A. C. | 2:15 | 26:18 |
| T. Harris, Ozanam A. A. | 3:15 | 27:23 |
| A. Craw, Presentation Club. | 1:45 | 26:00 |
| J. Flateley, St. Anselm's A. C. | 2:15 | 26:37 |
| J. Warose, St. Anselm's A. C. | 3:30 | 27:54 |
| R. Brand, St. Anselm's A. C. | 2:30 | 26:50 |
| W. Finlay, St. Vincent Ferrer A. C. | 3:45 | 28:15 |
| H. W. Foster, Loughlin Lyceum. | 3:00 | 27:34 |
| T. A. Nolan, St. Anselm's A. C. | 3:30 | 28:09 |
| H. J. Robinson, Ozanam A. A. | 3:30 | 28:10 |
| H. Cunningham, Paulist A. C. | 2:15 | 26:56 |
| B. McGinty, St. Anselm's A. C. | 3:00 | 27:32 |
| J. P. O'Sullivan, St. Vincent Ferrer A. C. | 3:30 | 28:18 |
| M. Collins, St. Anselm's A. C. | 2:00 | 26:45 |
| R. Plant, Paulist A. C. | 3:45 | 28:31 |
| W. Kothe, Paulist A. C. | 3:45 | 28:31 |
| F. McManus, Paulist A. C. | 3:45 | 27:37 |
| M. Collins, St. Anselm's A. C. | 2:00 | 26:45 |
| R. Plant, Paulist A. C. | 3:45 | 28:31 |
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| J. P. O'Sullivan, St. Vincent Ferrer A. C. | 3:30 | 28:18 |
| M. Collins, St. Anselm's A. C. | 2:00 | 26:45 |
| R. Plant, Paulist A. C. | 3:45 | 28:31 |
| W. Kothe, Paulist A. C. | 3:45 | 28:31 |
| F. McManus, Paulist A. C. | 3:45 | 27:37 |
| J. Georgio, Paulist A. C. | 2:45 | 26:31 |
| T. P. Herner, Ozanam A. A. | 3:45 | 27:45 |
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| A. Craw, Presentation Club. | 1:45 | 26:00 |
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| H. W. Foster, Loughlin Lyceum. | 3:00 | 27:34 |
| T. A. Nolan, St. Anselm's A. C. | 3:30 | 28:09 |
| H. J. Robinson, Ozanam A. A. | 3:30 | 28:10 |
| H. Cunningham, Paulist A. C. | 2:15 | 26:56 |
| B. McGinty, St. Anselm's A. C. | 3:00 | 27:32 |
| J. P. O'Sullivan, St. Vincent Ferrer A. C. | 3:30 | 28:18 |
| M. Collins, St. Anselm's A. C. | 2:00 | 26:45 |
| R. Plant, Paulist A. C. | 3:45 | 28:31 |
| W. Kothe, Paulist A. C. | 3:45 | 28:31 |
| F. McManus, Paulist A. C. | 3:45 | 27:37 |
| J. Georgio, Paulist A. C. | 2:45 | 26:31 |
| T. P. Herner, Ozanam A. A. | 3:45 | 27:45 |
| H. Wigger, Paulist A. C. | 2:15 | 26:18 |
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| R. Plant, Paulist A. C. | 3:45 | 28:31 |
| W. Kothe, Paulist A. C. | 3:45 | 28:31 |
| F. McManus, Paulist A. C. | 3:45 | 27:37 |

TEAM SCORES.

| | | | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Anselm's A. C. | 6 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 13—44 |
| Paulist A. C. | 1 | 3 | 12 | 15 | 16—47 |
| Ozanam A. A. | 2 | 4 | 11 | 19 | 21—57 |
| Presentation Club. | 5 | 17 | 18 | 22 | 26—88 |
| St. Vincent Ferrer A. C. | 9 | 14 | 20 | 25 | 29—97 |
| Knights of St. Antony. | 23 | 24 | 32 | 34 | 35—148 |
| Holy Cross Lyceum. | 27 | 28 | 30 | 31 | 33—149 |

## HEYDET CHAMPION HARRIER.

### Gets Season's Honors of Harlem A. L.—Kiely Wins Final Run.

After twenty-three weeks of continuous racing, the Winter and Spring activities of the Harlem Athletic League were brought to a conclusion yesterday with the contesting of a six-mile road run from the clubhouse of the St. Mark's Catholic Club. A dual victory for the Morningside A. C. harriers was recorded in the event. S. Kiely of the Morningside Club, led a pack of forty-five around the course in 32 minutes 32 seconds with the aid of a 3 minutes 45 seconds handicap, and his clubmates took the team trophy, with a total of twenty-five points.

Following the race, computation of the points throughout the season was completed, and it was found that Lew Heydet of the Morningside A. C. had earned the highest individual honors and his club the leading team honors.

Kiely had matters his own way yesterday after the third mile, winning in hollow fashion from G. Creed of the Salem Crescent A. C., with E. Farrell of the Morningside A. C. third. The summary:

| Name, Club. | Hcp. | Actual Time. |
|---|---|---|
| S. Kiely, Morningside A. C. | 3:45 | 32:32 |
| G. Creed, Salem Crescent A. C. | 2:00 | 31:54 |
| E. Farrell, Morningside A. C. | 4:15 | 34:41 |
| T. Cassidy, Glencoe A. C. | 5:00 | 35:04 |
| E. Goff, St. Mark's C. C. | 4:15 | 34:19 |
| T. Halpin, Morningside A. C. | 0:50 | 31:05 |
| W. Gunning, Morningside A. C. | 2:00 | 33:26 |
| F. Burke, St. Joseph's A. C. | 4:00 | 34:28 |
| W. Goode, Alpha P. C. C. | 2:00 | 31:19 |
| A. Morris, St. Christopher A. C. | Scratch | 30:45 |
| L. Metzer, Morningside A. C. | 0:50 | 31:39 |
| L. Heydet, Morningside A. C. | Scratch | 30:50 |
| T. Whitty, Macomb's A. C. | 4:00 | 34:58 |
| R. Lillis, Morningside A. C. | 2:45 | 32:30 |
| H. Hageney, Glencoe A. C. | 3:00 | 34:00 |
| W. Rowland, Macomb's A. C. | (8:15,) | 33:21; |
| P. Percy, Macomb's A. C. | (8:15,) | 33:21; E. |
| Lillis, unattached, | (2:45,) | 32:41; J. |
| Brunson, Salem Crescent A. C. | (1:15,) | 32:28; |
| T. Whitfield, St. Mark's C. C. | (4:15,) | 35:27; |
| J. Hanley, Morningside A. C. | (3:15,) | 33:30; |
| W. McMurray, Macomb's A. C. | (4:15,) | 35:35; T. Mitchell, St. Mark's C. C., (1:30,) 33:32; S. Davies, Macomb's A. C., (3:15,) 33:40; J. Magee, Morningside A. C., (3:15,) 33:41. |

TEAM SCORES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Morningside A. C. | 1 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 8—25 |
| Macomb's A. C. | 9 | 11 | 12 | 15 | 17—64 |
| St. Mark's C. C. | 5 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 19—72 |
| Glencoe A. C. | 4 | 10 | 20 | 23 | 24—81 |
| Salem Crescent A. C. | 2 | 13 | 21 | 22 | 26—83 |

## MOORE TO TACKLE McCOY.

### Week's Boxing Schedule Shows Bouts That Promise Action.

The week's boxing shows several attractive bouts for the fans of the fistic pastime. While no boxers heralded as world-beaters, like Fulton, will take up the boxing public's attention, nevertheless there will be many bouts between contestants who have proved their claim for a place in the boxing world. The Pioneer Sporting Club will present a good show this evening between two fast bantamweights, Pal Moore of Memphis and Benny McCoy, the Baltimore youngster. The winner of this bout will probably be the next opponent of the title-holder, Johnny Ertle. Moore and McCoy clashed at the same club some time ago and furnished an abundance of action.

The Stadium Athletic Club at the Manhattan Opera House, which is holding many heavyweight bouts, had a bout scheduled for Thursday night between Gunboat Smith and Charley Weinert. Word was received yesterday, however, that Smith has hurt his hand, so the bout has been postponed until May 11.

Many of the old-time ring stars will be seen in action at the Pioneer Sporting Club on Friday night at a benefit which has been arranged for John H. Nelden. Besides the oldtimers many of the present generation of boxers have volunteered their services. The bouts scheduled thus far this week are as follows:

MONDAY.

Pioneer S. C.—Pal Moore of Memphis vs. Benny McCoy.

Olympic A. C.—Tommy Touhey vs. Young Rector.

Vanderbilt A. C.—Leo Johnson vs. Wee Wee Barton.

TUESDAY.

Harlem S. C.—Vic Moran vs. Thomus O'Brien, Sammy Robideau vs. Young Brown.

FRIDAY.

East N. Y. A. C.—Young Ahearn vs. Zulu Kid.

Pioneer S. C.—Benefit Boxing Show for John H. Nelden.

## Mittleman Wins L. I. A. L. Road Run

William Mittleman of the Trinity Club yesterday won the weekly handicap road race of the Long Island Athletic League, held over the Trinity Club course. Mittleman had an allowance of 4 minutes 15 seconds, and negotiated the four-mile route in 22 minutes 36 seconds. The runner-up was J. O'Brien of the Maplewood A. C., with 4:30 handicap. Third place went to B. Finklestein of the Brooklyn A. A., with a three minutes start.

A tie resulted in the competition for the fast time prize, between Jim Plant of the Long Island A. C., and Ed Mayo of the Brooklyn A. A. Plant had 1:00 allowance, and finished eighth in 20:25. Mayo's handicap was 45 seconds, and he finished eleventh. Louis Scott of the Long Island A. C., started from scratch and crossed the line twenty-fifth in a field of thirty-five.

The team honors were taken by the Long Island A. C. quintet with 43 points, the Trinity Club second, and the Brooklyn A. A. third, with 47 and 48 points, respectively.

## BASEBALL

### Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

**Cincinnati, 8; Pittsburgh, 7.**
**St. Louis at Chicago, (postponed, rain.)**

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

**Cleveland, 12; Detroit, 6.**
**Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 2.**

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

**Newark, 6; Toronto, 3.**
**Providence, 9; Rochester, 2.**
**Montreal, 9; Baltimore, 6.**

### Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

| | Won. | Lost. | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 7 | 3 | .700 |
| Brooklyn | 5 | 3 | .625 |
| Chicago | 5 | 5 | .616 |
| Boston | 5 | 4 | .556 |
| St. Louis | 7 | 7 | .500 |
| Cincinnati | 7 | 8 | .467 |
| Pittsburgh | 6 | 8 | .429 |
| New York | 1 | 8 | .111 |

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

| | Won. | Lost. | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 9 | 6 | .600 |
| Detroit | 9 | 6 | .600 |
| New York | 7 | 5 | .583 |
| Washington | 8 | 6 | .571 |
| Cleveland | 8 | 7 | .533 |
| Chicago | 9 | 9 | .500 |
| St. Louis | 6 | 9 | .357 |
| Philadelphia | 3 | 10 | .231 |

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

| | Won. | Lost. | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Newark | 3 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Providence | 3 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Richmond | 3 | 1 | .750 |
| Montreal | 3 | 2 | .600 |
| Baltimore | 2 | 3 | .400 |
| Buffalo | 1 | 3 | .250 |
| Rochester | 0 | 3 | .000 |
| Toronto | 0 | 3 | .000 |

### Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

**Brooklyn at New York.**
**St. Louis at Chicago.**
**Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.**
**Philadelphia at Boston.**

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

**New York at Philadelphia.**
**Boston at Washington.**
**Cleveland at Detroit.**
**Chicago at St. Louis.**

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

**Toronto at Baltimore.**
**Montreal at Richmond.**
**Rochester at Newark.**
**Buffalo at Providence.**

## REDS POUND BALL IN NINTH.

### Pirates Use Three Pitchers Vainly in Final Inning.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—Cincinnati went to bat in the last half of the ninth inning here today one run behind, but got busy right away and defeated Pittsburgh, 8 to 7. Harmon was on the mound for the Pirates. A hit, a sacrifice, and a double were made off him and he was replaced by Miller, who, after giving two bases on balls, was replaced by Jacobs. Groh made the hit which brought in the winning run.

Knabe made a triple in the fourth inning with the bases full. The many double plays were a feature of the game. The score:

| CINCINNATI. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Neale, cf. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Killif'r, lf. | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| M'l'tz, 1b. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 |
| Gr'fth, rf. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Groh, 3b. | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| H'r'g, ss. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 5 |
| L'den, 2b. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| Clarke, c. | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Moe'ly, p. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| McK'y, p. | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Sch'der, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ‡Chase | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| §Wingo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total. | 33 | 8 | 12 | 27 | 20 |

| PITTSBURGH. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J'ns'n, 1b. | 4 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 1 |
| B'd, lf. | 2 | 2b. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| B'rn'y, cf. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| H'm'n, rf. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Wag'r, ss. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Wil'n, 2b. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Carey, lf. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Knabe, 2b. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Smith, 2b. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| K'tl'er, p. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Cooper, p. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| H'rm'n, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Miller, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jacobs, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wilson, c. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| †Schultz | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Total. | 32 | 7 | 11 | *25 | 18 |

Errors—Johnston, Wilson, Knabe, Louden, Clarke.

*One out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Cooper in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Schneider in ninth inning.
§Batted for Mollwitz in ninth inning.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2—8 |
| Pittsburgh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2—7 |

Two-base hits—Clarke, Killifer. Three-base hits—Knabe, Smith, McKenry, Johnston. Stolen bases—Killifer, Wagner, Hinchman (2). Sacrifice hits—Clarke, Baird, Neale. Double plays—Moseley, Herzog, and Mollwitz; Mollwitz, Clarke, Groh, and Neale; Johnston and Wagner (2); Groh, Clarke, and Louden; Groh and Mollwitz; Baird, Wagner, and Knabe. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 7; Cincinnati, 8. First base on error—Cincinnati. First base on balls—Off Kantlehner, 3; off Cooper, 1; off Miller, 2; off Moseley, 3; off McKenry, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Kantlehner, 8 hits, 2 runs in five and two-thirds innings; off Cooper, 1 hit, no runs in two and one-third innings; off Harmon, 2 hits, 2 runs in one-third inning; off Miller, no hits, no runs in no innings (none out); off Jacobs, 1 hit, no runs in no innings (none out); off Moseley, 4 hits, 4 runs in three and one-third innings; off McKenry, 4 hits, no runs in two innings; off Schneider, 3 hits, 1 run in three and two-thirds innings. Hit by pitcher—By Schneider (Smith, Baird). Struck out—By Kantlehner, 2; by McKenry, 1. Time of game—Two hours and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Emslie.

## TIGER PITCHERS TROUNCED.

### Cleveland Treats Six Twirlers with Scant Regard.

DETROIT, Mich., April 30.—Jennings used six pitchers and four pinch hitters today without avail and Detroit lost to Cleveland by the score of 12 to 6. The visitors piled up a big lead in the early innings, knocking James and Boland out of the box and maltreating recruit twirlers without mercy. The attendance was the third largest in the history of Navin Field. The score:

| CLEVELAND. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gran'y, lf. | 5 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Tur'er, 3b. | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Sp'ker, cf. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| Smith, rf. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| G'ndil, 1b. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Ho'rd, 2b. | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| W'ba's, ss. | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| O'Neill, c. | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Bagby, p. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mit'ell, p. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Total. | 32 | 12 | 10 | 27 | 9 |

| DETROIT. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vitt, 3b. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Cobb, cf. | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Veach, lf. | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Gr'frd, rf. | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Hell'n, 2b. | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Burns, 1b. | 5 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 2 |
| Young, ss. | 2 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| Fuller, ss. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mals'n, 1b. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Stan'ge, c. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| James, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Boland, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| McT'gue, p. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Bo'hler, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Er'kson, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| C'hem, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| §Harper | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ‖Kav'gh | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ¶Dubuc | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| #Baker | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Dalton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total. | 39 | 6 | 13 | 27 | 13 |

aBatted for McTigue in the fifth inning.
bBatted for Boehler in the seventh inning.
cBatted for Fuller in the seventh inning.
dBatted for Erickson in the eighth inning.
eRan for Dubuc in the seventh inning.

Errors—Smith, Bagby, Vitt, Heilmann.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1—12 |
| Detroit | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1— 6 |

Two-base hits—Graney, (2,) Cobb, Heilmann, Stanage. Stolen base—Crawford. Sacrifice hits—Smith, Bagby, Howard, Fuller. Double plays—Young and Burns; O'Neill and Wambsganss. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Detroit, 10. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Bagby, 2; off Mitchell, 1; off James, 2; off Boland, 1; off McTigue, 4; off Cunningham, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Bagby, 11 hits, 4 runs, in 6 2-3 innings; off Mitchell, 2 hits, 2 runs, in 2 1-3 innings; off James, 3 hits, 3 runs, in 1 1-3 innings; off Boland, 1 hit, 2 runs, in 1-3 inning; off McTigue, 4 hits, 4 runs, in 3 1-3 innings; off Boehler, 2 hits, 2 runs, in 2 innings; off Erickson, no hits, no runs, in 1 inning; off Cunningham, no hits, 1 run, in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By James, (Howard.) Struck out—By Bagby, 2; by Mitchell, 1; by James, 1; by Boehler, 1; by Cunningham, 1. Wild pitches—James, Boehler, Cunningham. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes.

### Braves Release Elmer Knetzer.

BOSTON, April 30.—Manager Stallings of the Braves announced tonight that he had released to Cincinnati Pitcher Elmer Knetzer, who, with Pitcher Allen and First Baseman Konetchy, was obtained this Spring from the Pittsburgh Federal League Club. The Boston Club is now down to the limit of twenty-one players required by the league rules.

### Southern Association.

Birmingham, 8; New Orleans, 1.
Atlanta, 6; Mobile, 5.
Memphis, 8; Chattanooga, 2.
Little Rock, 7; Nashville, 0.

### American Association.

St. Paul, 1; Toledo, 0.
Columbus, 3; Minneapolis, 2.
Indianapolis, 6; Kansas City, 1.

### Eastern League.

Portland, 9; Bridgeport, 3.
Lowell, 19; New Haven, 0.

## HARNESS BRIGADE IN GOOD BRUSHES

### Oakland Boy Turns a Half Mile in 1:06½ in Opening Matinee on the Speedway.

Twenty-one heats were raced yesterday on the Harlem River Speedway in the opening day's sport of the Spring racing season. About fifty horses participated in the ten classes on the program, and for such early work the winners showed good speed and form.

James A. Murphy's bay trotting gelding, Oakland Boy, showed the best turn of speed, and won its first blue of the season by trotting the half-mile against time in the 1:03 trot in 1:06½. Jessie Smith held the reins over the Murphy nomination and sent the horse over the course without a break.

The largest field was seen in the 1:15 trot, and after three interesting and close heats with six starters, Eugene Carpenter's bay mare, Catherine P., won the class. Catherine P. finished second in the opening heat to James Gilmore's Billy Barlow, but held the lead in the two succeeding heats, winning by scant margins.

Pacing honors for the afternoon went to R. Jacob's bay gelding Master McKerron, which won the 1:05 pace, taking the first heat in 1:07, from a three-horse field. Bright Direct made the pace against Master McKerron, finishing second in both heats, with Madam X., making up the rear. A runaway was seen previous to the start of the second heat, when Lucy B., driven by A. Issaeff, broke its bit and ran close to a mile before being caught. The summaries:

1:07 Class.—Trotting.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wood Olcott, br. s., (A. Issaeff) | 1 1 |
| The Trip, b. s., (L. Smith) | 2 2 |
| Kitty Oakland, br. m., (G. Gall) | 3 3 |

Time—None; 1:09¾.

1:09 Class.—Trotting.

| | |
|---|---|
| El Vivello, b. g., (M. Aronson) | 1 1 |
| Alerick, b. g., (W. C. Urban) | 2 2 |
| Nell McLintock, rn. m., (J. J. Morris) | 3 3 |

Time—1:11¾; 1:11¾.

1:11 Class.—Trotting.

| | |
|---|---|
| Early Harvest, gr. g., (C. J. Fendt) | 1 3 1 |
| Bright Metal, b. m., (J. J. Duffy) | 4 1 4 |
| Hindenberg, br. g., (E. B. Muller) | 3 2 2 |
| Bessie Baron, b. m., (E. Carpenter) | 2 4 3 |

Time—1:13¾; 1:12; 1:12¾.

1:05 Class.—Trotting.

| | |
|---|---|
| Courier Boy, b. g., (J. P. Kennady) | 1 1 |
| Lester M., br. g., (E. O. Benzen) | 2 2 |

Time—1:11; 1:11¾.

1:03 Class.—Trotting. To beat time of 1:05 Class, trotting.

| | |
|---|---|
| Oakland Boy, b. g., (J. Smith) | Won |

Time—1:06½.

1:05 Class.—Pacing.

| | |
|---|---|
| Master McKerron, b. g., (R. Jacob) | 1 1 |
| Bright Direct, br. g., (C. Hlawatsch) | 2 2 |
| Madam X, br. m., (C. C. Cramer) | 3 3 |

Time—1:07; 1:12¾.

1:03 Class.—Pacing. To beat time of 1:05, pacing.

| | |
|---|---|
| Clover Patch, br. m., (J. Smith) | Lost |

Time—1:08¾; 1:09.

1:15 Class.—Trotting.

| | |
|---|---|
| Catherine P., b. m., (E. Carpenter) | 2 1 1 |
| Billy Barlow, ch. g., (J. Gilmore) | 1 2 2 |
| Robert O., b. g., (W. J. O'Neil) | 3 3 4 |
| Marion Teddington, ch. m., (J. O'Shea) | 6 4 3 |
| Estelle Cord, b. m., (J. Rice) | 5 5 5 |
| Lucy B., br. m., (A. Issaeff) | 4 ro. |

Time—1:13¾; 1:12; 1:13¾.

1:11 Class.—Pacing. Exhibition against time.
Exultant, br. g., (R. O. Currie.)

Time—1:17¾; 1:17¾.

1:11 Class.—Pacing. Exhibition against time.
Sir Thomas, br. g., (A. Olpp.)

Time—1:21; 1:26.

### Two Aeroplanes to Race Auto.

The "earth and air speed carnival" of the Aero Club of America will be held at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway next Saturday and Sunday afternoons. On each day there will be a three-cornered match race, in which two aeroplanes, driven, respectively, by Miss Katherine Stinson and De Lloyd Thompson, and Resta, at the wheel of his Peugeot car, will take place.

## WHITE SOX BEAT BROWNS.

### Chicago Team Bats Lustily and Profits by Opponents' Errors.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—Hard hitting and errors by their opponents enabled Chicago to win from St. Louis here today by the score of 6 to 2. It was the locals' sixth straight defeat on the home grounds. Six errors were made by St. Louis fielders, each of which figured in Chicago's run getting. The score:

| CHICAGO. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M'phy, rf. | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| M'M'n, 3b. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| E.C'ns, 2b. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| F'nier, 1b. | 4 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 0 |
| J'kson, lf. | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Felsch, cf. | 5 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| W'ver, ss. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Schalk, c. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Scott, p. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total. | 35 | 6 | 10 | 27 | 14 |

| ST. LOUIS. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shot'n, lf. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| A'stin, 3b. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| Sisler, 1b. | 4 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 1 |
| M'ans, cf. | 3 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Pratt, 2b. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| Tobin, rf. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| H'tley, c. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 |
| F'rn'n, ss. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| Groom, p. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| †Sorton | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Park, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ‡Miller | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| §Severeid. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total. | 30 | 2 | 7 | *26 | 22 |

*E. Collins out, hit by Fournier's batted ball.
†Batted for Groom in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Austin in ninth inning.
§Batted for Hartley in ninth inning.

Errors—Austin (3,) Johnson, Groom.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0—6 |
| St. Louis | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—2 |

Two-base hit—Murphy. Three-base hit—Sisler. Stolen bases—Fournier, E. Collins. Sacrifice hits—Weaver (2,) Groom, McMullen. Sacrifice fly—Marsans. Double play—E. Collins and Fournier. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 4. Bases on balls—Off Scott, 2; off Groom, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Groom, 9 hits, 1 run, in 8 innings; off Park, 1 hit, no runs in 1 inning; off Scott, 7 hits, 2 runs in 9 innings. Struck out—By Scott, 2; by Groom, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes.

## SOCCER CHAMPIONS GAIN.

### Bethlehem Club Beats Jersey A. C. and Reaches Semi-Finals.

HARRISON, N. J., April 30.—By defeating the eleven of the Jersey Athletic Club by the one-sided score of 5 goals to 0 on the Federal League baseball grounds here this afternoon the National Soccer champions of the Bethlehem Football Club of Bethlehem, Penn., fought their way into the semi-final round of the annual cup tie competition of the American Football Association, for which the Scottish-American cupholders; Fall River Rovers, and Babcock & Wilcox elevens have already qualified.

During the first period today the struggle for supremacy between the two contending elevens was a keen one, Bethlehem leading at half time by 1 goal to 0. In the second half, however, the Jersey men were clearly outplayed and the visitors from Pennsylvania added four more goals.

In a championship fixture of the New York State Football League, the I. R. T. Strollers and Overseas Wanderers played before a big crowd at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday, the verdict going to the Strollers finally by the score of 3 goals to 0.

Playing at the top of their form against the Continentals of this city at Harlem Field yesterday afternoon, the players of the Yonkers

# GOLFERS TO HAVE A FRUITFUL WEEK

## Van Cortlandt Course Opens Today and There Are Several Tournaments Listed.

## TO INVADE ATLANTIC CITY

### Well-Known Players Will Flock to the Shore Resort for the Annual Spring Competition.

This week will be a busy one in golf competition. The annual Atlantic City tournament, at the end of the week, will attract many of the metropolitan players to the city by the sea. Usually this tournament precedes the Lakewood fixture, and opens the golf season in the North, but for reasons best known to the Atlantic City officials the tournament was delayed this year. There will be the usual abundance of sixteens, beaten eights, handicaps, and all the other accessories of a golf tournament, with a prize for one in every four golfers who qualify.

In addition to this tournament there will be the play for the Shanley Memorial Cup for the "Old Fellows," at Lakewood on Wednesday. This is one of the feature events of the metropolitan program and is never missed by the old-timers. The Washington County Club of Washington, D. C., is holding its invitation tournament this week and it is expected that many of the near-by clubs will be represented in the Capitol City event.

The best news for the thousands of public links golfers of this city lies in the fact that at precisely 10 A. M. this morning Commissioner Thomas W. Whittle of the Bronx Department of Parks will officially open the Van Cortlandt course by driving a ball off the first tee in a somewhat northerly direction. When the Commissioner retires from the scene the New York Newspaper Golf Club will take charge of the ceremonies and stage the qualifying round of their May tournament.

The team competition of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association also starts on Wednesday of this week. There are twenty-eight clubs represented by teams in the three sections, Long Island, Westchester, and New Jersey, with four women on each team. This means that 112 women will be playing team matches Wednesday on fourteen courses in the metropolitan district, and before the sectional championships are decided by round robin matches, these teams will have clashed in 488 encounters.

The Monmouth County Country Club, which has been in the embryo state for some time, has at last reached the stage of real golfing existence. The course is situated at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., and is well laid out, with natural hazards and traps. A new locker house has just been completed with showers, washrooms and about 200 lockers. The finishing touches are being put on the clubhouse, and the links is about ready for the tread of the golfer.

A new angle on the question of the free train to the Del Monte course for the Western golfers, who contemplate competing in the Western Amateur championship, has been brought to light by J. K. Bole of the Mayfield Country Club, Cleveland, Ohio. Bole is one of the foremost amateurs in his State and is intimately in touch with the golf situation in the West. It is his opinion that in view of the withdrawal of the free train offer in accordance with the wishes of the officials of the U. S. G. A. and the W. G. A. by the Executive Committee of the Coast Golf Association, the Western title event may be shifted back again to some more central course which may be more easily reached by the majority of players who wish to compete. It is felt that the expensive journey that separates the coast from the thriving golf centres of the Middle West would make the Western championship a mere California event at the Del Monte course.

## SPEARS OUTRIDES KRAMER.

### Australian Cyclist Defeats Champion Two Heats in Three.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWARK, N. J., April 30.—Frank L. Kramer, the professional bicycle champion of America, was beaten in two out of three heats of a match race at two-thirds of a mile by Bob Spears of Australia at the Velodrome here this afternoon. It was something of a surprise to see the champion beaten in a match race, which is his favorite style of riding. Spears won the first and third heats, Kramer getting the second.

Kramer turned the tables on Spears in the five-mile open race for the professionals, coming home first, while Spears just managed to get fifth place. Reggie McNamara was second, Joe Fogler third, and Willie Hanley fourth. Marcel Dupuy disposed of Frank Corbeach in a two-thirds of a mile match. Joe Fogler won an Australian pursuit race from Michael Debaets, and Eddie Root disposed of Bobby Walthour in a one-mile match race.

The amateur honors were divided between Herman Flamm of Germany and Tom Bello of the Unione Sportiva Italiana. Flamm won the half-mile handicap, and Bello came home first in the two-mile open.

## OFFICIAL TIME IS WRONG.

### Authorities Made Blunder in Penn-Middies Junior Race.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 30.—The time of the Pennsylvania Junior and Naval Academy second crews yesterday was announced by the officials as 6:21 and 6:23 3-5, respectively, but it should have been one minute slower. The best time over the course was made by the Naval Academy first crew, which covered it in 7:10, winning from the Penn Varsity by two lengths.

### Commodore Baker Visits Newport.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, R. I., April 30.—Commodore George F. Baker, Jr., of the New York Yacht Club opened the Newport yachting season today, arriving from New York on the flagship Viking with Secretary G. A. Cormack and Grenville Kane as his guests. The party visited the Herreshoff plant at Bristol, looked over the new forty-footers there, and then stopped here en route to New York.


FOUNDED 1856

Spring shoes for men and boys possessing cleverly built-in features, which add materially to service and lasting comfort—full showing of specially designed lasts in new leathers.

Leather Trap Coats—popular now for golf and shooting.

French soft hats and derbies quite different from conventional shapes.

A wonderful display of silk shirts—non-fugitive colors.

A smartly designed topcoat for young men—double breasted shapely model—semi-rough oxford mixture, good form for dress and business usages.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET


# Comment on Current Events in Sports

### Herreshoff's Reappearance.

The Lakewood Spring tournament, which officially opened the golf season in the metropolitan district, is a thing of the past. From a local standpoint the result was disappointing, in that the Country Club Cup was captured by a Philadelphian, Sidney E. Sharwood of Merion. The chief cause of sorrow, however, is not that Sharwood won, but that Freddie Herreshoff lost. The attempt at a "come-back" that the Garden City player was making was watched with more than interest—it was followed with earnestness by the rank and file of metropolitan golf enthusiasts.

Not only is such an attempt always productive of thrilling moments—moments when the vanished skill seems to have returned with renewed vigor, and others when it appears that the touch of the ball and the club has vanished forever—but in this case the brilliant, though unsuccessful, efforts of Herreshoff in the old days to capture the highest titles in the land lent an added lustre to his effort to re-establish himself in the front rank of golf.

There is still another reason for the attention which was centred on the performance of the Garden City player at Lakewood. Herreshoff belongs to th Old Guard. He was runner-up to H. Chandler Egan in the national amateur championship at Baltusrol in 1904. In the minds of the youngsters of the present day who have taken to the royal and ancient game he is a relic of the hoop-skirt period. He played with Travis, Byers, Douglas, and all the other stars of former days whose glory has dimmed in the bright light that shines around Marston, Gardner, Carter, and the other precocious youngsters of the links.

It was hoped that the hero, even if the loser, of the famous Hilton-Herreshoff match in the finals of the amateur championship at Apawamis in 1911, had retained enough of his skill to blast the dreams of victory of the newer element at Lakewood. Herreshoff lost in the semi-finals, and thus far his "come-back" might be considered a failure, but the flashes of his old-time form off the tee and the grit which enabled him to carry a losing battle to the last putt on the home green, left a touch of pride in the defeat and a gleam of hope for the future.

***

### A Remarkable Meet.

Wonderful is the word which adequately expresses the start of the outdoor track and field season, which entered its six months of existence with the University of Pennsylvania's relay carnival on Friday and Saturday. Wonderful in every respect was this meet, but above everything else stands out the keen competition, resulting in the equaling of three world's records in relay events. Even more notable than the equaling of the records is the performance of stout-hearted Ted Meredith, who, struggling almost against hope, brought Pennsylvania to the verge of victory in the mile championship. Meredith probably ran a better quarter-mile than he will ever run again. Unofficial time gave him a mark of 47 4-5 seconds, figures that have existed since Maxey Long established them nearly two decades ago.

Some weeks ago in THE TIMES it was stated that Meredith needed work—practically continuous and hard work—to get him into condition and to keep him in shape. Ted had an exceptionally strenuous board floor campaign during the season which has just closed, but it in no way undermined his seemingly endless store of energy. His courageous efforts for Pennsylvania on Saturday will long be remembered, for it stamps him not only a great runner, but one of the gamest that ever breathed. Time and again the Media youth has proved he has the heart of a lion, but on no previous occasion, not even when he made the world's record for 800 meters and 880 yards in the Stockholm Olympics in 1912, did his courage and grit stand out more conspicuously than on Saturday.

***

### Jay Gould and Kinsella.

Walter A. Kinsella in defeating Punch Fairs in a professional court tennis match at the Racquet and Tennis Club Saturday did more than earn the right to play Jay Gould for the open championship. He showed a resourcefulness of play that indicated an ability to be a formidable contestant for the honor which the amateur has held year after year against the assault of all comers. The play of Kinsella, who is the American professional champion, showed a striking similarity to that of Gould. Speed was the essential quality of his game, and his chief asset was the advantage points, the dedans, and the grille was fully as accurate and perhaps a little more bullet-like than that of Gould. In service, too, the similarity of play was evidenced. Kinsella used the rapid railroad type, and if it proves anything like a punishing test to Gould as it did to Fairs the champion will have a hard task to make returns.

Another feature of Kinsella's play was that he made good use of strategy. Injured in the first set by wrenching his knee, he played Fairs to a standstill by accurate placing strokes. The impression prevailed after the match that if Gould is defeated for the open championship Kinsella is the one man who has the best opportunity to bring about such a result. However that may be, a match between these two contestants will undoubtedly supply a court tennis event which will be brilliant in the extreme.

***

### The Columbia 'Varsity Crew.

The duels of 'Varsity racing shells on Lake Carnegie and the Schuylkill River, with their resultant overturns of the prophecies of rowing experts, have led New Yorkers into speculation as to just what kind of a machine Jim Rice is welding on the Hudson to represent Columbia University in the important regattas of the maturing season. From undergraduate news sources—notoriously pessimistic as regards the material for crews, nines, elevens, and teams, but prone to don rosy eyeglasses as the great days draw near—impressions have been derived of a rather dubious prospect for the eight taking form at Edgewater, impressions of an unhappy coach struggling vainly to bring order and strength out of chaos and weakness.

The crew now working upon the Hudson, however, shows sufficient power and finish to make it appear evident that, barring the unforeseeable in the way of accidents, illnesses or scholarship disqualifications, Columbia is to be worthily represented upon the water. The last few days have ironed out crinkles, mended raggedness and wrought polish where roughness prevailed. This is not to say that the eight is finished in its work or that Rice can feel that his task nears completion.

There comes a time, however, in the building of a crew, or of any other team for athletic competition, when, provided the material is there and the coaching properly done, the chief causes for worry vanish overnight. One day the oarsmen are rowing as individuals, with individual imperfections requiring individual attention. The next day the skilled eye notes that the great change has come. A single human machine, with its cogs and shafts co-ordinated, is propelling the shell. Then the coach heaves a sigh of relief. The ice in the river of worry has broken up and is drifting out to sea.

This stage in the development of the Columbia crew has passed. Interlocking, effective action is already shown by Rice's recruits, and a power that promises much is manifested.

***

### Promise of a Good Racing Year.

The thoroughbred racing season has begun. It would have been hard to have planned a more successful opening than the event which was held on Saturday under the auspices of the Rockaway Hunting Club at Hewlett Bay Park. While this fixture is of many years' standing, it was never so well attended, and never have there been such large and high-class fields. These signs suggest but one thing—that the racing season around New York promises to be one of the best ever seen.

In previous years there has been a dearth of horses for the hunt club meetings which open the season. This is not the case now, as there never has been such a plentiful supply of well-bred jumpers and hunters, a large number of which came to this country from England during the Winter.

***

### Fulton's Metropolitan Debut.

To give the boxing public an adequate idea of his ring ability Fred Fulton, the Minnesota pugilist, who made his début here last week, will have to find a harder opponent than Al Reich. The bout between these two at the Stadium A. C. was so unsatisfactory that it did not show much of the class that was claimed for the newcomer.

If Fulton was unable to finish such a faint-hearted opponent as Reich sooner than he did, those who follow the affairs of boxers closely predict that he would have a difficult time against a hard-hitting, aggressive boxer like Frank Moran, who is scheduled to meet him before the Summer is over.

Fulton's limited attack—a left-hand jab—would not bother Moran very much. The Minnesota boxer will also have to develop something different in the way of a defense if he hopes to protect himself from a man of real fighting spirit. Fulton has physical qualities of which he should be able to make good use, and he also has aggressiveness. At present, however, his chief assets seem to be size and a darting left jab.

***

### Capablanca's Triumphal Tour.

The young Cuban chess master, Capablanca, has, in appearance, nothing of the firebrand, but the trail which marks his progress through the Western and Southern States is scorched and withered. Where grew the green, promising blades and the ripened wheat of the chess circles of San Francisco, San Diego, San Antonio, and Austin the flash from the tropics has passed and all is sere behind him.

San Francisco is a noted chess centre. There are many clubs devoted to the game at the Golden Gate, and each club develops certain players of high rating. Lasker, Pillsbury, Marshall, and other masters have met with warm receptions there in the recent past, and have found foemen worthy of all their craft. Capablanca played forty-nine games against the best that San Francisco and its environs could bring to the defense of the city's chess prestige and lost not a single game. Three of his opponents in a simultaneous exhibition against forty-two players managed to secure draws.

At San Diego one player of a large group took to himself lasting fame by getting the better of Capablanca. In three cities of Texas the Cuban allowed not one defeat to be registered against him. At San Antonio he met twenty-five opponents, winning twenty-three games and drawing two; at Austin he won every game of a simultaneous exhibition against twenty-five players, and at Dallas he encountered a team of thirty experts at a single sitting, one of whom recorded a draw, while the others went down to defeat.

A remarkable record the Cuban boy—he is little more—is making. Already a goodly portion of the conservative chess world is ranking him with Lasker, and the future may hold for him a rating even higher.

***

### Cassignol and Billiard Prospects.

In the death of Firmin Cassignol there has been lost to billiards one of the few men, and perhaps the only one, who could force Hoppe to the supreme test. While the French expert did not come to this country ostensibly to play the present world's champion, the prospect of a match with Hoppe was the underlying motive for his making the trip. That it was futile in accomplishing the real purpose is a cause of regret, for now there is another to place beside Frank Ives in the class of those whose ability measured Hoppe's, but who never played to the decision. In the case of Cassignol, however, there is a striking difference from that of Ives. Cassignol was contemporaneous to Hoppe, while Ives was before his time.

Hoppe is the acknowledged master in this country. With Cassignol dead the prospect is poor for increased interest in professional billiards next season. Just how much the death of the French player has affected conditions is shown by the announcement of the Brunswick Balke Collender Company that plans for a billiard tournament next season, to put into play a new championship emblem, have been abandoned. The present champion has so thoroughly demonstrated his ability to defeat all seekers for the title in this country that a new emblem in competition would eventually mean another for Hoppe, to add to his already large collection. Had Cassignol remained here there would have been a tournament which would have aroused greater interest than any in many years and there might have been a new champion. Those who saw Cassignol play were convinced of his skill and many were confident that in him was the ability to capture the crown.

Apparently the only hope for a player to match Hoppe in the course of the next year lies across the water and there is small chance that the men considered most competent will come here. The two best billiardists in Europe are Mortier and Adorjan, the former a wealthy amateur, and the latter a Hungarian now in Spain. Adorjan has expressed a desire to come to the United States, but will probably not gratify the wish until after the close of the European war.

The situation thus leaves Hoppe in unquestioned supremacy. Consequently there is the fear of apathy toward the professional game next Winter.

***

### Move to Open Lewisohn Stadium.

Another campaign has been begun by followers of athletics in Harlem and the Bronx to get the authorities of the College of the City of New York to throw open Lewisohn Stadium to all athletes of the city, both for training and competitive purposes. This is not the first time that such a campaign has been undertaken, but this time those back of the movement feel confident of success.

It would be a good thing for sport of the C. C. N. Y. authorities meet the request. It is true that there are plenty of places in the city where athletes can train, such as Macombs Dam Park and De Witt Clinton Park, but none could be used for competitive purposes as could Lewisohn Stadium with its big concrete stands and generally splendid athletic facilities.

Thus far the beautiful property in Harlem has been practically idle, and as yet there has not been a single athletic meet held on its cinderpath and field. Unless an athletic field is used more or less often it is certain to deteriorate, and, therefore, if only for the purpose of keeping the field and track in the most efficient state, it appears the C. C. N. Y. authorities would be doing a wise act by opening its gates to experienced athletes. Perhaps if the athletes of the city joined in the concerted request to the proper authorities arrangements could be made whereby the track would be available for their use on certain days.

***

### Carry Sports Beyond College Days.

The Intercollegiate Alumnae Athletic Association, which was organized in this city the other day—or, more accurately, which sprang into bloom from the bud of a Barnard graduates' committee—embodies an idea and an example which young college men engaged in business may some day emulate. The gist of the scheme is the affording of opportunities for enjoyable, vigorous, health-giving exercise, amid pleasant surroundings and with congenial comrades, for recent graduates who have entered business or professional life in the metropolis. Most of them have been in the habit of taking plentiful exercise throughout their college years. But the new scenes, the novel and serious interests, the less of their wonted companions, cause them to resign themselves presently to taking their sport vicariously from a seat in the grandstand.

Miss Lillian Schoedler, the young Barnard graduate responsible for the intercollegiate body just formed, revolted in deeds as well as words against the wish that the best that San Francisco and its environs could bring to the defense of the city's chess prestige and lost not a single game. Three of his opponents in a simultaneous exhibition against forty-two players managed to secure draws.

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Another campaign has been begun by followers of athletics in Harlem and the Bronx to get the authorities of the College of the City of New York to throw open Lewisohn Stadium to all athletes of the city, both for training and competitive purposes. This is not the first time that such a campaign has been undertaken, but this time those back of the movement feel confident of success.

It would be a good thing for sport of the C. C. N. Y. authorities meet the request. It is true that there are plenty of places in the city where athletes can train, such as Macombs Dam Park and De Witt Clinton Park, but none could be used for competitive purposes as could Lewisohn Stadium with its big concrete stands and generally splendid athletic facilities.

Thus far the beautiful property in Harlem has been practically idle, and as yet there has not been a single athletic meet held on its cinderpath and field. Unless an athletic field is used more or less often it is certain to deteriorate, and, therefore, if only for the purpose of keeping the field and track in the most efficient state, it appears the C. C. N. Y. authorities would be doing a wise act by opening its gates to experienced athletes. Perhaps if the athletes of the city joined in the concerted request to the proper authorities arrangements could be made whereby the track would be available for their use on certain days.

***

### Carry Sports Beyond College Days.

The Intercollegiate Alumnae Athletic Association, which was organized in this city the other day—or, more accurately, which sprang into bloom from the bud of a Barnard graduates' committee—embodies an idea and an example which young college men engaged in business may some day emulate. The gist of the scheme is the affording of opportunities for enjoyable, vigorous, health-giving exercise, amid pleasant surroundings and with congenial comrades, for recent graduates who have entered business or professional life in the metropolis. Most of them have been in the habit of taking plentiful exercise throughout their college years. But the new scenes, the novel and serious interests, the less of their wonted companions, cause them to resign themselves presently to taking their sport vicariously from a seat in the grandstand.

Miss Lillian Schoedler, the young Barnard graduate responsible for the intercollegiate body just formed, revolted in deeds as well as words against the wish that the best that San Francisco and its environs could bring to the defense of the city's chess prestige and lost not a single game. Three of his opponents in a simultaneous exhibition against forty-two players managed to secure draws.

At San Diego one player of a large group took to himself lasting fame by getting the better of Capablanca. In three cities of Texas the Cuban allowed not one defeat to be registered against him. At San Antonio he met twenty-five opponents, winning twenty-three games and drawing two; at Austin he won every game of a simultaneous exhibition against twenty-five players, and at Dallas he encountered a team of thirty experts at a single sitting, one of whom recorded a draw, while the others went down to defeat.

A remarkable record the Cuban boy—he is little more—is making. Already a goodly portion of the conservative chess world is ranking him with Lasker, and the future may hold for him a rating even higher.

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### Cassignol and Billiard Prospects.

In the death of Firmin Cassignol there has been lost to billiards one of the few men, and perhaps the only one, who could force Hoppe to the supreme test. While the French expert did not come to this country ostensibly to play the present world's champion, the prospect of a match with Hoppe was the underlying motive for his making the trip. That it was futile in accomplishing the real purpose is a cause of regret, for now there is another to place beside Frank Ives in the class of those whose ability measured Hoppe's, but who never played to the decision. In the case of Cassignol, however, there is a striking difference from that of Ives. Cassignol was contemporaneous to Hoppe, while Ives was before his time.

Hoppe is the acknowledged master in this country. With Cassignol dead the prospect is poor for increased interest in professional billiards next season. Just how much the death of the French player has affected conditions is shown by the announcement of the Brunswick Balke Collender Company that plans for a billiard tournament next season, to put into play a new championship emblem, have been abandoned. The present champion has so thoroughly demonstrated his ability to defeat all seekers for the title in this country that a new emblem in competition would eventually mean another for Hoppe, to add to his already large collection. Had Cassignol remained here there would have been a tournament which would have aroused greater interest than any in many years and there might have been a new champion. Those who saw Cassignol play were convinced of his skill and many were confident that in him was the ability to capture the crown.

Apparently the only hope for a player to match Hoppe in the course of the next year lies across the water and there is small chance that the men considered most competent will come here. The two best billiardists in Europe are Mortier and Adorjan, the former a wealthy amateur, and the latter a Hungarian now in Spain. Adorjan has expressed a desire to come to the United States, but will probably not gratify the wish until after the close of the European war.

The situation thus leaves Hoppe in unquestioned supremacy. Consequently there is the fear of apathy toward the professional game next Winter.

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# SPOTTS KEEPS ON WINNING.

### Leads Gunners In Final Sunday Shoot at Travers Island.

Ralph L. Spotts continued his good shooting in the final Sunday event of the season at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club yesterday. As on Saturday, the clever marksman practically swept the boards, taking all of the more important prizes. He started by winning the Travers Island Cup, a weekly prize, with a straight score of 25 targets.

The Tournament Cup, a monthly fixture, was the next on the list. Together with W. L. Delehanty and C. Stein, Spotts scored a leg yesterday, giving him his second on the trophy. The three gunners shot off the tie and the winner was the former national title holder. The Accumulation Cup, a prize that has been in competition for the past three months, also went to Spotts. No shoot was necessary yesterday, as he had five legs on the cup and no other gunner could overtake him. Spotts was also the high scratch man of the day. He took the prize with a 94 out of a possible 100 targets.

Nine gunners faced the traps of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club yesterday in the final shoot of the season. Full scores were returned in all of the four matches contested.

Tracy H. Lewis carried off the honors of the day, winning not only the high scratch prize with a total of 94 out of the possible 100, but also the Yearly Cup.

# STARS IN TENNIS BENEFIT.

### Much Interest in Coming Tournament in Aid of Red Cross.

A novelty in the field of tennis, the benefit tournament for the American Red Cross, which will be held on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills Saturday, promises to become one of the early season fixtures, so great has been the interest shown. The event takes one of the few vacant niches in a crowded tennis year, and as a pre-season tournament will rank with some of the notable ones of the schedule in that many of the high-ranking players will participate. In reality it will provide exhibition matches, but from the calibre of men interested, and the prospect that it may become an annual event, it may well be classed among the important competitions of the year.

Karl H. Behr, Frederick B. Alexander, George M. Church, Watson M. Washburn, Theodore Roosevelt Pell, Dean Mathey, and Walter Merrill Hall are some of the experts who have offered their services to make the event a success. It is hoped that William J. Clothier will come from Philadelphia and Miss Molla Bjurstedt, holder of the national women's championship, will play in a mixed doubles event, as will Mrs. Barger Wallach.

Plans are being made at the West Side Club to accommodate a large gathering of tennis enthusiasts. The admission charge will be $1. Tickets may be obtained at the office of the American Red Cross, 130 East Twenty-second Street, or at the gate before play begins.

### Scores of Exhibition Games.

AT JERSEY CITY.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | —4 |
| J. C. Cubans | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —1 |

AT SYRACUSE.

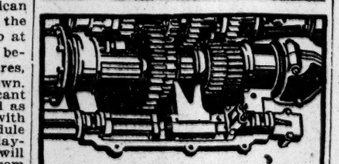
| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York Giants | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | —1 |
| Syracuse | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —0 |

# FOOTBALL WORK AT N. Y. U.

### Coach Reilley Will Begin Spring Training Tomorrow.

Manager F. Roberts Baldwin of the New York University football team, announced yesterday that candidates for the 'Varsity eleven would report tomorrow on Ohio Field for the first practice of the Spring training period. Head Coach Tom Reilley will be on hand at the Violet headquarters and will greet a squad of nearly forty men. Reilley will limit the practice periods to one afternoon a week for four weeks, and will make every effort to enlist a large number of recruits from the Freshman class.

The work which Reilley intends to begin tomorrow will include instruction in ground work and fundamentals.

Friction, in spite of oil and grease, takes the life out of bearings and all transmission gears. But—

DIXON'S GRAPHITE Automobile LUBRICANTS

turn friction into fiction. The right Dixon lubricant for each part means increased power, mileage, safety.

*Ask your dealer for the Dixon Lubricating Chart*

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.
Jersey City, N. J.
Established 1827


# BRIDEGROOM SLAIN WHILE FEAST IS ON

### Shot by Bride's Former Suitor, Who Had Given Up Contest and Married Another.

## MURDERER DIES OF WOUNDS

### New Husband Had Gone to Gloat Over Man Who Had Introduced Him to His Sweetheart.

Scores of residents of the Italian colony of the middle east side turned out yesterday afternoon when Michael Santorto and Maria Carmello were married in a church on East Thirty-third Street. The progress of their courtship had been watched with interest by the friends of the two ever since the day, more than a year ago, when Santorto was introduced to the girl by Joseph Mazzarelli, known as "Tutu," his best friend, who was then the favored suitor for Maria's hand.

Santorto displayed interest from the first meeting, and before long he began to pay court to the girl so ardently that Mazzarelli lost ground. For a time "Tutu" kept up the fight for Maria's favor, but presently recognized that Santorto had gained the day, and withdrew from the competition. A few weeks ago he married another girl and settled down in a flat on the second floor of 336 East Fortieth Street, next door to Maria Carmello's home at 338.

The animosity caused by the rivalry of the two men seemed to have been forgotten. "Tutu" and Michael were friends once more, so many of the acquaintances of the three thought it was strange when the Mazzarellis were not at the wedding yesterday afternoon.

After the ceremony a large party of friends was invited to a feast in Santorto's newly furnished flat at 336 East Fortieth Street, only one floor above the apartment where Mazzarelli was living with his bride. The festivities continued well on into the evening, and shortly before 10 o'clock the bridegroom excused himself to the company, went downstairs, and knocked on "Tutu's" door.

Mazzarelli came out, and the two conversed in the hallway for a few minutes. Nobody from the wedding party had followed the bridegroom, but Miss Maria Nazzaretta, who lives on the ground floor and was in the hallway at the time, says that after the interchange of a few sentences Santorto applied an insulting epithet to his former rival and at the same time slapped him in the face. Then Mazzarelli drew a revolver and fired.

Santorto had reached back for his own gun as he saw the other's motion, and he managed to get in two shots while Mazzarelli was firing five. The fifth and last bullet struck Santorto just above the heart—he had previously been wounded in the abdomen—and he fell dying on the stairs. Mazzarelli, too, had been hit—in the abdomen and hip—and the wedding guests who had rushed down from upstairs at the noise of the shots gathered the two up and gave them over to Dr. Eaton, who came in an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital. He found Santorto already dead, and Mazzarelli, who was taken to the hospital, died at 2 o'clock this morning.

Detective Kenny, after investigating the case, went to Bellevue and put Mazzarelli under arrest.

# GOING TO STUDY THE CONDOR

### Dr. Chapman Plans to Go High Into the Andes for Museum.

Up in the Andes 20,000 feet or more is a region which Dr. Frank M. Chapman, curator of ornithology at the American Museum of Natural History, proposes to explore, as leader of a new expedition just organized. He will inaugurate a system of exchange of specimens and data with scientific institutions in South America with a view to co-operating with the American Museum. The expedition is part of a plan to secure several new habitat groups of birds in South America, including the condor and the rhea.

Mr. George K. Cherrie, who accompanied Colonel Roosevelt on his trip along the "River of Doubt," and who was also a member of the Roosevelt-Rondon expedition, and L. E. Miller will accompany Dr. Chapman.

### Birth-Control Meeting Ads In Church

Following the regular Sunday night meeting of the Religious Forum of the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, last night, which was addressed by six ex-convicts, members of the Outside Branch of the Mutual Welfare League, copies of an announcement of a birth control meeting at Carnegie Hall, "to welcome Emma Goldman from prison," were given out. The notice read that the purpose of the meeting, aside from its welcome, was "to demonstrate that locking up a propagandist does not prevent the dissemination of ideas."

### Transatlantic Mails.

Russia, (specially addressed only,) via Archangel, at 9 A. M.—SS Czar....May 1
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Spain and Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 2 P. M.,)—SS Orduna .....May 2
Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, via Naples, at 2 P. M., (supplementary, 3:30 P. M.,)—SS Dante Alighieri .....May 2
Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Russia, via Gothenburg, at 6:30 A. M.—SS Stockholm .....May 3
Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Piraeus, at 12:30 P. M.—SS Vasilefs Constantinos .....May 4
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Spain and Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12:30 P. M., (supplementary, 2 P. M.,)—SS Celtic .....May 5
Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, via Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,)—SS Caserta .....May 6
Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Russia, and South Africa, via Falmouth; also Netherlands and Switzerland, via Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,)—SS Rijndam..May 6
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Greece, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—SS Espagne .....May 6

### Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa..May 4
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara .....May 5
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle) —Manila Maru .....May 7
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed)—Ixion .....May 10
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed)—Sado Maru .....May 11
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia..May 12
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia .....May 13

# SHIPPING AND MAILS.

### Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:58|Sun sets..6:51|Moon rises..4:09

THE TIDES.

| | High Water. A.M. | P.M. | Low Water. A.M. | P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sandy Hook | 6:51 | 7:15 | 12:55 | 1:01 |
| Governors Island | 7:39 | 7:51 | 1:33 | 1:39 |
| Hell Gate | 9:39 | 9:57 | 3:14 | 3:20 |

### Arrived—Sunday, April 30.

SS Hawean, Kirkwall, April 18.
SS Wico, Stockholm, April 1.
SS Cleveland Range, Dundee, April 13.
SS Marie di Giorgio, Ferrol, April 12.
SS Esperanza, Havana, April 26.
SS Santa Clara, Balbca, April 21.
SS Michigan, Liverpool, April 7.
SS Monviso, Naples, April 4.
SS Mirjam, Oran, April 3.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, April 27.
SS Glenturret, Philadelphia, April 28.
SS Locksley, Oran, April 8.
SS Mimer, Macoris, April 25.
SS Gallic, Boston, April 30.
SS Petrolite, Copenhagen, April 8.
SS Valeria, Liverpool, April 15.
SS Gulflight, Port Arthur, April 20.

### Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Espagne | Bordeaux | April 23 |
| Caserta | Naples | April 16 |
| Communipaw | Copenhagen | April 10 |
| Laura Maersk | Palermo | April 9 |
| Cornelia | Rotterdam | April 10 |
| Begonia | Liverpool | April 15 |
| Clifton | Havre | April 15 |
| Strathspey | Havre | April 14 |
| Stephen | Para | April 10 |
| Welsh Prince | Barbados | April 17 |
| Portland | La Pallice | April 16 |
| Ben Nevis | Bordeaux | April 16 |
| M. I. Mandal | Ayr | April 13 |
| Tenadores | Port Limon | April 23 |
| Brazos |

**Central New England Railway Company**
**First Mtge. 4s due 1961**

**Tax Exempt in New York State**
Listed on the New York Stock Exchange

For the past six years net income has averaged 2½ times bond interest

**Price to net about 5.05%**

**Wm. A. Read & Co.**
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**5% and 6% Bonds**

Conservative investment bonds have as their security property values well in excess of the outstanding issues, and earnings largely beyond interest requirements. Such investments are worthy of your entire confidence.

Our offerings include conservative investment bonds of the following types:

Railroad Public Utility
Municipal Industrial

Send for Circular 1566, "Current Bond Offerings."

**Spencer Trask & Co.**
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

**Well Secured Public Service Bond Yield 5¼%**

5% bond of a well-known Company serving without competition a large City in the Middle West with Electric Light and Power. Earnings applicable to this issue eight times amount required.
Followed by junior securities with a market value of four times amount of present issue.
Stocks of Company listed on the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

*Circular T-5 upon request*

**W. C. Langley & Co.**
*Investment Securities*
115 Broadway, New York City

**Tri-City Railway & Light Company**
**First 5's Due 1923**

Secured by a first collateral lien (subject to $54,000 underlying divisional bonds) the equivalent of a first mortgage on the Company's properties in Davenport, Iowa; Rock Island, Moline and East Moline, Ill., and adjoining towns. Also a direct first lien on properties in Davenport and suburbs.

Earnings 12 Mos. Mar. 31, 1916

| | |
|---|---|
| Gross | $4,271,121.65 |
| Net | 1,712,470.58 |
| Total Bond Interest | 793,955.00 |
| Balance | 918,515.58 |

**Price 100 and interest Yielding 5%**

*Send for Circular AG-11.*

**N. W. Halsey & Co**
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Boston Baltimore Cleveland

$300,000
**Baltimore & Ohio R.R.**
**First Mortgage Gold 4's**
**DUE JULY 1, 1948**

Secured by a lien upon the main lines from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington to the Ohio River, and from Akron, O., to the outskirts of Chicago.

*Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trustees in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut.*

**Price to Yield Nearly 4½%**

*Ask for Circular T-77*

**Remick, Hodges & Co.**
*Members New York Stock Exchange*
14 WALL ST., NEW YORK
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

**STOLEN**
$1000 Jacksonville Traction Co.
1st Cons. Mtg. 5s, March, 1931, No. 657
$1000 Austin Street Railway Co.
1st Mortgage 5s, Jan., 1936, No. 345

**Estabrook & Co.**
15 State St., Boston
24 Broad St., New York


# THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

To gain a fair perspective of last week's operations on the Stock Exchange it is necessary to hold in view at least two entirely separate sets of circumstances. Primarily, the strength of the market was due to the confidence which came to be felt in a satisfactory outcome of the demands which we addressed to Germany, the market effect of that expectation being heightened by the sharpness of the decline which had occurred the previous week on fear of an opposite outcome. Secondarily, but yet very importantly, the market strength was due to the workaday influence of highly prosperous conditions in business.

One did not have to go far to find the explanation of the belief that a break with Germany would be avoided, although it may appear to some that the assumption that a satisfactory arrangement with Germany was certain went a little further than the known facts warranted. The reasons for the optimism lay in the advices from Berlin which indicated clearly that the German Government was striving to find a way satisfactory to itself to make a reply acceptable to the American Government. The very delay in sending Germany's answer was interpreted favorably inasmuch as it was thought that a quick decision would have meant an adverse one.

The impression created by the Berlin advices were supplemented by a feeling held by many here that only a brusque answer from Germany, which was regarded as highly improbable, would lead to a break. Those who were of this opinion felt that a conciliatory answer from Berlin, even though it did not meet our demands, would be made the basis of further correspondence not necessarily promising a solution of the submarine problem, but postponing the eventual day of reckoning between Germany and the United States. Only a minority, and apparently a very small minority, expected the break to come as a result of the note to which we are now awaiting reply. The view that a break would occur eventually, but only after further correspondence and after further illegal attacks by German submarines, was held in some influential banking quarters. What traders were concerning themselves with, however, was not the possibility of an eventual break but the possibility of an immediate break, and that they came to look upon as highly improbable.

Having reached this frame of mind regarding the submarine controversy and finding nothing in the Mexican news to give them any serious concern, traders felt impelled to buy stocks with a good deal of freedom. Those who were out of the market and came into it again found that the effect of their buying upon prices was being accentuated by rebuying by many of the previous week's short sellers. The week's price record was made up of a vigorous two-day advance, a one-day reaction, and a resumed upward movement which carried prices upward until the end of the week.

The background upon which this forward movement was projected was painted in the bright hues of optimism regarding the international situation. The effect was increased by acknowledgment of the remarkable state of home affairs, the prosperity in many industries being extraordinary enough to be truly notable.

An indication of the state of affairs in the field of business was contained in the statement of the Steel Corporation, which surpassed all previous records with net earnings for the quarter of over $60,000,000, of which more than $22,000,000 was earned in March. The earnings of that one month were more than double the net earnings of the entire last quarter of 1914. These two statements mark the extremes, so far as the record has yet gone, in a recovery which is without parallel in the history of the Steel Corporation. Not all the business of the country has progressed in like degree, but practically all of it has improved, and most of it has improved very greatly. The showing of the steel trade is by no means a single exception.

The picture of commercial conditions is marred somewhat by labor controversies, but those which have taken an unfriendly course are the exception instead of the rule, and instead of being surprisingly many are surprisingly few in view of the natural tendencies of labor to obtain a larger share of the prosperity which industry and trade are now enjoying. That there are so few instances in which employers and employes have fallen out in their wage negotiations is proof at once of the ability of industry to assume larger wages and of the willingness of employers to grant increases. Not the least noteworthy phase of the labor situation finds reflection in the increases in wages voluntarily awarded in several important industries. Concern was felt for a time last week over the outcome of the negotiations between the anthracite operators and the miners, but no reason has yet appeared for abandoning the expectation of a friendly adjustment. The same is true in the case of the railroad demands, which have passed to a new stage through the consent of the railroads to have a national committee deal with the brotherhoods.

One of the most interesting features of last week's market was the strength which developed in railroad stocks. This movement was accelerated by the increase in the Norfolk & Western dividend and by the strikingly favorable showing made in some of the conspicuous reports for the month of March. The week's operations lessened the adverse comparison between the movement in the railroad group and the movement in the industrial group, to which reference was made some time ago in this column. The change for the better is brought out in this comparison of the movement of the two groups of stocks for the last four or five weeks. The gain in the railroads last week substantially exceeded the loss suffered the previous week, whereas the industrials regained only part of their lost ground.

| Week Ended | —Industrials.— Closing. Av'ge. | Net Ch'ge. | —Railroads.— Closing. Av'ge. | Net Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 1 | 98.26 | + .58 | 77.12 | + .83 |
| April 8 | 97.18 | — 1.08 | 77.19 | + .07 |
| April 15 | 95.57 | — 1.61 | 76.43 | — .76 |
| April 22 | 87.35 | — 8.22 | 74.87 | — 1.56 |
| April 29 | 93.82 | + 6.47 | 77.05 | + 2.18 |

We have completed the fourth month of a year which has already brought intensely interesting developments and which cannot but be marked by many more. It is instructive to compare the general movement of the market during these months with the same period of last year. Then the speculation which broadened out later in the year was in its formative stages, while this year the stock market, speaking of this period generally, was still engaged in the process of readjustment after the culmination of last year's speculation, which lasted up to and into October.

Here is the record of the volume of trading during this period along with the monthly net changes in the general level of prices measured by the average of fifty leading issues:

| | 1916. Trading (Shrs.) | Net Ch'ge in Avgs. | 1915. Trading (Shrs.) | Net Ch'ge in Avgs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 15,940,261 | —6.33 | 5,075,717 | + 2.07 |
| February | 12,204,911 | —0.15 | 4,380,591 | — 2.25 |
| March | 15,133,010 | +2.50 | 7,877,163 | + 4.93 |
| April | 12,534,426 | —2.09 | 21,045,532 | + 7.65 |
| Four mos. | 55,812,608 | —6.07 | 38,373,003 | +12.40 |

After the conflicting fluctuations of these four months the averages stand at 85.43, compared with 94.13, which was the high point attained last year. The low of this year was reached at 80.91 on April 22. Viewing the market as a whole from the time of last year's high price, the list has recovered 4.52 points of a total reaction of 13.22 points. The stock market ran ahead of the expansion in business which, instead of halting when the stock market halted, continued unabated. The four months since the beginning of the year have brought a much further growth in business and enlarged profits, which hold bright promise for the future.

## LIGHT TRADING ON BOURSE.

### Paris Market Steady, with Government Issues the Feature.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 30.—The Bourse was steady last week, but trading was light, owing to the month-end settlement, which, however, was facilitated by cheap money. The demand for rentes continued, and they closed at 63, a gain for the week of 60 centimes. The war loan rose sharply to 89.30, but some profit-taking caused a slight recession, and the closing price was 89.

Spanish rails, the Russian group, and French bank, railroad, and shipping securities were all firm. The coppers suffered slightly from profit-taking, induced by the recent record quotations.

The City of Paris is issuing 300,000,000 francs of municipal bonds, maturing in six and twelve months, bearing interest at the rate of 5¼ and 5½ per cent., respectively.

The weekly return of the Bank of France shows a decrease in gold holdings of 96,000,000 francs, mainly due to shipments to London. War finance increased 110,000,000 francs.

The exchange market was steady, with sterling quoted at 28.27½ and New York cables at 5.93.

Private estimates place the total of foreign securities in French hands at 50,000,000,000 francs.

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

| | On Call.— High. | Low. | Last. | Renewals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 24 | 3½ | 2¼ | 3 | 2¾ |
| April 25 | 3 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2½ |
| April 26 | 2½ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2½ |
| April 27 | 2½ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2½ |
| April 28 | 2½ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2½ |
| April 29 | 2½ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2½ |
| Week's range— High | | | 3½ | 2½ |
| Low | | | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| Same week last year— High | | | 2½ | 2 |
| Low | | | 1¾ | 2 |
| Year's range to date— High | | | 3½ | 2½ |
| Low | | | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| Same period last year— High | | | 3 | 2¾ |
| Low | | | 2½ | 2 |

| | On Time.— 60 Days. | 90 Days. | 6 Mos. |
|---|---|---|---|
| April 24 | 2¾@3 | 3 @3½ | 3 @3½ |
| April 25 | 3 @3½ | 3¼@3½ | 3½ |
| April 26 | 2½@3 | 3 | 3 @3½ |
| April 27 | 2½@2¾ | 2¾@3 | 3 @3½ |
| April 28 | 2½@2¾ | 2¾@3 | 3 @3½ |
| April 29 | 2½@2¾ | 2¾@3 | 3 @3½ |
| Week's range— High | 3 | 3½ | 3½ |
| Low | 2½ | 2¾ | 3 |
| Same week last year— High | 3 | 3 | 3¼ |
| Low | 2½ | 2½ | 3 |
| Year's range to date— High | 3 | 3½ | 3½ |
| Low | 2¼ | 2½ | 2¾ |
| Same period last year— High | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Low | 2½ | 2½ | 3 |

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

| | Boston. | Chicago. | St. L. | San F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 24 | Par | †10c@15c | *30c | *30c |
| April 25 | Par | †10c | †10c@15c | *30c |
| April 26 | Par | †10c | †10c@15c | *30c |
| April 27 | Par | †10c | †10c@15c | *30c |
| April 28 | Par | †5c | †10c@15c | *30c |
| April 29 | Par | †5c | †10c@15c | *30c |

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

| | Money. | —Discounts.— Short Bills. | 3 Mos. | Paris Ex. on London. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 24 | 4@4½ | 4⅝@4¾ | 4⅝@4¾ | 28f 32½c |
| April 25 | 4@4½ | 4⅝@4¾ | 4⅝@4¾ | 28f 32½c |
| April 26 | 4@4½ | 4⅝@4¾ | 4⅝@4¾ | 28f 32½c |
| April 27 | 4@4½ | 4⅝@4¾ | 4⅝@4¾ | 28f 31½c |
| April 28 | 4@4½ | 4⅝@4¾ | 4⅝@4¾ | 28f 31½c |
| April 29 | 4@4½ | 4⅝@4¾ | 4⅝@4¾ | 28f 31½c |

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | Brit. Consols, London. | British Rentes, 4½%. | Paris. |
|---|---|---|---|
| April 24 | Holiday. | Holiday. | 62f 50c |
| April 25 | 57⅛ | 96⅞ | 89f 30c |
| April 26 | 57⅛ | 96⅞ | 89f 30c |
| April 27 | 57⅛ | 96¾ | 63f |
| April 28 | 57⅛ | 96¾ | 63f |
| April 29 | 57⅛ | 96¾ | 63f |

BAR SILVER.

| | London. | N. Y. |
|---|---|---|
| April 24 | 31¾d | 65¾c |
| April 25 | 32d | 67¼c |
| April 26 | 32¼d | 67¼c |
| April 27 | 33d | 69c |
| April 28 | 34⅛d | 71⅝c |
| April 29 | 35½d | 73½c |

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

| LONDON. | Demand. High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|
| April 24 | $4.76½ | $4.76 | $4.76⅛ |
| April 25 | 4.76⅞ | 4.76⅜ | 4.76⅞ |
| April 26 | 4.76⅞ | 4.76⅜ | 4.76⅞ |
| April 27 | 4.76⅞ | 4.76⅜ | 4.76⅞ |
| April 28 | 4.76⅞ | 4.76⅜ | 4.76⅞ |
| April 29 | 4.76⅝ | 4.76¼ | 4.76⅜ |

| LONDON. | Cables. High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|
| April 24 | 4.77 | 4.77 | 4.77 |
| April 25 | 4.77 | 4.76½ | 4.77 |
| April 26 | 4.77 | 4.77 | 4.77 |
| April 27 | 4.77 | 4.76½ | 4.77 |
| April 28 | 4.77 | 4.76½ | 4.77 |
| April 29 | 4.76½ | 4.76¼ | 4.76½ |
| Week's range— High | Demand. | | Cables. $4.77 |
| Low | | | 4.76⅛ |
| Same week last year— High | | | $4.79½ |
| Low | | | 4.79⅛ |
| Year's range to date— High | | | 4.78⅛ |
| Low | | | 4.74⅛ |
| Same period last year— High | | | 4.85¼ |
| Low | | | 4.78½ |

| | Paris. Demand. High. | Low. | Cables. High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apr. 24 | 5.95½ | 5.95½ | 5.95½ | 5.95 | 5.94⅞ |
| Apr. 25 | 5.94⅜ | 5.96 | 5.95 | 5.94 | 5.95¼ |
| Apr. 26 | 5.93⅜ | 5.94⅜ | 5.93⅜ | 5.93 | 5.94⅛ |
| Apr. 27 | 5.93 | 5.93½ | 5.92⅜ | 5.92⅜ | 5.92⅜ |
| Apr. 28 | 5.93½ | 5.93½ | 5.92⅜ | 5.93 | 5.92½ |
| Apr. 29 | 5.93 | 5.93½ | 5.92½ | 5.92⅜ | 5.92⅜ |
| Week's range— High | | | Demand. 5.93 | | Cables. 5.92⅜ |
| Low | | | 5.96 | | 5.95¼ |

| | Berlin. Demand. High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|
| April 24 | 76.50 | 75.75 | 75.75 |
| April 25 | 75.62½ | 75.00 | 75.00 |
| April 26 | 74.75 | 74.62½ | 74.62½ |
| April 27 | 74.87½ | 74.62½ | 74.87½ |
| April 28 | 74.81¼ | 74.75 | 74.81¼ |
| April 29 | 74.87½ | 74.81¼ | 74.81¼ |

| | Cables. High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|
| April 24 | 76.62½ | 75.87½ | 75.87½ |
| April 25 | 75.75 | 75.12½ | 75.42 |
| April 26 | 74.87½ | 74.75 | 74.75 |
| April 27 | 74.93¾ | 74.68¾ | 74.93¾ |
| April 28 | 74.87½ | 74.81¼ | 74.87½ |
| April 29 | 75.00 | 74.87½ | 74.87½ |
| Week's range— High | | Demand. 76.50 | Cables. 76.62½ |
| Low | | 74.62½ | 74.68¾ |

| | Switzerland. Dem. | Cab's. | Holland. Dem. | Cab's. | Italy. Dem. | Cab's. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apr. 24 | 5.18 | 5.17 | 42.25 | 42.37½ | 6.40 | 6.39¾ |
| Apr. 25 | 5.18¾ | 5.17¼ | 42.12½ | 42.31¼ | 6.41 | 6.40¼ |
| Apr. 26 | 5.18 | 5.17¼ | 42.06¼ | 42.18¾ | 6.41 | 6.40¼ |
| Apr. 27 | 5.17½ | 5.16¾ | 42.00 | 42.12½ | 6.40¾ | 6.40 |
| Apr. 28 | 5.18 | 5.17 | 41.93¾ | 42.06¼ | 6.37¼ | 6.39¾ |
| Apr. 29 | 5.18 | 5.17 | 41.93¾ | 42.06¼ | 6.30¾ | 6.30 |

| | Russia. Cables. | Dem. | Austria. Cables. | Dem. | Greece. Cables. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apr. 24 | 31.50 | 13.00 | 12.95 | 19.33 | 19.38 |
| Apr. 25 | 31.50 | 12.90 | 12.95 | 19.33 | 19.38 |
| Apr. 26 | 31.15 | 12.95 | 13.00 | 19.33 | 19.38 |
| Apr. 27 | 31.50 | 12.95 | 13.00 | 19.33 | 19.38 |
| Apr. 28 | 31.50 | 13.10 | 13.15 | 19.33 | 19.38 |
| Apr. 29 | 31.50 | 13.05 | 13.10 | 19.33 | 19.38 |

## FINANCIAL NOTES.

Alexandre & Burnet are offering at a price to yield 5.26 per cent. leased line 4 per cent. stock certificates of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company.

The Pittsburgh Coal Company has issued a call for payment on June 1 of $500,000 6 per cent. coupon gold notes, Series A, due Jan. 1, 1919. These are all of the notes of the series outstanding.

## BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED APRIL 29, 1916.

| | Last Week. | Year to Date. |
|---|---|---|
| Total sales | $16,510,000 | $357,987,450 |
| Same period last year | 35,288,500 | 275,544,500 |
| | High. Low. | High. Low. |
| Average price 40 bonds | 86.51 86.19 | 87.35 86.19 |
| Same period a year ago | 84.48 83.92 | 84.48 81.51 |

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ADAMS EXPRESS 4s | 83½ | 83¼ | 83¼ | 4 |
| A. G. M. sub.ctfs.f.p. | 104 | 102½ | 104. | 4 |
| Alabama Midland 5s | 106⅜ | 106⅜ | 106⅜ | 2 |
| Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | 24 |
| Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ | 1 |
| Am. Cotton Oil 5s | 97 | 97 | 97 | 3 |
| Am. Hide & L. 6s | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | 6 |
| Am. Ice Sec. 6s | 86 | 86 | 86 | 2 |
| Am. Smelt. Secur. 6s | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ | 43½ |
| Am. T. & T. col. 4s | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92¼ | 123 |
| Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s | 101 | 101 | 101 | 5 |
| Am. Thread 4s | 98 | 98 | 98 | 1 |
| Am. Tobacco 4s | 83¾ | 83¾ | 83¾ | 3 |
| Am. Wr. Paper 5s | 75½ | 75 | 75 | 18 |
| Ann Arbor 4s | 63⅜ | 63⅜ | 63⅜ | 12 |
| Armour & Co. 4½s | 94 | 93⅜ | 93⅜ | 200 |
| A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s | 93 | 92⅜ | 92⅜ | 99½ |
| A.,T.& S.F.gen.4s.reg. | 92 | 92 | 92 | 2 |
| A., T. & S.F.cv.4s.'55 | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 10 |
| A., T. & S.F.cv.4s.'60 | 103 | 102 | 103 | 60 |
| At. T. & S. Fe 5s | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ | 4 |
| A.,T.& S.F.adj.4s. stp. | 85½ | 85¼ | 85¼ | 22 |
| A., T. & S. Fe adj. 4s | 85 | 85 | 85 | 2 |
| At., Top. & S. Fe, Trans. S. L. 4s | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ | 14 |
| Atl. & Char. A. L. 5s | 103½ | 102¾ | 102¾ | 14 |
| Atl. Coast Line 1st 4s | 92½ | 92 | 92 | 14 |
| A. C. L., L. & N. 4s | 86½ | 86 | 86 | 10 |
| BALDWIN LOCO. 5s | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | 1 |
| B. & O. pr. ln. 3½s | 93 | 92⅝ | 93 | 35 |
| B. & O. pr. l. 3½s.reg. | 92 | 92 | 92 | 2 |
| Balt. & Ohio gold 4s | 91½ | 91 | 91½ | 66 |
| Balt. & O. cv. 4½s | 96 | 95½ | 96 | 311½ |
| Balt. & O. S. W. 3½s | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ | 32 |
| B. & O. temp. ref. 5s | 100¼ | 100 | 100⅛ | 213 |
| B & O., P. J. & M. Div. 3½s | 91 | 91 | 91 | 3½ |
| B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s | 86¾ | 86¾ | 86⅝ | 22 |
| Beth. Steel ref. 4s | 102 | 101½ | 101⅝ | 28½ |
| Beth. Steel ext. 5s | 104 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ | 23 |
| Beech Creek 4s | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ | 5 |
| B'way 7th Av. 5s | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ | 14 |
| B'klyn R. T. g. 5s | 102¾ | 102½ | 102½ | 12 |
| B'klyn R. T. 5s, '18 | 100¾ | 100½ | 100½ | 63 |
| B'klyn Un. Elev. 5s | 101 | 100⅜ | 101 | 7 |
| B'klyn Un. El. 5s.sta. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 7 |
| Buff. R. & P. gn. 5s | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ | 2 |
| Bush Terminal 5s | 87⅝ | 87⅝ | 87⅝ | 1 |
| Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s | 88 | 87⅝ | 87⅝ | 8 |
| CAL. GAS & EL. 5s | 99⅛ | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | 31 |
| Can. So. con. 6s, S. A. | 103 | 103 | 103 | 3 |
| Cent. of Ga. con. 5s | 101 | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | 20 |
| Central Leather 5s | 102 | 101⅞ | 101⅞ | 51 |
| Central New Eng. 4s | 81 | 81 | 81 | 1 |
| Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s | 117¼ | 117 | 117 | 9 |
| Central Pacific 4s | 89¼ | 88⅞ | 89 | 53½ |
| Central Pacific 3½s | 89½ | 89¼ | 89½ | 1 |
| Central Vermont 4s | 82⅝ | 82½ | 82½ | 11 |
| Cent. R. R. & B. Co. of Georgia 5s | 94 | 94 | 94 | 1 |
| Ches. & Ohio con. 5s | 106¾ | 106½ | 106½ | 7 |
| Ches. & O. cv. 4½s | 86½ | 85¾ | 86⅛ | 196 |
| Ches. & O. gen. 4½s | 90⅞ | 90 | 90⅞ | 9 |
| Chicago & Alton 3½s | 46 | 44½ | 46 | 65 |
| Chicago & Alton 3s | 59 | 59 | 59 | 13 |
| C., B. & Q. gen. 4s | 93¾ | 92¾ | 92⅞ | 19 |
| C., B. & Q. jt. 4s | 98¼ | 98 | 98¼ | 226 |
| C., B. & Q. jt. 4s.reg. | 97⅞ | 97¾ | 97⅞ | 10 |
| C., B. & Q.,Neb.ext.4s | 85½ | 85⅜ | 85⅛ | 30 |
| C., B. & Q., Ill.Div.4s | 95¼ | 95 | 95 | 7 |
| C., B. & Q.,Ia.Div.5s | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ | 3 |
| C. & E. I. ref. 4s | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | 3 |
| C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s | 75½ | 75 | 75½ | 21 |
| C. & E. I. gen. 5s,t. r. | 75 | 75 | 75 | 4 |
| Chi. & Erie 1st 5s | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ | 1 |
| Chi. Gt. West. 4s | 72 | 70⅝ | 72 | 10 |
| Chi., L. & L. ref. 6s | 114½ | 114½ | 114½ | 3 |
| C., M. & St.P.gn.4s.A. | 92¼ | 91½ | 92 | 8 |
| C.M.&St.P.cv.5s,Ser.B. | 107¼ | 106 | 107¼ | 68 |
| C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34 | 92¼ | 91⅞ | 92¼ | 29 |
| C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25 | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 2 |
| C.,M. & St.P.ref. 4½s | 93½ | 92½ | 93½ | 33 |
| C., M. & St. P.cv.4½s | 100 | 100 | 100 | 76½ |
| C., M. & St. P., C., I. & N. W. 5s | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | 17 |
| C., M. & St. P., W. & M. 5s | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ | 2 |
| C. & N. W. gen. 5s | 115⅝ | 115½ | 115½ | 4 |
| C. & N. W. gen. 4s | 95⅜ | 94½ | 95½ | 31 |
| C. & N. W. gen.4s,sta. | 94 | 94 | 94 | 20 |
| C. & N. W. s. f. 6s,r. | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ | 4 |
| C. & N. W. s. f. 5s,r. | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | 9 |
| C. & N. W. s.f.5s,reg. | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | 1 |
| C. & N. W. gen. 3½s | 80 | 80 | 80 | 4 |
| C. & N. W. d. 5s,'33. | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ | 7 |
| Chicago Rys. 5s | 86⅝ | 86¼ | 86¾ | 4 |
| Chic. R. I. & P. 4s | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | 1 |
| C., R. I. & P. 6s, reg. | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ | 10 |
| C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s | 84¾ | 84¾ | 84¾ | 9 |
| C., R. I. & P. g. 4s, r. | 84¼ | 83 | 83 | 10 |
| C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s | 69 | 67¼ | 68½ | 189 |
| C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s | 47 | 45½ | 47 | 13 |
| C., St. P., M. & O. 6s | 118¾ | 118 | 118¾ | 3 |
| C.,St.P.,M. & O. 5s | 102 | 102 | 102 | 1 |
| C. & W. Ind. cons. 4s | 78¼ | 76 | 76 | 2 |
| Chile Copper 7s | 133¼ | 129½ | 133½ | 178½ |
| C. O. & G. gen. 5s | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ | 1 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ | 1 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. Cairo Div. 4s | 82 | 82 | 82 | 3 |
| Cl. Sh. Line 4½s | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | 5 |
| Col. F. & I. gen. 5s | 96 | 95 | 95 | 1 |
| Col. Industrial 5s | 76 | 75½ | 75⅞ | 51 |
| Col. Mid. 1st 4s | 7 | 7 | 7 | 2 |
| Col. Mid. 1st 4s, r. | 7 | 7 | 7 | 2 |
| Col. & So. 1st 4s | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ | 3 |
| Col. & So. ref. 4½s | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | 12 |
| Col. & H. Valley 4s | 87 | 87 | 87 | 2 |
| Col. & 9th Av. 5s | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | 4 |
| Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s | 82½ | 81½ | 82½ | 7 |
| Cons. Gas conv. 6s | 122 | 122 | 122 | 4 |
| C. Ry. non.-cv. 4s,'55 | 79½ | 79¼ | 79¼ | 10 |
| Corn Pr. R. s.f. 5s,'31 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 5 |
| Corn Pr. R. s.f. 5s,'34 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | 3 |
| Cub.-Am. S. col.tr.6s | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | 1 |
| Cumberland Tel. 5s | 100½ | 99½ | 100 | 3 |
| DEL. & HUD. ref. 4s | 97⅞ | 97⅜ | 97⅜ | 21 |
| D. & H. deb. 4s, '16 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 5 |
| D. & H. llen eq. 4½s | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101⅝ | 20 |
| Del. & Hud. conv. 5s | 107¾ | 106¾ | 107¼ | 47 |
| D. & R. G. ref. 5s | 83 | 83 | 65¼ | 624 |
| D. & R. G. con. 4s | 78 | 77½ | 78 | 9 |
| D. & R. G. imp. 5s | 83 | 81¾ | 83 | 8 |
| D. & R. G. cons. 4½s | 84 | 83⅞ | 84 | 3 |
| Det. Ed. ref. 5s | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ | 1 |
| Detroit United 4½s | 80½ | 79½ | 80½ | 45 |
| Dist. Securities 5s | 76⅜ | 72½ | 76⅜ | 627 |
| Du Pont Powder 4½s | 102 | 102 | 102 | 1 |
| Dul., M. & N. gn. 5s | 104 | 104 | 104 | 2 |
| ERIE 1st con. 4s | 86 | 84⅝ | 86 | 16 |
| Erie gen. 4s | 74½ | 73⅞ | 73⅞ | 30 |
| Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A | 70¾ | 70 | 70⅝ | 32 |
| Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B | 77¾ | 74⅜ | 77¼ | 536 |
| Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D | 86 | 84⅝ | 85⅝ | 6 |
| Erie 1st ref. 4s | 89¼ | 89¼ | 89¼ | 29 |
| FLA. E. COAST 4½s | 93 | 92¾ | 93 | 3 |
| Ft. W. & R. G. 4s | 66 | 66 | 66 | 3 |
| GAL., H. & S. A., M. & P. 1st ext. 5s | 102 | 102 | 102 | 6 |
| Gen. Elec. deb. 5s | 105 | 104⅝ | 105 | 8 |
| Georgia Pacific 6s | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ | 2 |
| Ga. Midland 3s | 57¼ | 57¼ | 57¼ | 2 |
| Granby Con. 6s | 104¾ | 104 | 104⅛ | 17 |
| Granby Con. 6s, sta. | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104 | 4 |
| Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s | 99 | 99 | 99 | 11 |
| HOUS. & TEX.CENT. 1st 5s | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106⅛ | 2 |
| Hous.&Tex.Cen.gen.4s | 95⅝ | 95⅝ | 95⅝ | 3 |
| Hud. & Man. ref. 5s | 73 | 72 | 72¼ | 32 |
| Hud. & Man. adj. 5s | 28 | 27½ | 27½ | 87 |
| ILL. CENT. 4s, '55 | 89¾ | 86 | 86¾ | 34 |
| Ill. Central ref. 4s | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ | 8 |
| Ill. Central 4s, 1951 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | 1 |
| Ill. Central 4s, 1952 | 89¼ | 89¼ | 89¼ | 5 |
| Ill. Cent. & C., St. L. & N. O. jt. 5s | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ | 11 |
| Ill. Steel 4½s | 91¾ | 90⅞ | 91 | 79 |
| Inter. Rap. Tran. 5s | 99½ | 99½ | 99⅜ | 387 |
| Indiana Steel 5s | 102¾ | 102 | 102½ | 20 |
| Inter.-Met. 4½s | 73¾ | 72¾ | 73½ | 48 |
| Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s | 101¼ | 96 | 101 | 75 |
| Int. M. M. 4½s, t. r. | 101½ | 95½ | 101 | 2,426 |
| Int. Paper 1st 6s | 102 | 102 | 102 | 46 |
| Int. Paper cv. 5s | 89 | 89 | 89 | 3 |
| Int. Nav. 5s | 98 | 95 | 98 | 7 |
| Int.Steam Pumps.s.f. | 73½ | 73 | 73 | 3½ |
| Iowa Central 1st 5s | 89 | 88 | 88 | 14 |
| Iowa Central ref. 4s | 57 | 57 | 57 | 2 |
| KANA.& MICH.1st 4s | 83 | 83 | 83 | 1 |
| Kans. & Mich. 2d 5s | 97¾ | 97 | 97¾ | 6 |
| K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s | 77¾ | 77 | 77 | 31 |
| Kan. City So. 5s | 93 | 91½ | 92½ | 22 |
| Kan. City So. 3s | 69 | 69 | 69 | 4 |
| Kan. City & Pac. 4s | 64½ | 64 | 64½ | 3 |
| Kan. City Term. 4s | 88 | 88 | 88 | 6 |
| Kings Co. El. L. & P. prior mtg. 6s | 117¼ | 117¼ | 117¼ | 1 |
| LACK. STEEL 5s,'23 | 100 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 84 |
| Lac. Steel 5s, 1950 | 92¾ | 90¾ | 92¾ | 395 |
| L. E. & W. 1st 5s | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | 5 |
| L. E. & W. 2d 5s | 75 | 75 | 75 | 2 |
| Laclede Gas 1st 5s | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | 3 |
| Laclede Gas ref. 5s | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | 5 |
| Lake Shore 4s, 1928 | 94⅜ | 94⅜ | 94⅜ | 12 |
| Lake Shore 4s, 1931 | 94⅜ | 94¼ | 94⅜ | 23 |
| Lake Shore 3½s | 84 | 84 | 84 | 2 |
| Lehigh Val. Term. 5s | 112¼ | 112¼ | 112¼ | 1 |
| Lehigh Val. con. 4½s | 100⅝ | 100½ | 100½ | 5 |
| Leh. Val. of Penn. 4s | 92 | 92 | 92 | 1 |
| Lex. & 2d Av. 1st 5s | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ | 6 |
| Liggett & Myers 7s | 125½ | 125½ | 125½ | 3 |
| Liggett & M. 7s, reg. | 124⅞ | 124⅞ | 124⅞ | 2½ |
| Liggett & Myers 5s | 101⅜ | 101½ | 101⅜ | 29 |
| Lorillard 7s | 125¼ | 125¼ | 125½ | 10 |
| Lorillard 5s | 101¼ | 101 | 101⅛ | 15 |
| Lorillard 5s, reg | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | ½ |
| L. & N. unif. 4s | 94⅜ | 93½ | 93½ | 55 |
| L. & N. col. tr. 5s | 105¼ | 103¼ | 105¼ | 3 |
| L. & N., St.L.Div.6s | 108 | 108 | 108 | 1 |
| L. & N., A.,K.& C.4s | 87⅛ | 86⅝ | 87 | 6 |
| L. & N., N.F.& S.5s | 107¼ | 106½ | 107¼ | 5 |
| L. & N. S. & N. A. 5s, 1963 | 102 | 101⅞ | 102 | 5 |
| L. & N., M.& M.4½s | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100½ | 4 |
| La. & Ark. 1st 5s | 90 | 90 | 90 | 1 |
| MANHATTAN con.4s | 93 | 92½ | 92½ | 9 |
| Man. con. 4

**STANDARD OIL STOCKS**

Atlantic Refining
Buckeye Pipe Line
Illinois Pipe Line
Indiana Pipe Line
Northern Pipe Line
Ohio Oil
Prairie Oil & Gas
Prairie Pipe Line
S. O. of California
S. O. of Indiana
S. O. of Kansas
S. O. of New Jersey
S. O. of New York
Vacuum Oil

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# NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED APRIL 29, 1916.

| | Last Week. | Year to Date. |
|---|---|---|
| Total sales | 4,040,548 | 55,812,608 |
| Same period a year ago | 4,784,586 | 38.886,129 |

| | Last Week. High. | Last Week. Low. | Year to Date. High. | Year to Date. Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average price 50 stocks | 85.74 | 81.21 | 91.87 | 80.91 |
| Same period a year ago | 74.94 | 70.71 | 74.94 | 58.99 |

| Range Year 1916 High. | Date. | Low. | Date. | COMPANY. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Ch'ge. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 154½ | Jan. 4 | 132¼ | Mar. 14 | ADAMS EXPRESS. | .. | .. | 139¾ | .. | .... |
| 21½ | Apr. 29 | 15 | Apr. 27 | Advance Rumely.... | 21½ | 15 | 21 | .. | 5,725 |
| 49 | Apr. 28 | 39 | Apr. 28 | Adv. Rumely pf.... | 43 | 39 | 42¾ | .. | 1,600 |
| 26½ | Jan. 7 | 17¼ | Mar. 6 | Alaska Gold Mines†† | 21⅜ | 18¾ | 20⅜ | + 1¾ | 14,600 |
| 10¾ | Jan. 7 | 8¾ | Mar. 3 | Alaska J. Gold M.†† | 9½ | 8⅞ | 9 | .. | 2,900 |
| 83⅜ | Mar. 14 | 28½ | Apr. 22 | Allis-Chalmers Mfg. | 27½ | 24 | 27½ | + 3½ | 9,700 |
| 83 | Jan. 8 | 72½ | Apr. 22 | Allis-C. Mfg. pf.... | 78 | 72½ | 78 | + 5 | 6,200 |
| 72¼ | Jan. 8 | 63 | Apr. 22 | Am. Ag. Chemical... | 67⅞ | 63 | 67⅞ | + 4⅞ | 900 |
| 99½ | Jan. 5 | 96 | Mar. 23 | Am. Ag. Chem. pf... | 97⅞ | 97 | 97 | .. | 320 |
| 74 | Mar. 17 | 61¾ | Feb. 1 | Am. Beet Sugar.... | 69¾ | 64½ | 69⅝ | + 6⅝ | 9,850 |
| 96½ | Feb. 8 | 93 | Apr. 24 | Am. Beet Sugar pf.. | 94⅝ | 93 | 94⅝ | + 1⅝ | 400 |
| 103½ | Jan. 28 | 100 | Apr. 11 | Am. Brake S. & F... | .. | .. | 100 | .. | .... |
| 195¼ | Jan. 3 | 165 | Feb. 24 | Am. B. S. & F. pf... | .. | .. | 165 | .. | .... |
| 65⅝ | Mar. 16 | 52½ | Apr. 22 | Am. Can. ..... | 58 | 53 | 56½ | + 4 | 55,800 |
| 113⅞ | Jan. 26 | 106 | Apr. 22 | Am. Can pf..... | 111 | 110 | 111 | + 2 | 200 |
| 78 | Jan. 7 | 55 | Apr. 22 | Am. Car & Fdy.... | 60¼ | 57 | 60 | + 4½ | 25,400 |
| 119½ | Mar. 11 | 116 | Mar. 20 | Am. Car & Fdy. pf. | 117 | 116¼ | 116¼ | + ¼ | 300 |
| .. | ..... | .. | ..... | Am. Cities pf..... | .. | .. | 46 | .. | .... |
| .. | ..... | .. | ..... | Am. Coal† ..... | .. | .. | 25 | .. | .... |
| 176⅞ | Jan. 19 | 140 | Apr. 24 | Am. Coal Products.. | 155 | 140 | 153 | +11⅞ | 4,550 |
| 117 | Apr. 6 | 115 | Jan. 20 | Am. Coal Prod. pf.. | 115 | 115 | 115 | — ¼ | 200 |
| 115½ | Jan. 15 | 113⅞ | Jan. 4 | Am. C. P. pf.s.c.p. | .. | .. | 115½ | .. | .... |
| 57½ | Jan. 17 | 50½ | Apr. 22 | Am. Cotton Oil .... | 54 | 50¾ | 53 | + 2½ | 2,100 |
| 102 | Mar. 15 | 98 | Jan. 6 | Am. Cotton Oil pf... | 101 | 101 | 101 | .. | 200 |
| 140½ | Jan. 4 | 124⅞ | Mar. 14 | Am. Express ..... | 126 | 125 | 126 | .. | 600 |
| 12 | Jan. 8 | 9⅝ | Mar. 1 | Am. Hide & Leather | 9⅞ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | + ⅛ | 1,200 |
| 57 | Jan. 18 | 45 | Mar. 1 | Am. Hide & L. pf... | 52½ | 49 | 51 | + 1½ | 4,100 |
| 31½ | Feb. 19 | 25 | Jan. 20 | Am. Ice Securities.. | 28¼ | 26½ | 28¼ | + 1¾ | 1,200 |
| 25⅛ | Jan. 28 | 20 | Mar. 1 | Am. Linseed ..... | 24⅝ | 22½ | 24¼ | + 2 | 21,800 |
| 53¼ | Apr. 25 | 38¼ | Mar. 1 | Am. Linseed pf..... | 53¼ | 48 | 51¼ | + 3⅜ | 16,200 |
| 83¾ | Mar. 14 | 60¾ | Jan. 11 | Am. Locomotive .... | 73½ | 64¼ | 72¼ | + 9⅞ | 73,440 |
| 104¾ | Apr. 3 | 90¾ | Mar. 2 | Am. Locomotive pf. | 102 | 100 | 101½ | + 1⅞ | 500 |
| 10 | Apr. 7 | 7¼ | Apr. 22 | Am. Malt Corp'n.... | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | .. | 100 |
| 36½ | Mar. 9 | 31⅝ | Jan. 14 | Am. Malt Corp'n pf. | 34 | 33 | 34 | + ¼ | 400 |
| 113⅜ | Jan. 4 | 88½ | Apr. 22 | Am. Smelt. & Ref.. | 97⅜ | 89⅜ | 97¼ | + 8¾ | 71,200 |
| 114⅝ | Feb. 3 | 100¼ | Apr. 22 | Am. Smelt. & R. pf. | 112 | 110¼ | 112 | + 2⅜ | 300 |
| 94⅜ | Apr. 11 | 92 | Jan. 3 | Am. Smelt. pf. A... | 93½ | 93⅝ | 93¾ | — ⅝ | 300 |
| 87¼ | Jan. 25 | 85 | Apr. 20 | Am. Smelt. pf. B.... | .. | .. | 85½ | .. | .... |
| 148¾ | Jan. 10 | 130 | Mar. 23 | Am. Snuff ..... | .. | .. | 136 | .. | .... |
| 110 | Jan. 27 | 106 | Feb. 28 | Am. Snuff pf..... | .. | .. | 107 | .. | .... |
| 61¼ | Jan. 4 | 44 | Apr. 24 | Am. Steel Foundries | 47½ | 44 | 47½ | + 2⅝ | 5,100 |
| 116½ | Jan. 8 | 105½ | Apr. 22 | Am. Sugar Refining | 109⅝ | 106 | 109⅜ | + 3¾ | 3,000 |
| 118¾ | Jan. 4 | 113¼ | Mar. 30 | Am. Sugar Ref. pf.. | 115⅞ | 115⅞ | 115⅞ | + ⅝ | 100 |
| 33 | Feb. 14 | 23⅝ | Jan. 20 | Am. Tel. & Cable.... | 25½ | 23½ | 25½ | + 2⅛ | 167 |
| 131 | Mar. 27 | 126¼ | Feb. 1 | Am. Tel. & Tel..... | 128⅜ | 127 | 128 | + ⅝ | 4,180 |
| 209⅝ | Feb. 8 | 188 | Feb. 16 | Am. Tobacco ..... | 198⅞ | 191 | 198⅞ | + 5⅞ | 1,585 |
| 108½ | Feb. 8 | 105¼ | Apr. 24 | Am. Tob. pf., new.. | 106¼ | 105¼ | 106¼ | + ½ | 400 |
| 55¼ | Mar. 14 | 42 | Jan. 11 | Am. Woolen ..... | 47 | 43 | 45⅞ | + 2⅜ | 9,900 |
| 102 | Mar. 10 | 92 | Jan. 10 | Am. Woolen pf..... | 98¼ | 97½ | 98½ | + 1¼ | 1,500 |
| 21¼ | Mar. 27 | 11 | Jan. 4 | Am. Writing P. pf... | 19⅝ | 17¾ | 19¼ | + 1⅜ | 2,400 |
| 97⅞ | Apr. 10 | 63⅝ | Jan. 31 | Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.‡ | 93⅞ | 87 | 92¾ | + 5 | 46,400 |
| 92⅜ | Feb. 14 | 77 | Apr. 22 | Anaconda Cop. M.†. | 86½ | 78¾ | 85⅞ | + 8½ | 127,250 |
| 8 | Jan. 4 | 3 | Mar. 23 | Assets Realization.. | .. | .. | 4⅝ | .. | .... |
| 77 | Jan. 3 | 62 | Jan. 31 | Associated Oil ..... | 63½ | 62½ | 63½ | — ¼ | 1,100 |
| 105¾ | Jan. 4 | 100¾ | Apr. 22 | Atch., Top. & S. F.. | 103⅝ | 100½ | 102¾ | + ¾ | 15,865 |
| 102 | Feb. 23 | 98⅛ | Jan. 4 | Atch. T. & S. F. pf. | 101 | 100¾ | 100¾ | — ⅜ | 2,000 |
| 115 | Jan. 3 | 106½ | Apr. 19 | Atl. Coast Line..... | 108⅛ | 107⅝ | 108 | + 1½ | 600 |
| 118⅝ | Jan. 3 | 83⅜ | Apr. 26 | BALD. LOCO. WKS | 90¼ | 83¾ | 89 | + 3 | 214,800 |
| 109½ | Feb. 23 | 107½ | Jan. 3 | Bald. Loco. Wks. pf. | .. | .. | 108 | .. | .... |
| 96 | Jan. 4 | 82¾ | Apr. 24 | Balt. & Ohio..... | 83¼ | 82¾ | 83¼ | + 2 | 19,085 |
| 80 | Jan. 15 | 75¼ | Apr. 29 | Balt. & Ohio pf.... | 75⅞ | 75⅝ | 75⅞ | + ⅜ | 1,040 |
| 3⅝ | Jan. 3 | 2 | Feb. 18 | Batopilas Mining†† | 2⅞ | 2 | 2⅞ | + ⅛ | 9,100 |
| 550 | Mar. 14 | 415 | Jan. 11 | Bethlehem Steel.... | 462 | 420 | 459½ | +39½ | 2,955 |
| 145 | Jan. 6 | 130 | Jan. 24 | Bethlehem Steel pf.. | 135 | 132 | 135 | .. | 200 |
| .. | ..... | .. | ..... | Booth Fisheries .... | .. | .. | 40 | .. | .... |
| .. | ..... | .. | ..... | Booth Fish. 1st pf... | .. | .. | 80 | .. | .... |
| 88 | Jan. 17 | 83¼ | Apr. 22 | Brooklyn Rap. Tr... | 84⅞ | 84 | 84⅝ | + 1¼ | 1,600 |
| 132 | Jan. 14 | 126 | Apr. 25 | Brooklyn Union Gas | 126½ | 126 | 126⅞ | + ½ | 400 |
| 57 | Mar. 28 | 50¼ | Jan. 19 | Brown Shoe ..... | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | + ½ | 511 |
| 99¾ | Jan. 11 | 93¼ | Jan. 21 | Brown Shoe pf..... | 96 | 96 | 96 | — 1¾ | 100 |
| 14 | Jan. 12 | 9 | Apr. 5 | Bruns. T. & RR.sec. | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .... |
| 93 | Feb. 3 | 93 | Feb. 3 | Buff., Roch. & P.... | .. | .. | 93 | .. | .... |
| 114⅞ | Apr. 4 | 114⅞ | Apr. 4 | Buff., R. & P. pf... | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ | .. | 10 |
| 87 | Jan. 3 | 78 | Apr. 25 | Burns Bros. ..... | 78 | 78 | 78 | — 2 | 100 |
| *109 | Jan. 7 | *104 | Jan. 10 | Burns Bros. pf..... | .. | .. | 109 | .. | .... |
| 121 | Feb. 10 | 96 | Jan. 6 | Bush Terminal ..... | 108¾ | 107¼ | 107¼ | — 1⅜ | 200 |
| 31 | Jan. 11 | 28 | Apr. 7 | Butterick Co. .... | 28 | 28 | 28 | — ¼ | 100 |
| 105¼ | Mar. 10 | 71 | Jan. 3 | Butte & Superior††. | 94 | 87 | 93 | + 6 | 20,300 |
| 42⅝ | Jan. 3 | 20¾ | Apr. 27 | CAL. PETROLEUM | 21¾ | 20¾ | 21⅝ | + ⅝ | 4,000 |
| 80⅜ | Jan. 3 | 43 | Apr. 22 | Cal. Petroleum pf.. | 47¼ | 45⅜ | 47½ | + 2¼ | 1,900 |
| 58⅜ | Jan. 18 | 58½ | Jan. 17 | Canada Southern.... | .. | .. | 58⅝ | .. | .... |
| 183½ | Jan. 17 | 162½ | Mar. 14 | Canadian Pacific.... | 168¼ | 162½ | 168¾ | + 4½ | 4,000 |
| 88⅜ | Jan. 18 | 85 | Feb. 24 | Case (J. I) Th. M.pf | 87⅝ | 87 | 87 | .. | 100 |
| 56⅜ | Mar. 20 | 49 | Apr. 22 | Central Leather .... | 54 | 49½ | 53 | + 3½ | 19,900 |
| 111½ | Mar. 7 | 108⅞ | Jan. 3 | Central Leather pf.. | 110¼ | 110 | 110¼ | + ⅜ | 950 |
| 200 | Jan. 3 | 200 | Jan. 3 | Central of N. J..... | 300 | 300 | 300 | .. | 25 |
| *140 | Jan. 8 | *135 | Jan. 14 | Cent. & S. A. Tel... | .. | .. | *140 | .. | .... |
| 96⅜ | Apr. 11 | 88 | Apr. 22 | Chandler Motor .... | 92¼ | 88½ | 92¼ | + 4¼ | 4,000 |
| 66⅞ | Jan. 5 | 58 | Apr. 24 | Ches. & Ohio..... | 62⅜ | 58 | 61⅝ | + 3⅜ | 12,100 |
| 10½ | Jan. 7 | 8 | Feb. 23 | Chicago & Alton.... | 9 | 8 | 9 | .. | 200 |
| 20 | Jan. 6 | 20 | Jan. 6 | Chicago & Alton pf. | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .... |
| 15⅜ | Jan. 3 | 11¾ | Apr. 24 | Chicago Great West. | 12⅜ | 11¾ | 12½ | + ½ | 1,100 |
| 39½ | Jan. 3 | 32 | Apr. 24 | Chi. Great West. pf. | 35½ | 33 | 35½ | + 2 | 2,400 |
| 102⅝ | Jan. 3 | 91 | Apr. 22 | Chi. Mil. & St. Paul. | 94½ | 91¼ | 94¼ | + 2¾ | 19,950 |
| 136½ | Jan. 5 | 127½ | Mar. 30 | Chi., M. & St. P. pf. | 129 | 128⅝ | 128⅝ | + ⅛ | 1,000 |
| 134⅝ | Jan. 3 | 124⅞ | Mar. 30 | Chi. & Northwestern | 126⅝ | 125 | 126⅝ | + 1⅝ | 800 |
| 175 | Jan. 11 | 174 | Mar. 8 | Chi. & N. W. pf.... | .. | .. | 174 | .. | .... |
| 20⅜ | Feb. 7 | 15½ | Apr. 22 | Chi., R. I. & Pac... | 18 | 15¾ | 18 | + 2 | 7,900 |
| 120 | Jan. 19 | 120 | Jan. 19 | Chi. R. I. P. M. & O. | .. | .. | 120 | .. | .... |
| 136 | Jan. 27 | 131¾ | Apr. 12 | Chi.St.P.,M.&O.pf... | .. | .. | 133 | .. | .... |
| 25⅜ | Jan. 5 | 20⅜ | Apr. 24 | Chile Copper† ..... | 22⅜ | 20⅜ | 21½ | + 1⅜ | 9,000 |
| 60 | Feb. 19 | 51 | Apr. 22 | Chino Copper††..... | 54½ | 52 | 54¼ | + 2¼ | 18,700 |
| 47⅞ | Jan. 11 | 38 | Apr. 27 | C., C., C. & St. L... | 39 | 38 | 39 | — 1 | 300 |
| 76⅞ | Mar. 14 | 70 | Feb. 2 | C., C., C. & St. L. pf. | .. | .. | 70¼ | .. | .... |
| .. | ..... | .. | ..... | Cleveland & Pitts... | .. | .. | 79¼ | .. | .... |
| .. | ..... | .. | ..... | Cleve. & Pitts. spec. | .. | .. | *83½ | .. | .... |
| 76 | Jan. 17 | 68 | Apr. 26 | Cluett, Pea. & Co... | 68 | 68 | 68 | — 3 | 100 |
| 112 | Jan. 24 | 109 | Mar. 3 | Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ | + ¼ | 100 |
| 53 | Jan. 4 | 38¼ | Apr. 22 | Col. Fuel & Iron.... | 42½ | 38¾ | 42⅜ | + 2⅝ | 16,800 |
| 32½ | Jan. 3 | 24¾ | Apr. 24 | Col. & Southern.... | 25½ | 24¾ | 25⅜ | + ⅜ | 600 |
| 55 | Jan. 13 | 46 | Apr. 22 | Col. & South. 1st pf. | 49½ | 49 | 49 | + 3 | 500 |
| 48 | Jan. 11 | 40 | Mar. 13 | Col. & South. 2d pf. | .. | .. | 40 | .. | .... |
| 52⅝ | Jan. 22 | 44 | Jan. 6 | Comp. T. Rec. Co... | 45 | 44 | 45 | + ¼ | 300 |
| 115 | Jan. 4 | 108¼ | Mar. 3 | Con.G.,E.L.&P.,Bal.. | .. | .. | 110 | .. | .... |
| 144¾ | Jan. 8 | 130½ | Mar. 1 | Consolidated Gas ... | 134½ | 131 | 134¼ | + 3½ | 1,700 |
| 88 | Jan. 10 | 75¼ | Jan. 3 | Continental Can.... | 86½ | 81 | 86½ | + 5 | 4,325 |
| 110½ | Mar. 17 | 106 | Feb. 1 | Continental Can pf. | .. | .. | 109½ | .. | .... |
| 58 | Mar. 22 | 55 | Mar. 31 | Continental Ins.‡ .. | .. | .. | 55 | .. | .... |
| 25¼ | Jan. 25 | 17¾ | Apr. 22 | Corn Products Ref.. | 20⅝ | 17¾ | 20¼ | + 2¼ | 84,400 |
| 101⅜ | Jan. 14 | 91 | Apr. 24 | Corn Prod. Ref. pf.. | 94⅜ | 91 | 94⅜ | + 2⅜ | 1,600 |
| 45 | Mar. 14 | 41 | Feb. 28 | Crex Carpet Co..... | .. | .. | 45 | .. | .... |
| 50 | Feb. 3 | 43 | Feb. 2 | Cripple Creek Cent. | .. | .. | 50 | .. | .... |
| *38 | Jan. 31 | *34 | Apr. 17 | Cripple Cr. Cent. pf. | .. | .. | *34 | .. | .... |
| 99½ | Mar. 16 | 52¾ | Jan. 12 | Crucible Steel ..... | 83¼ | 76⅞ | 82 | + 7 | 216,300 |
| 119 | Mar. 16 | 108¼ | Jan. 11 | Crucible Steel pf.... | 115½ | 112¾ | 114½ | + 2½ | 500 |
| 245 | Mar. 28 | 152 | Jan. 5 | Cuban-Am. Sugar .. | 238½ | 210 | 238½ | +28½ | 1,300 |
| 109⅜ | Feb. 4 | 104 | Feb. 1 | Cuban-Am. Sug. pf. | 105 | 105 | 105 | — ½ | 700 |
| 98⅛ | Feb. 14 | 93¼ | Apr. 24 | DEERE & CO. pf.. | 93⅜ | 93⅛ | 93⅜ | — ⅝ | 200 |
| 154¾ | Jan. 19 | 149⅜ | Apr. 20 | Delaware & Hudson. | 149⅝ | 149⅜ | 149⅝ | — ¼ | 200 |
| 225 | Jan. 6 | 216 | Mar. 18 | Del., Lack. & West. | 224 | 222 | 224 | + 2 | 200 |
| 14 | Jan. 3 | 8⅞ | Mar. 30 | Denver & Rio Gr.... | 12 | 11¾ | 12 | + 2½ | 400 |
| 24 | Jan. 3 | 8 | Mar. 30 | Denver & Rio Gr. pf. | 22½ | 19½ | 22½ | + 2 | 1,600 |
| 140 | Feb. 3 | 131 | Mar. 8 | Detroit Edison..... | 132 | 132 | 132 | .. | 145 |
| .. | ..... | .. | ..... | Detroit & Mackinac. | .. | .. | 70 | .. | .... |
| 100 | Apr. 28 | 70 | Jan. 7 | Detroit United Rys. | 100 | 97¼ | 100 | + 1¼ | 1,900 |
| 108 | Jan. 15 | 102¾ | Mar. 1 | Diamond Match .... | 107⅞ | 107⅜ | 107⅞ | + ⅞ | 100 |
| 54½ | Apr. 29 | 41½ | Jan. 21 | Distill. Sec. Corp'n.. | 54¼ | 42 | 54¼ | +12 | 134,700 |
| 29½ | Feb. 8 | 23 | Feb. 23 | Dome Mines†† ..... | 25⅝ | 24¾ | 25⅝ | + ⅝ | 2,600 |
| 6 | Jan. 11 | 4½ | Mar. 23 | Dul., S. S. & Atl... | .. | .. | 4½ | .. | .... |
| 14 | Jan. 5 | 10 | Jan. 27 | Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .... |
| *30 | Jan. 18 | *30 | Jan. 18 | Duluth Superior Tr. | .. | .. | *30 | .. | .... |
| .. | ..... | .. | ..... | Du Pont Powder pf. | .. | .. | 100 | .. | .... |
| .. | ..... | .. | ..... | EASTMAN KODAK | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| 66 | Jan. 4 | 58 | Apr. 24 | Elec. Storage Bat... | .. | .. | *805 | .. | .... |
| 43⅜ | Jan. 3 | 32 | Apr. 22 | Erie ..... | 59 | 58 | 59 | — ¼ | 700 |
| 59½ | Jan. 3 | 48 | Apr. 22 | Erie 1st pf. ..... | 58½ | 52½ | 53¾ | + 3⅜ | 64,400 |
| 54½ | Jan. 3 | 41 | Apr. 22 | Erie 2d pf. ..... | 52½ | 48½ | 51¼ | + 3¼ | 11,600 |
| .. | ..... | .. | ..... | Erie & Pitts.† ..... | 44½ | 43 | 44½ | + 3¼ | 1,000 |
| .. | ..... | .. | ..... | Erie & Pitts.† ..... | .. | .. | *62½ | .. | .... |
| 85 | Jan. 7 | 14⅞ | Apr. 19 | FED. MIN. & SM... | 15½ | 15¼ | 15½ | + ⅝ | 200 |
| 57½ | Jan. 7 | 35½ | Apr. 24 | Fed. Min. & Sm. pf. | 40 | 35½ | 40 | + 3 | 400 |
| 350 | Mar. 18 | 285 | Mar. 1 | GEN. CHEMICAL.. | 330 | 330 | 330 | .. | 406 |
| 119 | Jan. 27 | 114 | Jan. 6 | Gen. Chemical pf.... | 115 | 114 | 114 | — 1 | 221 |
| 178½ | Jan. 17 | 159 | Apr. 22 | General Electric .... | 164 | 160⅞ | 163 | + 4 | 3,300 |
| 495 | Jan. 3 | 405 | Apr. 24 | General Motors .... | 405 | 405 | 405 | — 5 | 100 |
| 116½ | Jan. 3 | 110⅜ | Feb. 4 | General Motors pf.. | 113 | 111¼ | 113 | + 1 | 1,600 |
| 80 | Apr. 10 | 67⅝ | Jan. 31 | Goodrich (B. F.) .... | 77½ | 73⅞ | 76½ | + 2¾ | 27,900 |
| 116⅜ | Mar. 16 | 110 | Jan. 24 | Goodrich (B. F.) pf. | 114⅞ | 114 | 114 | — ½ | 700 |
| 99 | Feb. 10 | 84 | Apr. 22 | Granby Consol. .... | 87⅝ | 84 | 87½ | + 3½ | 625 |
| 127¼ | Jan. 4 | 116⅛ | Apr. 22 | Great Northern pf.. | 120⅜ | 118¼ | 119⅝ | + 1⅝ | 7,160 |
| 60⅜ | Jan. 3 | 36⅝ | Apr. 22 | G.N.cfs.for ore prop. | 40⅜ | 38 | 40⅜ | + 2¼ | 15,850 |
| 53⅜ | Mar. 9 | 41⅞ | Apr. 22 | Greene-Cananea‡‡... | 51½ | 41⅞ | 50⅝ | + 9 | 15,900 |
| 74 | Apr. 13 | 73⅝ | Apr. 13 | Gulf States Steel.... | .. | .. | 73¾ | .. | .... |
| 75 | Apr. 13 | 75 | Apr. 13 | Gulf S. S. 2d pf.... | .. | .. | 75 | .. | .... |
| 96 | Jan. 11 | 93 | Jan. 5 | HAV. EL. R., L.&P. | .. | .. | 96 | .. | .... |
| 100 | Jan. 3 | 100 | Jan. 3 | Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf. | .. | .. | 100 | .. | .... |
| 180 | Mar. 17 | 180 | Mar. 17 | Helme (G. W.) Co.. | .. | .. | 180 | .. | .... |
| 119 | Mar. 8 | 119 | Mar. 8 | Helme (G. W.) Co.pf | .. | .. | 119 | .. | .... |
| .. | ..... | .. | ..... | Hocking Valley .... | .. | .. | 112 | .. | .... |
| 132 | Mar. 2 | 126½ | Jan. 12 | Homestake Mining.. | .. | .. | 129 | .. | .... |
| 106½ | Jan. 3 | 99¾ | Apr. 17 | ILLINOIS CENT... | 101⅜ | 99⅞ | 101⅜ | + 1⅞ | 1,300 |
| 300 | Apr. 11 | 275 | Apr. 7 | Ingersoll-Rand ..... | 210 | 205 | 210 | .. | 100 |
| 49½ | Mar. 16 | 42⅜ | Apr. 22 | Insp. Con. Cop.†† ... | 46 | 42⅜ | 46 | + 3 | 37,700 |
| 21½ | Jan. 3 | 15⅜ | Feb. 15 | Int.Con.Cor.v.t.c..sh. | 17¼ | 16 | 16⅝ | + ⅜ | 5,100 |
| 77½ | Jan. 3 | 71 | Feb. 15 | Int. Con Corp'n pf... | 74½ | 71½ | 74½ | + 2½ | 2,100 |
| 20¼ | Jan. 5 | 16⅞ | Mar. 24 | Int.-Met. v. t. cfs... | .. | .. | 17 | .. | .... |
| 80¼ | Jan. 24 | 80¼ | Jan. 24 | Int.-Met. pf. ..... | .. | .. | 80¼ | .. | .... |
| 29⅛ | Jan. 5 | 15 | Apr. 25 | Int. Agricultural ... | 16½ | 15 | 16⅝ | — ¼ | 1,525 |
| 74 | Jan. 5 | 50 | Apr. 20 | Int. Agricultural pf. | 52 | 50 | 51⅜ | + 1⅜ | 1,100 |
| 114½ | Apr. 27 | 105½ | Jan. 7 | Int. Harv., N. J.... | 114½ | 110¼ | 113 | + 3 | 2,400 |
| 119½ | Jan. 4 | 114 | Feb. 29 | Int. Harv. N. J. pf. | 118 | 118 | 118 | .. | 10 |
| 78 | Jan. 6 | 68¼ | Mar. 9 | Int. Harv. Corp'n... | 73 | 72⅜ | 73 | + 2 | 200 |
| 108 | Jan. 11 | 104⅞ | Apr. 28 | Int. Harv. Corp'n pf. | 104⅞ | 104⅞ | 104⅞ | — 2¼ | 100 |
| 25⅞ | Apr. 25 | 13⅜ | Feb. 15 | Int. M. M. c. of dp.. | 25⅜ | 21¼ | 24⅝ | + 3¾ | 218,000 |
| 81 | Apr. 29 | 61¼ | Mar. 1 | Int. M. M. pf.c.of dp | 91 | 78⅜ | 90⅝ | +16½ | 401,100 |
| 56⅝ | Jan. 17 | 42 | Mar. 1 | Int. Nickel v. t. cfs.‡ | 50 | 46⅜ | 49¾ | + 3½ | 32,790 |
| 111⅜ | Feb. 23 | 109½ | Jan. 15 | Int.Nickel pf.v.t.cfs. | .. | .. | 110 | .. | .... |
| 12⅜ | Mar. 20 | 9½ | Mar. 1 | Int. Paper ..... | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10¼ | .. | 200 |
| 50⅝ | Jan. 3 | 42½ | Feb. 1 | Int. Paper pf..... | 47 | 45½ | 45⅞ | + ½ | 1,100 |
| .. | ..... | .. | ..... | Iowa Central ..... | .. | .. | 6⅝ | .. | .... |
| .. | ..... | .. | ..... | Iowa Central pf..... | .. | .. | 18 | .. | .... |
| 96 | Apr. 4 | 67 | Mar. 9 | JEWEL TEA ..... | 87⅛ | 82¼ | 87⅛ | + 6½ | 3,600 |
| 118 | Apr. 4 | 106 | Mar. 9 | Jewel Tea pf..... | 108 | 108 | 108 | — 1 | 200 |
| 68 | Apr. 17 | 60 | Mar. 27 | K. C., FT.S. & M.pf | .. | .. | 63 | .. | .... |
| 82½ | Jan. 4 | 23¼ | Apr. 24 | Kan. City Southern. | 25⅜ | 23½ | 25½ | + 1⅜ | 3,700 |
| 84⅞ | Jan. 3 | 58¼ | Apr. 20 | Kan. City South. pf. | 59⅞ | 56 | 59⅞ | + 1⅞ | 725 |
| 85 | Mar. 17 | 80¼ | Mar. 24 | Kayser (J.) & Co.... | 81 | 81 | 81 | .. | 50 |
| 112¾ | Jan. 10 | 111¼ | Jan. 27 | Kayser (J.) 1st pf... | .. | .. | 111¼ | .. | .... |
| 76⅞ | Mar. 20 | 68½ | Apr. 22 | Kelly Springfield Tire‡.. | 72½ | 68⅝ | 71½ | + ⅜ | 6,600 |
| 97½ | Mar. 14 | 95⅞ | Apr. 24 | Kelly Spg. Tire pf... | 97 | 95⅞ | 97 | — ⅛ | 600 |
| 59 | Apr. 10 | 52 | Mar. 7 | Kennecott Copper.... | 58 | 53⅜ | 57⅞ | + 5¼ | 162,225 |
| 5 | Apr. 10 | 3 | Mar. 15 | Keokuk & Des M.... | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .... |
| 29 | Mar. 27 | 29 | Mar. 27 | Keokuk & D. M. pf.. | .. | .. | 29 | .. | .... |
| 130 | Feb. 3 | 128½ | Mar. 2 | Kings Co. E. L. & P | .. | .. | 128¾ | .. | .... |

| Range Year 1916 High. | Date. | Low. | Date. | COMPANY. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Ch'ge. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 88 | Jan. 6 | 65 | Apr. 22 | LACK. STEEL CO. | 71 | 65¼ | 70¾ | + 5¾ | 13,500 |
| 107⅞ | Feb. 9 | 103½ | Mar. 29 | Laclede Gas ..... | .. | .. | 105 | .. | .... |
| 16½ | Jan. 3 | 11 | Apr. 25 | Lake Erie & West... | 11 | 11 | 11 | — ¼ | 100 |
| 41 | Jan. 3 | 32 | Mar. 20 | Lake Erie & W. pf... | .. | .. | 32 | .. | .... |
| 54 | Apr. 13 | 48½ | Mar. 1 | Lee Rubber Tire.... | 53 | 49 | 51 | + 2½ | 31,450 |
| 83 | Jan. 4 | 74½ | Jan. 31 | Lehigh Valley† ..... | 79 | 75 | 77¼ | + 2¼ | 5,400 |
| 265 | Jan. 4 | 240 | Apr. 14 | Liggett & Myers.... | .. | .. | 240 | .. | .... |
| 122 | Mar. 8 | 118 | Mar. 30 | Liggett & Myers pf. | 121 | 121 | 121 | + 2 | 100 |
| 28¼ | Apr. 29 | 20 | Jan. 31 | Long Island† ..... | 28½ | 22 | 28 | + 5½ | 5,800 |
| 21 | Jan. 18 | 15 | Mar. 7 | Loose-Wiles Biscuit. | 19 | 17½ | 19 | + 2 | 200 |
| 91½ | Jan. 12 | 78 | Mar. 16 | Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf | .. | .. | 78 | .. | .... |
| 31 | Jan. 3 | 28½ | Apr. 26 | Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf. | .. | .. | 54 | .. | .... |
| 27 | Jan. 6 | 20 | Apr. 12 | Norfolk Southern... | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .... |
| 124⅝ | Mar. 18 | 114 | Mar. 1 | Norfolk & Western. | 124¾ | 119 | 123½ | + 3⅝ | 44,115 |
| 80 | Mar. 31 | 84½ | Feb. 25 | Norfolk & West. pf. | 86¼ | 86½ | 86½ | .. | 10 |
| 75 | Jan. 3 | 65½ | Apr. 26 | North American.... | 67 | 65½ | 67 | + 1 | 400 |
| .. | ..... | .. | ..... | Northern Central... | .. | .. | *84¾ | .. | .... |
| 70 | Feb. 28 | 70 | Feb. 28 | Nor. Ohio Tr. & L.. | .. | .. | 70 | .. | .... |
| 118⅛ | Jan. 4 | 109¾ | Apr. 24 | Northern Pacific .... | 112¼ | 109¾ | 111½ | + 1½ | 11,700 |
| .. | ..... | .. | ..... | Northwest. Tel.† ... | .. | .. | *51 | .. | .... |
| 73⅜ | Mar. 10 | 69½ | Apr. 19 | OLD DOMINION‡.. | 70½ | 70½ | 70½ | + 1 | 200 |
| 11⅜ | Jan. 7 | 6⅝ | Jan. 31 | Ontario Silver Min.. | 11¼ | 8 | 10⅝ | + 2½ | 12,150 |
| 85 | Apr. 20 | 83 | Jan. 7 | PABST BREW. pf.. | 85 | 85 | 85 | .. | 30 |
| 55 | Mar. 10 | 55 | Mar

**J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell**

50 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
100 Aluminum Co. of America
100 Bronx National Bank
50 Bucyrus Co. Pfd.
100 Cumberland Corp. Com. & Pfd.
100 Eastern Steel Com. & 1st Pfd.
10 German Alliance Insurance
25 Harriman National Bank
100 Hale & Kilburn Com. & Pfd.
10 Home Insurance
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100 Interborough Rapid Transit
25 National Surety
50 New Jersey Zinc
10 Victor Talking Machine
10 Winchester Repeating Arms
500 White Rock Com.

**J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy**

100 American Chicle Com.
50 Aluminum Co. of America
100 Bucyrus Co. Com. & Pfd.
40 Continental Insurance
50 Chatham & Phenix Bank
200 Cumberland Corporation Pfd.
100 Eastern Steel (all issues)
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 German American Insurance
50 North River Insurance
25 Niagara Insurance
50 O'Bannon Corp. Com.
100 Pocahontas Cons. Collieries
25 Texas & Pacific Coal
7 Winchester Repeating Arms
100 Worthington Pump & Machine
500 White Rock Com.

**J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.**
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Pacific Gas & Elec. Co.
Tenn. Ry. Lt. & Pw. Co. Stocks

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*Bought—Sold—Quoted*

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120 BROADWAY TEL. RECTOR 4787


THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

# Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

## STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

| SECURITIES. | Amount Outstanding. | Dividend. Per Ct. | Period | Date. | Quotation Apr. 29, 1916. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ad'k El. | $9,500,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 23 | 23½ |
| Do 6% pf. | 2,500,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 80 | 81 |
| Alb. So. 5s, '39 | 1,500,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 90 | 95 |
| A.G.& E.($50) | 3,641,400 | 2½ | Q | Apr 1, 16 | 146 | 149 |
| Do pf. ($50) | 1,681,000 | 2½ | Q | May 1, 16 | 50 | 52 |
| Am. L. & Tr. | 16,448,200 | 1½ | Q | May 1, 16 | 372 | 377 |
| Do pf. | 14,236,200 | †2½ | Q | May 1, 16 | 111 | 113½ |
| Am. P. & Lt. | 8,205,400 | 1 | Q | May 1, 16 | 64 | 66 |
| Do 6% cu. pf | 3,119,300 | 1½ | Q | Apr 1, 16 | 84½ | 85½ |
| Am. Pub. Ut. | 2,995,000 | ¾ | .. | Jan 1, 16 | 44 | 47 |
| Do pf. | 3,914,000 | 1½ | Q | Apr 1, 16 | 75 | 78 |
| Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co. | 7,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 6 | 8 |
| Do 1st pf. 7% cum. | 5,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 52 | 55 |
| Do 6% pf. | 10,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 13 | 16 |
| Ashev. L. & P. 1st s.f.5s, '42 | 1,100,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 94½ | 97 |
| Au.-Aik. Ry. & El. 5s, '35 | 3,307,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 70 | 74 |
| Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40 | 931,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 93 | 98 |
| Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46 | 943,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 94 | 96 |
| Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s, '54 | 8,720,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 89 | 91 |
| Bir. R., L. & P. 6s, '57 | 4,384,000 | 3 | S | M. & N. | 98 | 98½ |
| Bir.C.1st5s,'32 | 2,974,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 84 | 86 |
| Buf. G. El. 5s | 2,375,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 102½ | 103½ |
| Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38 | 500,000 | 2 | S | J. & J. | 96 | 98 |
| Capital Tr. | 12,000,000 | 1¼ | Q | Apr 1, 16 | 84 | 85 |
| Capital T. 1st 5s, '47 | 5,800,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 106¾ | 107 |
| C. Ill. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s, '43 | 3,468,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 96 | 97 |
| Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s, | 2,635,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 96 | 98½ |
| Chas. Con. R., G. & E.($50) | 2,693,050 | .. | .. | ..... | 43 | 45 |
| Do 5s, '99 | 1,759,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 94 | 95 |
| Cities Serv. | 17,218,380 | ½ | .. | July 1, 14 | 180 | 183 |
| Do pf. | 31,168,428 | 1½ | M | May 1, 16 | 83 | 84 |
| C.L. H.& P.5s | 1,500,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 99½ | 101½ |
| Cl.R.1st 5s,'31 | 5,495,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 101½ | 103 |
| Colo. Power | 11,000,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 101½ | 103 |
| Do 7% pf. | 425,000 | 1¾ | Q | Mar 15,16 | 24 | 27 |
| Do 5s, '53 | 4,130,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 97 | 101 |
| Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36 | 2,783,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 92 | 96 |
| C.R., G. & E. pf. | 831,600 | 1½ | Q | Apr 1, 16 | 80 | 90 |
| Com. Pr., R. & Lt. | 18,000,000 | 1 | Q | May 1, 16 | 64 | 66 |
| Do pf. | 16,000,000 | 1½ | Q | May 1, 16 | 84 | 86 |
| Com. Power 1st 5s, '24 | 1,213,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 99½ | 101 |
| C.G.E.L.& P. (Balt.) 4½s | 13,360,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 88 | 88½ |
| C. T. of N. J. | 15,000,000 | 3 | S | Jan 15,16 | 70½ | 72 |
| Do 1st 5s,'33 | 15,000,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 102¼ | 102½ |
| C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s, '36 | 14,026,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 98 | 100 |
| C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '20 | 7,179,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 104½ | .. |
| Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22 | 3,381,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 95 | 98 |
| Ec.L. & P.1st mtg. 5s, '50 | 1,889,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 97 | 100 |
| El. Bd. D. pf. | 1,500,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 78 | 82 |
| El. B. & S. pf. | 6,000,000 | 1½ | Q | May 1, 16 | 100 | 103 |
| Emp. District Elec. pf. | 1,003,900 | .. | .. | ..... | 84 | 88 |
| Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21 | 1,200,000 | 2 | S | M. & N. | 93¼ | .. |
| Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32 | 1,220,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 96 | .. |
| Fed. L. & T. Do pf. | 4,750,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 12½ | 14 |
| Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s | 2,500,000 | 1½ | .. | Sep 1, 14 | 46 | 48 |
| G. G. & E.1st 5s, 1932 | 1,693,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 97½ | .. |
| G. W'n Pow. 1st 5s, '46 | 22,138,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 77 | 81 |
| Harwood El. 5s, '39 | 1,000,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 88 | 89 |
| Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31 | 5,000,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 101¼ | 103 |
| B. & L. Div. 1st 5s | 500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 96 | 98 |
| B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s | 750,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 101 | .. |
| I. St. El. Cor. 1st 6s, '33 | 1,391,000 | 3 | S | M. & S. | 95 | 97½ |
| Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts. | 16,395,000 | 2 | S | J. & J. | 62½ | 64 |
| Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23 | 1,200,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 96 | 98 |
| J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49 | 14,061,000 | 2 | S | M. & N. | 75½ | 76½ |
| Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30 | 1,750,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 93 | 97 |
| K. C. R. & L. Do pf. | 9,543,080 | .. | .. | ..... | 24 | 26 |
| Do 1st ref.5s | 9,407,500 | 1½ | .. | Mar 1, 11 | 54 | 56 |
| K. C. B. L.6s | 10,200,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 88 | 90 |
| K. C. E.4s,'22 | 2,500,000 | 2 | S | J. & J. | 100 | 100½ |
| K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26 | 2,000,000 | 2 | S | J. & J. | 65 | 70 |
| K. C., Met. St. R. con. 1st 5s, '13 | 500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 89 | 92 |
| L. R. Ry. & L. 1st 5s,'33 | 7,242,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 95 | 100 |
| L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39 | 1,920,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 103 | .. |
| Mich. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s | 4,587,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 97 | 99 |
| Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s, '21 | 1,125,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 98 | 98½ |
| Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s | 356,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 101 | 103 |
| Nashv. R. & Lt. pf. | 321,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 94 | 97 |
| Do con.5s,'53 | 2,500,000 | 1¼ | Q | Apr 1, 16 | 73 | 76 |
| Do ref.5s,'58 | 4,054,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 100½ | 102 |
| N. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, '48 | 3,310,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 85 | 87 |
| N. O. L. & P. Do pf | 15,000,000 | 2 | S | M. & N. | 78 | 78½ |
| N. St. Power | 2,400,000 | 3 | S | Jan 15,16 | 16 | 18 |
| Do pf. | 5,975,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 60 | 65 |
| N.T.Tr. 5s,'33 | 8,386,700 | 1¾ | Q | Apr 15,16 | 60½ | 61 |
| N. Y. West'r L&M 4s,'49 | 2,500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 100½ | 97½ 102 |
| Okl. Ry.5s,'41 | 10,000,000 | 2 | S | J. & J. | 80 | 81 |
| O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28 | 2,835,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 91 | 93½ |
| O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s, '28 | 9,619,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 95 | 97 |
| Ont. Power | 1,889,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 95 | 97 |
| Do 1st 5s,'43 | 10,000,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 40 | 49 |
| Do db. 6s,'21 | 10,221,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 94½ | 95½ |
| O.E Ry.5s,'33 | 1,870,000 | 3 | S | J. & J. | 98½ | 99¼ |
| Ozark P.&W. | 2,000,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 95 | 98 |
| Pac. G. & E. | 32,996,800 | .. | .. | ..... | 25 | 35 |
| Old pf. | 8,687,400 | 1½ | Q | Apr 15,15 | 59 | 59¾ |
| New pf. | 10,000,000 | 1½ | Q | Feb 15,16 | 92 | 94 |
| Peoria G. & E. 1st 5s,'23 | 2,500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 100 | 100½ |
| Pontiac Light 5s, '27 | 200,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 98 | 100 |
| Port.(Ore.)R. 1st mtg.5s,'30 | 8,523,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 93 | 95 |
| P.G. El.5s,'35 | 7,923,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 100 | 102 |
| Pub. S. cfs. of N. J. | 20,047,770 | 3 | S | M. & N. | 104 | 104½ |
| Rep. R. & L. Do pf. | 6,206,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 26 | 29 |
| | 5,191,400 | 1½ | Q | Apr 15,16 | 72 | 75 |

## STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

| SECURITIES. | Amount Outstanding. | Dividend. Per Ct. | Period | Date. | Quotation Apr. 29, 1916. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y. | 9,401,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 100¾ | 101¾ |
| Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38 | 650,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 95½ | 98 |
| Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46 | 2,000,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 80 | 86 |
| St.Jo.(Mo)R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37 | 5,000,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 94 | 98 |
| Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '50 | 715,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 97 | .. |
| Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '34 | 1,350,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 95 | 98 |
| S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39 | 4,194,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 96½ | 99 |
| Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '23 | 1,583,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 96½ | 98½ |
| Scran.E.5s,'37 | 4,437,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 96½ | 98½ |
| Scrn. Ry($50) | 2,060,200 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 102 | 103 |
| Do pf. ($50) | 1,500,000 | 1½ | S | J. & J. | 60 | .. |
| Scranton El. 1st 5s, '32 | 1,100,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 62½ | 70 |
| Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29 | 6,888,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 96 | 97½ |
| Seattle L't'g 5s, '49 | 4,525,500 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 93 | 95½ |
| 2d Av. recr. ctfs. 5s, '13 | 3,140,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 85 | 93 |
| Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st 5s,'49 | 6,500,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 88½ | 92 |
| So. Cal. Ed. | 10,400,000 | 1½ | Q | Feb 15,16 | 89 | 92 |
| Do pf. | 4,000,000 | 1½ | Q | Apr 15,16 | 108 | 108 |
| Do gen.5s,'39 | 13,360,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 96½ | 99 |
| S.W.P.& L.pf | 1,565,000 | 1¾ | Q | Mar 1, 16 | 97½ | 100 |
| So. Pwr.5s,'30 | 5,000,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 101¼ | 102½ |
| Spfd. (O.) L., H.& P.5s,'29 | 719,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 98½ | 100 |
| Do gen. & ref. 5s, '33 | 481,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 92 | 93½ |
| Stan. G. & E. ($50) | 9,343,150 | .. | .. | ..... | 11¾ | 12 |
| Do pr. ($50) | 11,784,950 | 1 | Q | Mar 15,16 | $12 | $12½ |
| Sup. Pr. L. & P. 1st 4s,'31 | 1,800,000 | 2 | S | M. & N. | $37½ | $38 |
| Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54 | 6,913,490 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 82 | 86 |
| Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51 | 2,500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 86 | 88 |
| Tampa El.1st 5s, '33 | 837,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 100 | 102 |
| Tenn. R., L. & P. Do pf. | 18,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 98 | 102 |
| Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37 | 10,250,000 | 1½ | .. | Jun 1, 14 | 11½ | 12 |
| Un. E. L. & P. (Bal.)4½s,'29 | 2,166,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 52 | 54 |
| Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49 | 4,428,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 89 | 92 |
| U. L. & Rys. | 18,617,500 | 2 | S | J. & D. | 92½ | 94 |
| Do 1st pf. | 6,899,568 | 1¾ | Q | Apr 1, 16 | 82¾ | 83¼ |
| Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s '41 | 9,481,400 | 1½ | Q | Apr 1, 16 | 53 | 55 |
| Utah Sec.Cor. | 2,268,000 | 2¼ | S | M. & S. | 76 | 78 |
| Wash.R. & E. | 27,500,000 | 1¾ | Q | Mar 1, 16 | 91 | .. |
| Do pf. | 6,500,000 | 1¾ | Q | Mar 1, 16 | 17½ | 17¾ |
| Do cn. 4s,'51 | 8,500,000 | 1¾ | Q | Mar 1, 16 | 82½ | 87 |
| Western Pwr | 11,642,350 | 2 | S | J. & D. | 81¾ | 82¼ |
| Do 6% cm. pf | 14,670,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 80¾ | 80¾ |
| Wheeling Tr. | 7,040,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 16 | 17 |
| 1st con.5s,'31 | 2,500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 60¼ | 61½ |
| Wis. Ed'n Co db. 6s, '24 | 6,500,000 | 3 | S | M. & N. | 93 | 96 |
| | | 3 | S | M. & N. | 95½ | 97 |

†Also 2½% in common stock.

## INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aetna Explo. pf. | 3,385,500 | 1¾ | Q | Apr 25,16 | 76 | 81 |
| Am. B. Note Co. ($50) | 4,495,710 | 1 | Q | Feb 15,16 | 40 | 42 |
| Do pf. ($50) | 4,495,760 | 1¼ | Q | Apr 1, 16 | 49½ | 51 |
| Am. Brass | 15,000,000 | a5 | Q | May 1, 16 | 280 | 270 |
| Am. Chicle | 8,000,000 | 1½ | Q | Apr 20,16 | 42 | 48 |
| Do pf. | 8,000,000 | 1 | Q | Apr 1, 16 | 71 | 75 |
| Am. Graph'e. | 2,627,550 | 1¾ | Q | Apr 1, 16 | 121 | 122 |
| Do pf. | 2,056,630 | 1¾ | Q | Feb 15,16 | 128½ | 132 |
| Atlas Powder | 3,000,000 | ††1 | Q | Mar 10,16 | 195 | 203 |
| Bab. & Wil'x | 15,000,000 | 1¾ | Q | J.AJ.O | 113½ | 115½ |
| Bliss. EW.Co | 1,500,000 | ††1¼ | Q | Apr 1, 16 | 385 | 395 |
| Do pf. | 1,500,000 | 2 | S | Apr 1, 16 | 75 | 85 |
| Bord. C. M. | 21,304,200 | 4 | S | Feb 15,16 | 113 | 115 |
| Do pf. | 7,500,000 | 1½ | Q | Mar 15,16 | 106 | 108 |
| Bush. Term. | 5,000,000 | 1 | Q | M. & J. | 110 | 115 |
| Can. Explos. | 3,404,300 | 1 | Q | Mar 31,16 | 300 | 350 |
| Do pf. | 4,650,000 | 1¾ | Q | Apr 15,16 | 100 | 110 |
| Celluloid | 5,025,000 | ††1½ | Q | Mar 31,16 | 170 | 175 |
| Childs | 3,000,000 | 2 | Q | Mar 10,16 | 61 | 65 |
| Do pf. | 2,499,900 | 1¾ | Q | Mar 10,16 | 94½ | 98 |
| Colt's Arms. | 2,500,000 | b2½ | Q | Apr 1, 16 | 775 | 800 |
| D.L.&W. Coal | 6,590,700 | 2½ | Q | Apr 15,16 | 300 | 310 |
| Herc. Powd. Co. pf. | 5,350,000 | 1 | Q | Feb 15,16 | 115 | 118 |
| Int. Silver pf. | 6,028,588 | 1¼ | .. | Apr 1, 16 | 99 | 103 |
| Int. Textb'k. | 8,500,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 29 | 30½ |
| Lanston Mon | 6,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 76 | 78 |
| L.V.C.S. ($50) | 7,525,225 | 2½ | Q | Apr 15,16 | 83 | 88 |
| Lima Loco C. 6s, 1932 | 2,000,000 | 3 | S | M. & N. | 95 | 97 |
| Marc. of A. (new) | 10,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 3 | 3¼ |
| Merg. Lino. | 12,799,600 | 2½ | Q | Mar 31,16 | 157 | 160 |
| Mon. Coal Co 1st 5s | 2,875,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 55 | 65 |
| N. J. Zinc | 10,000,000 | 4 | Q | Feb 10,16 | 300 | 302 |
| Otis Elevator | 6,375,300 | 1¼ | Q | Apr 15,16 | 60 | 63 |
| Do pf. | 6,500,000 | 1½ | Q | Apr 15,16 | 90 | 92½ |
| Pierce Oil | 13,857,500 | .. | .. | ..... | 13¾ | 14½ |
| Pr. & Gam. | 13,498,160 | 4 | Q | Feb 15,16 | 750 | 762 |
| Rem. Type | 10,000,000 | .. | .. | Oct 1, 14 | 14 | 16 |
| Do 1st pf. | 4,000,000 | 1¾ | .. | Oct 1, 14 | 70 | 74 |
| Do 2d pf. | 5,000,000 | 2 | Q | Oct 1, 14 | 39 | 42 |
| Royal Bak.P. | 10,000,000 | 2 | Q | Mar 31,16 | 140 | 145 |
| Do cm.cum.pf | 10,000,000 | 1½ | Q | Mar 31,16 | 100½ | 102 |
| Saf.C.H. & L. | 9,862,000 | 2 | Q | Apr 1, 16 | 222 | 225 |
| Singer Mfg. | 40,000,000 | 2 | Q | Apr 1, 16 | 102½ | 104½ |
| Tem. Coal pf | 2,000,000 | 2 | Q | Apr 15,16 | 106½ | 108½ |
| Temple C. 1st col. tr. 5s. | 2,056,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 100¼ | 101¼ |
| Wlm. R.Arms | 1,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 1850 | 2000 |

*Ex div. †Also 11¼% extra. ‡Also 10% extra payable Apr. 15. §Incl. 3½% extra. a—Incl. 3½% extra. b—Also 10% extra.

## INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Surety. | 5,000,000 | 1½ | Q | Mar 31,16 | 118 | 125 |
| Bd.& Mtg.Gu. | 5,000,000 | 2 | Q | Feb 15,16 | 279 | 285 |
| City of N. Y. | 580,000 | 2 | S | Jan 1, 16 | 100 | 115 |
| Commonw'th | 500,000 | 5 | S | Jan 1, 16 | 300 | 325 |
| Continental | 10,000,000 | 20 | .. | ..... | 425 | 456 |
| Fidel. & Cas. | 1,000,000 | 20 | .. | ..... | 345 | 350 |
| Fidel. Ph'nix | 2,500,000 | 10 | S | J. & J. | 235 | 245 |
| Ger. Alliance | 400,000 | 15 | S | J. & J. | 505 | 515 |
| Ger.-Amer. | 2,000,000 | 7½ | S | J. & J. | 325 | 335 |
| Germ'a ($50) | 1,000,000 | 15 | S | Jan 1, 16 | 160 | 175 |
| Hanover ($50) | 1,000,000 | 10 | S | Apr 1, 16 | 430 | 440 |
| Home Fire. | 6,000,000 | 2½ | Q | Jan 15,16 | 165 | 170 |
| Lawyers Mtg. | 6,000,000 | 10 | S | Apr 1, 16 | 113 | 118 |
| Mtg. Bond Co. | 2,000,000 | 3 | S | Apr 1, 16 | 240 | 243 |
| Nat. Surety. | 3,000,000 | 1¾ | Q | Apr 1, 16 | | |
| N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co. | 1,500,000 | 3 | S | | | |
| N.Y.Title Ins. | 2,000,000 | 2 | Q | Apr 1, 16 | 85 | 88 |
| Niagara ($50) | 1,000,000 | 2 | Q | Jan 15,14 | 44 | 50 |
| No.River($25) | 500,000 | 10 | S | Jan 7, 16 | 335 | 380 |
| Realty Asso. | 4,000,000 | 5 | S | Jan 1, 16 | 150 | .. |
| Suyv't ($100) | 400,000 | 3 | S | Jan 15,16 | 94 | 98 |
| Westc'r ($10) | 300,000 | 5 | S | J. & J. | 100 | 125 |
| W'msb'g City | 1,000,000 | 10 | Q | May 1, 16 | 580 | 620 |
| | | 7 | S | Feb 1, 16 | 140 | .. |

## BANKS.

| SECURITIES. | Amount Outstanding. | Dividend. Per Ct. | Period | Date. | Quotation Apr. 29, 1916. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| America | $1,500,000 | 14 | S | Jan 3, 16 | ... | 530 |
| Am. Exc. N. | 5,000,000 | 5 | Q | May 1, 16 | 207 | 212 |
| Atlantic($100) | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | Jan 1, 16 | 175 | 185 |
| Batt'y Pk. N. | 200,000 | * | S | Jan 3, 16 | 135 | 165 |
| Bowery | 250,000 | *4 | Q | May 1, 16 | 410 | 430 |
| Bronx Boro. | 150,000 | 10 | S | Jan 1, 16 | 150 | 200 |
| Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25) | 300,000 | 3 | S | Jan 1, 16 | 100 | .. |
| Chase Nat'l. | 5,000,000 | 5 | Q | Apr 1, 16 | 595 | 605 |
| Ch.-P. N. | 3,500,000 | 2½ | Q | Apr 1, 16 | 210 | 215 |
| Chelsea Ex. | 400,000 | 3 | S | Mar 31,16 | ... | 122 |
| Chemic. Nat. | 3,000,000 | 2½ | B | May 1, 16 | 395 | 398 |
| Cit's C. Nat. | 2,550,000 | 2 | Q | Apr 1, 16 | ... | 182½ |
| City (Nat'l). | 25,000,000 | 5 | Q | May 1, 16 | 435 | 437 |
| C'l & I. Nat. | 1,000,000 | 2 | S | Apr 1, 16 | 178 | .. |
| Colonial | 400,000 | 3 | S | Apr 1, 16 | 450 | .. |
| Columbia | 300,000 | 8 | Q | Jan 1, 16 | 300 | 325 |
| Com. Nat. | 25,000,000 | 4 | Q | Apr 1, 16 | 168 | 171 |
| Corn Exch. | 3,500,000 | 4 | Q | May 1, 16 | 315 | 320 |
| E. R. Nat. ($25) | 250,000 | 2 | S | Jan 3, 16 | ... | 122 |
| Europe | 150,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 110 | 130 |
| Fidelity | 200,000 | .. | S | May 1, 16 | 155 | 165 |
| Fifth Av. | 100,000 | 25 | Q | Apr 1, 16 | 4500 | 4850 |
| Fifth Nat. | 250,000 | 3 | Q | Apr 1, 16 | 250 | 300 |
| First Nat. | 10,000,000 | 7 | Q | Apr 1, 16 | 920 | 930 |
| Garfield Nat. | 1,000,000 | 3 | Q | Mar 31,16 | 185 | 195 |
| Ger.-Am.($75) | 750,000 | 3 | S | Feb 1, 16 | 130 | .. |
| German Ex. | 200,000 | 10 | S | Jan 3, 16 | 375 | 395 |
| Germania | 200,000 | 10 | S | May 1, 16 | 400 | .. |
| Gotham Nat. | 200,000 | 2 | Q | Apr 1, 16 | 200 | 210 |
| Greenwich | 500,000 | 3 | Q | Apr 1, 16 | 200 | 310 |
| Hanover Nat. | 3,000,000 | 6 | Q | Apr 1, 16 | 525 | 630 |
| Harriman N. | 500,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 345 | 350 |
| Imp.& T.Nat. | 1,500,000 | 12 | S | Jan 3, 16 | 485 | 500 |
| Irving Nat. | 4,000,000 | 2 | Q | Apr 1, 16 | 184 | 187 |
| Liberty Nat. | 1,000,000 | 7½ | Q | Apr 1, 16 | 725 | .. |
| Lincoln Nat. | 1,000,000 | 2½ | Q | May 1, 16 | 225 | 350 |
| Manh'n ($50) | 2,050,000 | *8 | S | Jan 3, 16 | 295 | 305 |
| Mar. & Ful. Nat | 1,000,000 | 3 | Q | Apr 1, 16 | ... | 242 |
| Mech. & Met. | 6,000,000 | 3 | S | Feb 10,16 | 268 | 272 |
| Mer.Nat.($50) | 2,000,000 | 4 | S | Jan 3, 16 | 180 | 190 |
| Metropolis | 1,000,000 | 4 | Q | Apr 1, 16 | 293 | 302 |
| Metropolitan | 2,000,000 | 7 | Q | Apr 1, 16 | ... | 182 |
| Mutual | 200,000 | 7 | S | Jan 3, 16 | 325 | .. |
| New Nether-land | 200,000 | 4 | S | Apr 1, 16 | 210 | 225 |
| N.Y.(N.B.A.) | 2,000,000 | 8 | S | Jan 3, 16 | 380 | 385 |
| N.Y. Co. Nat. | 500,000 | 20 | S | Jan 3, 16 | 700 | 725 |
| Pacific ($50) | 500,000 | 2 | Q | May 1, 16 | 250 | .. |
| Public | 750,000 | 1¾ | Q | Apr 15,16 | 160 | 180 |
| Park Nat. | 5,000,000 | 4 | S | Apr 1, 16 | 430 | .. |
| People's ($25) | 200,000 | 5 | S | Jan 1, 16 | 220 | 235 |
| Seab'd Nat. | 1,000,000 | 3 | Q | Apr 1, 16 | 410 | 430 |
| Second Nat. | 1,000,000 | 3 | Q | Apr 1, 16 | 395 | 425 |
| Sherman Nat | 200,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 125 | 135 |
| State | 1,500,000 | 3 | S | Jan 3, 16 | 105 | 120 |
| 23d Ward | 200,000 | 3 | S | Feb 1, 16 | 100 | 135 |
| United States | 200,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 500 | .. |
| Un. Ex. Nat. | 1,000,000 | 4 | S | Dec 31,15 | 138 | 141 |
| Wash. Hgts. | 100,000 | 2 | Q | Apr 1, 16 | 275 | .. |
| West Side | 200,000 | 6 | S | Jan 3, 16 | 500 | 550 |
| Yorkville | 100,000 | 6 | S | Mar 31,16 | | |

*Incl. 1% extra.

## GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Auburn Gas 1st 5s. | $300,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 95 | 100 |
| Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20. | 375,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 98 | 100 |
| C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36 | 971,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 102 | 103 |
| Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30. | 2,500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 100 | 104 |
| Do deb.5s,'30 | 1,500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 90 | 95 |
| Day. Gas 5s. | 1,300,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 98 | 100 |
| Den. G. & E. gen. 5s. | 5,889,900 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 97 | 99 |
| Flint Gas 1st 5s, '24. | 500,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 98 | 100 |
| Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20. | 961,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 98 | 100 |
| Hud. Co. Gas | 10,500,000 | 4 | S | J. & D. | 132 | 133 |
| Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37. | 350,000 | 4 | S | J. & D. | 98 | 100 |
| Kalamazoo G. 1st 5s, '20. | 400,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 98 | 100 |
| Kan. Nat. G. | 12,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 11½ | 13½ |
| Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s,tax ex | 2,428,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 95½ | 97 |
| N. Am. 5s,'48 | 10,635,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 100 | 102 |
| N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34. | 840,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 94 | .. |
| Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29. | 2,363,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 97 | 99 |
| Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31 | 550,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 102 | 103 |
| Port. G. & C. 5s, '40. | 5,667,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 97 | 99 |
| S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53. | 12,892,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 99 | 99¾ |
| Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23. | 1,000,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 102½ | 103½ |
| Do deb. 5s. | 421,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 102 | 103 |
| S'b'k Wat. 5

## PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY

TO THE HOLDERS OF SIX PER CENT. COUPON GOLD NOTES, SERIES B, DATED JANUARY 1, 1915, DUE JANUARY 1, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions contained in Section 1, of Article Four of the Trust Agreement between Pittsburgh Steel Company and The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, dated January 1, 1915, securing an issue of $5,000,000 Six Per Cent. Coupon Gold Notes, the following Notes, being all of the unredeemed Notes maturing January 1, 1919, have been called for payment on June 1, 1916, and will be paid on said date upon presentation as hereinafter provided:

SERIES B, $1,000 NOTES.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 543 | 572 | 619 | 657 | 703 | 743 | 779 | 818 |
| 544 | 576 | 620 | 665 | 706 | 746 | 784 | 819 |
| 546 | 580 | 624 | 666 | 707 | 749 | 785 | 822 |
| 547 | 581 | 630 | 668 | 709 | 752 | 787 | 825 |
| 548 | 582 | 631 | 670 | 710 | 754 | 790 | 824 |
| 549 | 583 | 635 | 672 | 711 | 762 | 792 | 826 |
| 551 | 584 | 636 | 674 | 712 | 764 | 794 | 828 |
| 552 | 599 | 640 | 679 | 720 | 765 | 795 | 851 |
| 555 | 602 | 645 | 683 | 721 | 768 | 796 | 832 |
| 557 | 603 | 648 | 684 | 731 | 770 | 802 | 833 |
| 558 | 606 | 649 | 687 | 732 | 772 | 807 | 834 |
| 565 | 613 | 651 | 688 | 733 | 773 | 813 | 836 |
| 568 | 616 | 655 | 692 | 739 | 775 | 816 | 837 |
| | 617 | 656 | 700 | 741 | 777 | 817 | |

SERIES B, $5,000 NOTES.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 841 | 854 | 874 | 904 | 927 | 963 | 994 | 1023 |
| 843 | 855 | 880 | 908 | 929 | 966 | 1002 | 1024 |
| 844 | 856 | 884 | 914 | 940 | 967 | 1005 | 1057 |
| 845 | 857 | 885 | 917 | 945 | 969 | 1008 | 1060 |
| 846 | 859 | 886 | 919 | 947 | 970 | 1010 | 1061 |
| 847 | 861 | 887 | 926 | 951 | 973 | 1013 | 1065 |
| 848 | 862 | 888 | 927 | 953 | 976 | 1015 | 1068 |
| 850 | 863 | 889 | 928 | 956 | 983 | 1017 | 1070 |
| 852 | 865 | 890 | 929 | 957 | 988 | 1020 | 1073 |
| | 868 | 902 | 930 | 960 | 990 | 1022 | |

Holders of the above-numbered Notes should present and surrender same to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, 287 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on June 1, 1916, when they will receive in cash the face amount of the Notes plus one per cent. (1%) premium and accrued interest to June 1, 1916.

Notes must carry coupons due July 1, 1916, and subsequent thereto, be in negotiable form, and be accompanied by the usual Income Tax Certificate.

Interest on these Notes will cease on June 1, 1916.

PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY,
By D. P. BENNETT,
Vice President and Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, Pa., April 24, 1916.

## THE COLORADO FUEL COMPANY

Holders of General Mortgage Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos.:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | 155 | 173 | 191 | 222 | 266 |
| 273 | 300 | 314 | 346 | 408 | 414 |
| 527 | 528 | 532 | 601 | 634 | 644 |
| 646 | 722 | 794 | 795 | 799 | 805 |
| 835 | 850 | 919 | 948 | 963 | 988 |
| 1003 | 1004 | 1006 | 1113 | | |

have in accordance with the terms of Article 3, Section 1, of the Mortgage dated May 1, 1889, given by The Colorado Fuel Company to Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at 110 and interest on the first day of May, 1916, at the office of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, No. 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.

Dated, April 10, 1916.

## Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York

Successor to Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee.
By BEVERLY CHEW, Vice-President.

### REPUBLIC OF BOLIVIA

SECURED SIX PER CENT. GOLD NOTES, SERIES "B."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and after June 1, 1916, the Republic of Bolivia will redeem, at par and accrued interest, the whole of a series of notes of the Republic, known as its Secured Six Per Cent. Gold Notes, Series B, of the aggregate principal amount of $500,000, upon presentation of the said Notes for that purpose, with all coupons maturing on and after the said date attached, at the office of The National City Bank of New York, No. 55 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, United States of America, and that the said Notes will cease to bear further interest after the said date.

The holders of the said Notes are hereby required to present the same for redemption at the time and place above specified.

REPUBLIC OF BOLIVIA.

## CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.

Grand Central Terminal, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1915.

The undersigned, Sinking Fund Commissioners under the C., I., St. L. & C. First Consolidated Six Per Cent. Mortgage, hereby certify that we have drawn bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund Account Nov. 1, 1915, in accordance with the provisions of the said mortgage, and that the bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz., 262, 426, 561, 777, 884, and 929, have been drawn for such purpose, that interest on the said bonds will cease on the first day of May, 1916, and that the bonds will be taken up on and after that day at 105 per cent. at the office of the Treasurer, Room 3,111, Grand Central Terminal, New York, N. Y.

A. H. SMITH,
W. A. WILDHACK,
WALTER P. BLISS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

## To the Holders of the First Mortgage Serial 6% Gold Bonds of the Indian Refining Company.

Notice is hereby given that the Bankers Trust Company, as Successor-Trustee of a mortgage dated March 27, 1911, made by the Indian Refining Company to the Mercantile Trust Company, as Trustee, will receive, until twelve o'clock noon, May 4th, 1916, sealed proposals for the sale to it on May 8th, 1916, of bonds secured by said mortgage sufficient in amount to exhaust the sum of $130,090.99 in the Sinking Fund Account, at a price not exceeding One hundred and two per centum (102%) of the principal and accrued interest of such bonds, as provided in Article V. of said mortgage.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

Dated at New York this 10th day of April, 1916.

## POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY, INCORPORATED, FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage dated July 1, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. on the 8th day of June, 1916, for the sale to it of bonds to the above described, sufficient to use the sum of $80,567.05. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

The New York Trust Company,
By H. W. Morse, Secretary.

New York, May 1, 1916.

### NOTICE.

The Bristol County National Bank, located at Taunton, in the State of Massachusetts, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

SETH L. CUSHMAN, President.

Dated March 27, 1916.

# In The Annalist

A FORECAST of the future of France showing a stable and consistent Government, the abandonment of bureaucratic methods and many other admirable and interesting changes.

The blockade and the fall of the German Exchange is told by Professor Moritz J. Bonn of the University of Munich.

A neglected phase of railroad wages—the case of unorganized workers.

**On news stands this morning.**

**10c. a copy $4.00 a year**

**Times Square New York**

## Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.

### WANTED FOR SINKING FUND

### C.B. & Q. Nebraska Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds

As provided in the Trust Mortgage of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, dated May 2, 1887, the sum of

## $294,410

Two Hundred and Ninety-four Thousand Four Hundred and Ten Dollars has been set apart for the purchase for sinking fund purposes of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. Co.'s Nebraska Extension 4 per cent. bonds, due May 1, 1927, at the lowest price not to exceed 110 per cent. and accrued interest.

Sealed proposals to sell said Bonds, indorsed "Proposals of C., B. & Q. Nebraska Extension Bonds," will be received by The New England Trust Company, Trustee, 135 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass., until Thursday, May 18, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M., when the bids will be opened and the accepted bids will be declared.

Accepted bonds must be accompanied by certificates of ownership, as required by the United States Treasury regulations, covering the accrued interest to date of payment, and are to be delivered to and paid for by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co. at its office, 165 Devonshire Building, Boston, Mass. Interest on such bonds will cease May 19, 1916.

E. B. O'CONNOR,
Cashier.

Boston, May 1, 1916.

### WEIGHING AND SALES COMPANY.

PROPOSALS FOR SALE OF BONDS.

Pursuant to the terms of the deed of trust dated May 12, 1911, made by Weighing and Sales Company to Empire Trust Company as Trustee, all persons interested are hereby notified that there has been this day paid to the Empire Trust Company, as such Trustee, the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars ($20,000,) to create a sinking fund for the purchase and redemption of bonds, secured by said deed of trust. All persons interested are further hereby notified that pursuant to said deed of trust sealed proposals will be received by the Empire Trust Company at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, within six (6) days from the date of the last publication of this notice, offering for sale bonds of the Weighing and Sales Company secured by said deed of trust, with all unpaid coupons thereto attached.

All such offerings shall state the name and address of the person offering the same for sale, the numbers and par value of the bonds so offered for sale, and the price at which the bonds, with all unpaid coupons thereto attached, are offered for sale, which price must be less than par value thereof and accrued interest. Such offer shall be contained in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposal for sale to sinking fund of bonds of Weighing and Sales Company," and must be received by said Company at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, on or before May 12, 1916.

The money so paid to the Trust Company will be used in the purchase of bonds under said offers at the best price obtainable. No proposals will be considered except such as strictly comply with this notice.

Dated New York, April 29, 1916.

WEIGHING AND SALES COMPANY,
Robert Brooke, Treasurer.

### ADJOURNED SALE OF BANK COLLATERAL.

The following described property will be sold as a whole and for the account of whom it may concern, at Public Auction, by Bryan L. Kennedy, Auctioneer, to the highest bidder, on May 2, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 14-16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City:

$175,000 par value of the Common Stock of William Bradley & Son, Inc., a New York corporation.

$100,000 par value of 6% bonds, due July 1st, 1907, of Stony Creek Red Granite Co., a Connecticut corporation.

$250,000 par value of Common Stock of Syenite Trap Rock Company, a New York corporation.

Assignment of $50,000 of retained percentage under contract dated March 12th, 1910, between Mount Waldo Granite Works, a Maine corporation, and Thompson-Starrett Co. of New York, for the granite work for the Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

69 shares of stock of the Hallowell Granite Works, a Maine corporation.

Further information as to the above described property may be obtained from the undersigned.

GRAVES, MILES & YAWGER, Attorneys, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

### Litchfield & Madison Railway Co.

Coupons due May 1st, 1916, from the First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of the above Company will be paid on and after May 1st, 1916, at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.

F. M. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

### CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY. DIVIDENDS.

Chicago, Ill., March 23, 1916.

The Board of Directors today declared a dividend of one per cent. upon the outstanding preferred stock of this Company, payable on the first day of May, 1916, out of the surplus earnings of the Company to the stockholders of record at the close of business on the fifth day of April, 1916, and for the purpose of the payment of the said dividend the stock books of this Corporation will be closed at the close of business on the fifth day of April, 1916, and remain closed until the opening of business on the second day of May, 1916.

J. F. COYKENDALL, Treasurer.

23 Wall St., New York, March 23, 1916.

On the first day of May, 1916, the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Chicago Great Western Railroad Company will be prepared to distribute such of the above dividend as may be received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books at the close of business on the fifth day of April, 1916.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

## Winslow, Lanier & Co.

59 CEDAR STREET
NEW YORK

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER MAY 1ST, 1916.

The American Cotton Oil Co. Deb. 5s.
The American Cotton Oil Co. 5% Two-Year Notes.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Gen. Mtge. 3½s.
Massillon & Cleveland R. R. Co. quarterly div. 2%.
Marion County, Indiana, Bridge Bonds.
Portsmouth, Ohio, Refunding Bonds.
Portsmouth, Ohio, Water Works.
May 15TH, 1916.
Portsmouth, Ohio, City Building 5s.
MAY 15TH, 1916.
Posey County, Indiana, Gravel Road.
MAY 21ST, 1916.
Marion County, Indiana, Refunding 5½s.

## REVENUE TAX RULING.

### Bank Acceptances Do Not Require Stamps, Says Gates.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, David A. Gates, has decided that revenue stamps are not required on bank acceptances, and the Federal Reserve Board has instructed the banks of the Reserve system that stamps are no longer needed on drafts, acceptances, overdrafts, and post-dated checks. The text of the decision follows:

"In view of the decision made by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the United States vs. Isham (17 Wall, 496,) that 'the liability of an instrument to a stamp duty, as well as the amount of such duty, is determined by the form and face of the instrument, and cannot be affected by proof of facts outside of the instrument itself,' this office is of the opinion that drafts, acceptances, overdrafts, and post-dated checks are not taxable under the above act as promissory notes, even though they are used in such a way as to perform some of the functions of a promissory note."

## ASKS A $284,000 RELEASE.

### Richmond L. & P. Co. Owes City $634,000—Would Pay $350,000.

If Controller Prendergast would compromise with the Richmond Light and Railroad Company of Staten Island, that company would agree to pay $350,000 of the city's claim of $634,000 against the road, according to a statement made yesterday by County Judge J. Harry Tiernan, special counsel for the road. Judge Tiernan said that if the compromise offer were not accepted the road would have to go into the hands of a receiver. He added that, if a suit was decided upon, not more than 60 per cent. of the claim could be collected.

Judge Tiernan said the road, which has been operating the trolley lines in the Borough of Richmond for more than ten years, had not been able to make any money, and that its debts had been piling up against it. He said the $634,000 represented taxes on franchises, realty, and for repaving work done by the borough. Judge Tiernan said the latter item amounted to $184,000.

## The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

16, 18, 20 and 22 WILLIAM STREET,
New York City

**Coupons and Dividends due in May are payable at this office on and after May 1st, 1916, as follows:**

Bath Water Works Company, 5%
Brinson Railway Company
Cedar Rapids Water Company
Colorado Bridge Company
Evansville Electric Railway Company 1st Mortgage 4%
Elizabethtown Water Company
Houstonic Railroad Company
Huntington Water Company
Larchmont Yacht Club
Little Miami Railroad Company
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company Equipment, Series A
Nansemond Water Company
Northwestern Coal Railway Company
Omaha Gas Manufacturing Company, Registered Interest
Old Dominion Terminal Company
Ogden Gas Company
Racine Water Company
Republic of Panama
United Water & Light Company, Bonds
Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific Railway Company, 5s
Virginian Railway Company
Watchung Water Company

MAY 15TH, 1916.

Catskill Illuminating & Power Company
Commonwealth Water & Light Company (Notes)

### Dividends

MAY 1ST, 1916.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

**Coupons Due and Payable at the Office of**

## A. B. LEACH & CO.,
## 149 BROADWAY, N. Y.

MAY 1st, 1916.

Bartow, Fla.
Central Georgia Power Co.
Connorsville, Ind., Water Works
Coos County, Ore., School Dist. No. 9
Covington, Tenn., Sewer
Iron Mountain, Mich., School
Lake Forest, Ill., Bridge & School
Newberry, S. C., Water & Sewer
Okmulgee, Ind. Ter., Water & Sewer
Portland, Ind., School
Raleigh, N. C., Water
Ridge Park Dist., Ill.
Rockford & Freeport Ry. Co. 1st Mtge.
Russell Co., Va., Road Imp.
Saint Cloud, Minn., School District
South Car. L. P. & Rys. Co., 1st Mtge.
South Orange, N. J., S. D.
Summit, N. J., Sewer
Vigo County, Ind., Court House
Winnsboro, S. C.
Winston, N. C., Refunding

MAY 15th, 1916.

Columbia City, Ind.
Kalamazoo, Mich., City and Street Imp
Swayzee, Ind., Funding
Teton County, Mont., School Dist. No.1
Vigo County, Ind., Road

### UNDERHILL ENGINEERING CORPORATION.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the UNDERHILL ENGINEERING CORPORATION, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 24th day of April, 1916, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-fourth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

[Seal of State.] Deputy Secretary of State.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

All persons having claims against the above-named corporation are directed to present the same forthwith at the office of Huntington, Rhinelander & Seymour, Attorneys, No. 54 William Street, New York City, N. Y.

### 61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Dix & Bangs has been dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to sign in liquidation.

JOHN A. DIX.
HENRY McC. BANGS.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing forage and straw for the organized militia during the year commencing July 1, 1916, will be received here until 11 A. M., May 31, 1916. Information furnished on application to Department Quartermaster.

FT. ETHAN ALLEN, VT., APRIL 27, 1916.—Sealed proposals for constructing fire station will be received here until 12 M., May 29, 1916. Information on application to Quartermaster.

## NEW RESERVE BANK ORDER.

### Central Clearing House for Member Banks in Each District.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 30.—After extended consideration the Federal Reserve Board has decided to act under Section 16 of the Federal Reserve act and make each Federal Reserve Bank the clearing house for member banks in its district. Instructions for bringing the new system into working order will be sent tomorrow to the Reserve banks, and they, in turn, will instruct the member banks in all details. The instructions are in part as follows:

"In order that no inconvenience may be experienced, the plan will follow as closely as practicable the practice which long experience has developed between country banks and their Reserve city correspondents. Each Federal Reserve Bank will receive at par from its member banks checks drawn on all member banks, whether in its own district or other districts. It is also proposed to accept at par all checks drawn upon non-member banks when such checks can be collected by the Federal Reserve Banks at par. Each Federal Reserve Bank will receive at par from other Federal Reserve Banks checks drawn upon all member banks of its district, and upon all non-member banks whose checks can be collected at par by the Federal Reserve Bank.

"Immediate credit entry upon receipt subject to final payment will be made for all such items upon the books of the Federal Reserve Bank at full face value, but the proceeds will not be counted as reserve nor become available to meet checks drawn until actually collected. Checks received by a Federal Reserve Bank on its member banks will be forwarded direct to such member banks, and will not be charged to their accounts until advice of payment has been received or until sufficient time has elapsed within which to receive advice of payment.

"In the selection of collection agents for handling checks on non-member banks member banks will be given the preference.

"Inasmuch as it is essential that the law in respect to the maintenance of required reserves by member banks shall be strictly complied with, the Federal Reserve Board will fix a penalty to be imposed upon member banks for encroaching upon their reserves. Member banks can at all times keep their reserves intact by rediscounting with their Federal Reserve Bank.

"In handling items for member banks, a Federal Reserve Bank will act as agent only. It will require that each member bank authorize it to send checks for collection to banks on which checks are drawn, and, except for negligence, will assume no liability. The cost of collecting and clearing checks must necessarily be borne by the banks receiving the benefit and in proportion to the service rendered. An accurate account will be kept by each Reserve bank of the cost of performing this service and the Federal Reserve Board will, by rule, fix the charge, at so much per item, which may be imposed for the service of clearing or collection rendered by the Reserve banks, as provided in Section 16 of the Federal Reserve Act."

## BANK EXAMINATION CHEAPER

### Federal Reserve System Brings Big Economy Into Practice.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The cost of bank examinations under the new Federal Reserve Banking System has been materially reduced. In a special report to the Federal Reserve Board by its Committee on Audit and Examination many interesting comparisons between the old and the new method are given.

It is asserted that there were gross inequalities under the old practice, because country banks were assessed on the basis of capital stock alone, without reference to assets. Banks in reserve and central reserve cities paid higher assessments. Some banks now pay much more than they formerly did, but it is pointed out that under the old system certain national banks in reserve and central reserve cities having assets of $1,000,000 or less and capital from $300,000 to $400,000, paid a fee for examination ranging from $50 to $70, according to the amount of their capital, surplus and resources, while under the operation of the Federal Reserve act the same banks are paying a fee ranging from $36.50 to $44.50.

Banks having resources of from $1,500,000 to $10,000,000 in reserve and central reserve cities, paid for their examinations under the old system, a fee ranging from $75 to $230, according to capital and resources, but these banks are now paying from $54.50 to $224.50.

Only 88 per cent. of the national banks have reserves and central reserve cities have resources in excess of $10,000,000, and, therefore, 62 per cent. of the banks in those cities are now, according to this scale, paying for their examinations less than they paid under the old plan, although examinations are more thorough and efficient than before.

All country banks are charged for examinations a fixed fee of $25, plus 2 cents for each $1,000 of assets in excess of $25,000.

## CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended April 29

| Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 560 | Alaska G. M. | 18⅝ | 21⅛ | 18⅝ | 21 |
| 570 | Allis-Ch. Mfg. | 24⅜ | 27¾ | 23⅞ | 27¼ |
| 450 | American Sug. | 63 | 69⅞ | 64¾ | 68⅝ |
| 2,050 | American Can | 53⅝ | 57⅝ | 52⅝ | 56⅝ |
| 1,880 | Am. C. & F.. | 57 | 60¼ | 57 | 60 |
| 60 | Am. H. & L.. | 9¼ | 9⅝ | 9¼ | 9⅝ |
| 50 | Am. H. & L. pf. | 50⅜ | 50⅜ | 50⅜ | 50⅜ |
| 110 | Am. Ice Sec.. | 27¼ | 27⅜ | 27¼ | 27⅜ |
| 155 | Am. Linseed.. | 24 | 24⅛ | 23⅝ | 24⅛ |
| 270 | Am. Lin. pf.. | 53 | 53 | 50¾ | 51¼ |
| 5,650 | Am. Locom.. | 64½ | 73⅛ | 64½ | 72⅝ |
| 11,115 | Am. S. & R.. | 93¾ | 97⅝ | 93¾ | 97⅛ |
| 10 | Am. Sug. Ref. | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 50 | Am. T. & Tel. | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 |
| 70 | Am. Woolen... | 43¼ | 46⅝ | 43¼ | 46⅝ |
| 600 | Am. Zinc..... | 79 | 86¼ | 78⅝ | 86⅛ |
| 17,000 | Am. Can. Co.. | 79 | 86¼ | 78⅝ | 86⅛ |
| 290 | Am. T. & S. F. | 100½ | 103⅝ | 100½ | 102¼ |
| 26,090 | Bald. Locom. | 87⅜ | 89⅝ | 83⅜ | 88⅝ |
| 80 | Balt. & Ohio.. | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 285 | Batopilas M.. | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ |
| 20 | B'klyn R. T.. | 83¾ | 83⅝ | 83¾ | 83⅝ |
| 680 | Butte & Sup.. | 86¾ | 89¾ | 86¾ | 88¾ |
| 130 | Calif. Petrol.. | 19⅛ | 21⅝ | 19⅛ | 21⅜ |
| 110 | Can. Pacific.. | 162¾ | 165⅝ | 162¾ | 165 |
| 880 | Cent. L. Co... | 49¾ | 54 | 49¾ | 53¾ |
| 90 | Ches. & Ohio. | 58¾ | 62 | 58¾ | 60¾ |
| 160 | C. & O. rts.. | 1-32 | 1-32 | 1-64 | 1-64 |
| 20 | Chi. Gt. W.. | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 480 | C., M. & St. P. | 91⅜ | 94½ | 91⅜ | 93⅝ |
| 110 | C. R. I. & P.. | 16¼ | 17⅜ | 16 | 17⅜ |
| 150 | Chile Copper.. | 20⅜ | 20⅞ | 20⅜ | 20⅞ |
| 880 | Chino Copper.. | 52 | 54 | 52 | 53¾ |
| 1,600 | Col. F. & Iron | 39⅜ | 42¼ | 38⅜ | 42 |
| 5 | Cont. Can..... | 80¾ | 80¾ | 80¾ | 80¾ |
| 1,710 | Corn P. R... | 18⅛ | 20⅜ | 18 | 20⅜ |
| 57,700 | Crucible Steel. | 77⅜ | 83 | 76⅞ | 81⅜ |
| 10 | D. & R. G. pf. | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¼ | 21¾ |
| 5,890 | Dist. Sec..... | 42¾ | 54¾ | 42¾ | 54¾ |
| 65 | Dome Mines.. | 25 | 25⅜ | 25 | 25⅜ |
| 4,000 | Erie | 32⅜ | 36¼ | 32⅜ | 35⅝ |
| 120 | Erie 1st pf... | 48½ | 51⅝ | 49¼ | 51⅝ |
| 1,020 | Goodrich ... | 74 | 77 | 73¼ | 76⅞ |
| 70 | Gt. North. pf. | 120¾ | 120¾ | 120¼ | 120¼ |
| 890 | Gt. North. Ore | 37⅝ | 40¾ | 37⅝ | 40¾ |
| 80 | Greene-Can C. | 46⅜ | 50⅞ | 46⅜ | 50⅝ |
| 1,140 | Insp. Copper.. | 42 | 46 | 42½ | 45⅝ |
| 280 | Interboro Con. | 15¾ | 17¾ | 15⅝ | 17¾ |
| 5,970 | Int. Mer. Mar. | 21⅝ | 25½ | 21¼ | 24⅝ |
| 25,120 | Int. M. M. pf. | 75¾ | 91 | 74¾ | 90¾ |
| 280 | Inter. Nickel.. | 46⅜ | 49¼ | 46⅜ | 49¼ |
| 80 | Kan. C. South. | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | 25⅞ |
| 2,800 | Kennecott .... | 54¼ | 57⅞ | 53⅜ | 57⅝ |
| 150 | Lack. Steel... | 69½ | 70¾ | 69½ | 70¾ |
| 70 | Lehigh Valley. | 74¾ | 77⅜ | 74¾ | 75⅜ |
| 2,690 | Maxwell Mot. | 70¾ | 77⅜ | 70¼ | 76¼ |
| 25,200 | Mex. Petrol.. | 91¼ | 99 | 90¼ | 97¼ |
| 800 | Miami Copper | 38¼ | 39⅝ | 38¼ | 38¾ |
| 150 | Missouri Pac.. | 3⅜ | 4¼ | 3⅜ | 4¼ |
| 50 | National Lead | 65⅜ | 65⅝ | 65⅜ | 65⅝ |
| 190 | Nev. Con. Co. | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17⅜ |
| 870 | N. Y. Central. | 100¾ | 104½ | 100¾ | 103⅝ |
| 3,400 | N.Y., N.H. & H. | 60 | 61¾ | 57 | 59¼ |
| 50 | N.Y., O. & W... | 26¼ | 27¼ | 26¼ | 27¼ |
| 80 | Norf. & W... | 120¼ | 120¼ | 120¼ | 120¼ |
| 10 | North. Pac.... | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| 1,210 | Ont. Mining.. | 8¼ | 9⅜ | 8¼ | 10⅜ |
| 200 | Pacific Mail.. | 25 | 26¼ | 25 | 26¼ |
| 190 | Penn. R. R... | 56 | 57¼ | 56 | 56¾ |
| 190 | Pitts. Coal .. | 23½ | 28¼ | 23½ | 28 |
| 20 | Pr. Stl. Car. | 46¼ | 46¼ | 46¼ | 46¼ |
| 80 | Ry. Stl. Spr.. | 83¾ | 86¼ | 83¾ | 86¼ |
| 180 | Ray Con. Cop. | 22¼ | 23¾ | 22¼ | 23¾ |
| 19,160 | Reading ..... | 82¼ | 88¾ | 81¾ | 87⅞ |
| 880 | Rep. I. & S.. | 43¼ | 47¼ | 43½ | 47 |
| 50 | Sinclair..... | 37¾ | 39¾ | 37¾ | 39¾ |
| 10 | Shattuck-Ar.. | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 60 | Sloss-S.S.& I. | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 1,040 | Sou. Pacific.. | 96 | 97¾ | 96 | 97¾ |
| 280 | Southern Ry.. | 19 | 21¼ | 19 | 21¼ |
| 2,170 | Studebaker Co | 124 | 131 | 122¾ | 131 |
| 510 | Tenn. Copper. | 45¼ | 49¼ | 44¾ | 48¼ |
| 80 | Third Avenue. | 60⅞ | 62 | 60⅞ | 62 |
| 20 | U.S.& P.Co.pf | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 6,980 | Union Pacific. | 130¼ | 134½ | 129¾ | 133⅝ |
| 840 | United Fruit.. | 144¾ | 147¼ | 144¾ | 147 |
| 100 | U. Rys. Invest | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 10 | U. S. C. I. P.. | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ |
| 1,230 | U. S. Ind. A.. | 140⅜ | 147¾ | 139 | 146¼ |
| 1,390 | U. S. Rubber. | 50¼ | 53⅜ | 50¼ | 53¼ |
| 60 | U. S. Sm. & R | 67¼ | 75⅜ | 67¼ | 75⅜ |
| 52,630 | U. S. Steel... | 81¼ | 84¼ | 80¾ | 83½ |
| 810 | Utah Copper.. | 77¼ | 82¼ | 77¼ | 82¼ |
| 250 | Va.-Car. Chem | 33⅜ | 43¼ | 33⅜ | 43¼ |
| 10 | Wabash pf. B. | 28¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ |
| 40 | Western Md.. | 30¾ | 31¾ | 30¾ | 31½ |
| 4,655 | W. E. & M.. | 54¼ | 58½ | 54¼ | 58 |
| 304,350 | | | | | |

## CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

### Transactions by Days

| | Indust's. | Oils. | Mining. | Bonds. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monday ..... | 80,190 | 44,500 | 246,360 | $388,000 |
| Tuesday ..... | 93,680 | 72,435 | 332,145 | 116,000 |
| Wednesday .. | 83,038 | 51,667 | 327,405 | 125,000 |
| Thursday ... | 84,110 | 76,173 | 308,850 | 110,000 |
| Friday ..... | 86,286 | 74,700 | 230,175 | 154,000 |
| Saturday ..... | 60,455 | 54,416 | 216,225 | 83,000 |
| Total .... | 487,701 | 353,899 | 1,752,260 | $924,000 |

### INDUSTRIALS

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 680 | Acol. Weber.. | 25¼ | 24 | 25¼ | +1 |
| 84,700 | *Aetna Explo. | 20½ | 18¾ | 19½ | + ¾ |
| 2,950 | Ajax Ru., Inc. | 67½ | 65½ | 66¾ | + 1¼ |
| 95 | Am. Nav..... | 11 | 11 | 11 | .. |
| 300 | Am.-Br. Mfg. | 23 | 22 | 23 | .. |
| 11,670 | *Am. Drug. S. | 14¾ | 12⅞ | 14⅝ | + 1¾ |
| 1,440 | Am. Int. Corp. | 22 | 20¾ | 21 | .. |
| 8,200 | Am. Zinc pf.. | 75¼ | 74 | 75¼ | .. |
| 4,500 | A., G. & W. I. | 35¾ | 31¼ | 35¾ | + 2¼ |
| 950 | A., G. & W. I. pf. | 46 | 47 | 45⅝ | + 1⅜ |
| 20 | Atlan. Steel... | 60 | 60 | 60 | .. |
| 200 | Balt. Tube... | 115¼ | 114¾ | 115¾ | + 1½ |
| 270 | Balt. Tube pf. | 95 | 94 | 94 | .. |
| 2,710 | *Butler Chem. | 7 | 6 | 6⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 4,050 | Can. Nat. Gas | 1⅞ | 1¼ | 1⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 4,900 | *Car L. & P.. | 6¼ | 5¾ | 6⅜ | + 1⅛ |
| 18,945 | Chevrolet M.. | 197 | 181 | 193 | + 14 |
| 2,300 | Corp. Rs. & H. | 4¼ | 4 | 4¼ | .. |
| 1,560 | Con. Ordnance | 26 | 25 | 25⅝ | - ⅜ |
| 57,705 | *Cuba C. Sug. | 63⅞ | 58¼ | 63¾ | + 5⅝ |
| 21,890 | *Cuba C. S. pf. | 96¾ | 92 | 96 | + 4¾ |
| 100 | Cramp Sh. & E. | 51 | 51 | 51 | .. |
| 195 | David. Chem.. | 58 | 55 | 58 | .. |
| 1,115 | Driggs-Seab... | 140 | 134 | 137 | .. |
| 2,150 | *Electric Gun | 1⅝ | 1¼ | 1⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 100 | Elsen. Tobac.. | 64 | 64 | 64 | .. |
| 2,300 | Emer. Phono. | 13⅜ | 12¾ | 13⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 11,610 | *G., W. & W. | 64½ | 62 | 64½ | + 1½ |
| 150 | Gen. Sy. Sig. | 97¼ | 96½ | 97¼ | + ¼ |
| 3,300 | Gran Mot. .. | 9¾ | 8¾ | 9¾ | .. |
| 300 | Gen. Develop. | 39 | 39 | 39 | .. |
| 978 | Guan. Sugar.. | 86 | 78 | 85½ | .. |
| 500 | Hall Signal... | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | .. |
| 1,060 | Haskell & B.. | 40 | 38⅝ | 40 | + 1⅜ |
| 450 | Holly Sug. C. | 42 | 42 | 42 | + 5 |
| 485 | Holly S. C. pf. | 96 | 95 | 96 | .. |
| 400 | Int. A. F. & C. | 13 | 13¾ | 14 | - 1⅛ |
| 7,520 | *Int. Mer. M. | 25 | 21½ | 22 | .. |
| 2,580 | Int. M. M. pf. | 90¾ | 85 | 90¼ | .. |
| 400 | Int. Motors... | 10 | 10 | 10 | .. |
| 180 | Int. Mot. pf.. | 30 | 27 | 30 | .. |
| 4,700 | Intercon. Rub. | 14 | 12 | 13⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 1,925 | Kath. Br. pf.. | 24 | 21 | 23½ | + ⅜ |
| 17,300 | Kene. Zinc.. C. | 15¼ | 14 | 14⅜ | .. |
| 2,100 | Kresge ..... | 12⅜ | 10⅜ | 12⅜ | - ⅜ |
| 2,800 | *Lake T. Boat | 9½ | 8¼ | 8½ | - ⅜ |
| 15,825 | *Lynn Phono. | 11¾ | 9⅜ | 10⅜ | + 1½ |
| 200 | Lima Locomo.. | 39 | 39 | 39 | .. |
| 100 | Lima Loco. pf | 95 | 95 | 95 | .. |
| 18,525 | Man. Transit.. | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1⅜ | .. |
| 1,500 | Marconi of A. | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ | + ⅛

# 1915 FIRE LOSS HERE LOWEST ON RECORD

## Adamson's Report Shows Per Capita Figures to be 32 Cents Less Than Ever Before.

## TOTAL FOR YEAR $5,757,018

**Aggregate for 1914 Given as $8,217,811, or $2,460,793 More—Number of Blazes 1,010 Less.**

In his annual report, prepared for submission to Mayor Mitchel today, Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson said that in 1915 the fire loss in New York was the lowest per capita in the history of the city. The average loss for each fire, the report stated, also was the lowest. Commissioner Adamson further pointed to the fact that the 1916 budget for his department had been decreased from the amounts appropriated in 1914 and 1915. The report also showed that, in 1915, the department turned back to the city buildings and sites worth $418,000, and eleven buildings leased at $10,800 a year. The report read:

The fire loss was lower by 32 cents per capita than in any previous year, and the total loss lower by $2,460,793 than in 1914. We had 1,010 fewer fires and an aggregate loss of only $5,757,018, as against $8,217,811 the preceding year. The per capita loss was only $1.06; the lowest previous loss was $1.38. The loss per fire was $429.11; the lowest previous loss—that of 1914—was $569.69.

In only two other years since consolidation, a period of eighteen years of rapidly growing population, has the total loss been beneath $7,000,000. In short, with eight times the population, the loss was actually nearly $1,000,000 less than in the first year after the creation of the paid Fire Department fifty years ago.

Of these 7,951 were trivial blazes, extinguished without the aid of a fire engine. One stream extinguished 3,569. From any single fire the heaviest loss was $150,000.

Up to 1915 for a period of sixteen years the Fire Department budget increased at the annual rate of $313,679—almost a million dollars every three years. In your administration twenty new fire houses have been manned and three other companies organized. For these the annual $515,000 a year. Employees to meet new duties have also been added to each of our three civilian bureaus at an increased cost of $74,412 a year.

Despite this extension of service, not a dollar of additional appropriations was asked for. On the contrary, for the first time in the history of the Greater City, and, so far as I know, in the entire history of the department, the budget was reduced instead of increased. This decrease in the budget for 1915 was $65,110 and in the budget for 1916, it amounts to $173,060. The means by which this was accomplished were these: Cost of supplies reduced, $294,947; vacant positions abolished, $95,900; details of 16 officers and 45 firemen revoked; 15 fire companies discontinued and 4 captains, 20 lieutenants, 20 engineers, 157 firemen, and 4 pilots, thereby released for duty in new companies; repair shops, fuel depots, stables and storehouses consolidated.

In all only eighty employees were dismissed from the department in the two years.

The report attributed the decrease in fire loss to three factors: systematic extension of fire prevention; monthly inspections by firemen, and increased efficiency in the uniformed force, due to the Fire College and School of Instruction training. Three hundred firemen made 1,500,000 inspections during the year and corrected 50,000 fire-producing conditions by verbal requests. More sprinklers were installed in 1915 than in any other year.

## WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

### CHICAGO.

| WHEAT. | May. High. | May. Low. | July. High. | July. Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 24 | $1.13⅝ | $1.11⅝ | $1.13⅜ | $1.11¼ |
| April 25 | 1.13⅝ | 1.11⅝ | 1.13⅜ | 1.11¼ |
| April 26 | 1.15 | 1.13⅜ | 1.14¾ | 1.12⅝ |
| April 27 | 1.14⅜ | 1.13½ | 1.15⅛ | 1.14⅛ |
| April 28 | 1.14 | 1.12¾ | 1.15⅜ | 1.13⅝ |
| April 29 | 1.14¼ | 1.13½ | 1.15⅞ | 1.13⅝ |
| Week's range | 1.15 | 1.11⅝ | 1.15⅞ | 1.11¼ |

| | Sept. High. | Sept. Low. | Cash, 2 Red. High. | Cash, 2 Red. Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 24 | $1.11¾ | $1.01⅝ | $1.19½ | $1.19 |
| April 25 | 1.12¼ | 1.10½ | 1.20 | 1.19½ |
| April 26 | 1.15¼ | 1.14 | 1.21 | 1.20 |
| April 27 | 1.15 | 1.13¼ | 1.22 | 1.21¼ |
| April 28 | 1.13⅝ | 1.04⅝ | 1.21⅝ | 1.19½ |
| April 29 | 1.08⅝ | 1.04⅝ | 1.29½ | 1.19½ |
| Week's range | | | 1.29½ | 1.19 |

| CORN. | May. High. | May. Low. | July. High. | July. Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 24 | 76⅛ | 75 | 76½ | 75¼ |
| April 25 | 76¼ | 75⅛ | 76⅝ | 76⅛ |
| April 26 | 76¼ | 75⅜ | 77⅛ | 76⅜ |
| April 27 | 77⅛ | 76⅛ | 77⅝ | 76⅝ |
| April 28 | 76⅝ | 76 | 77⅝ | 76⅝ |
| April 29 | 76⅜ | 75 | 77⅛ | 75⅞ |
| Week's range | 77⅛ | 75 | 77⅝ | 75⅞ |

| | Sept. High. | Sept. Low. | Cash—3 White. High. | Cash—3 White. Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 24 | 75¼ | 75¼ | 76 | 75½ |
| April 25 | 76¼ | 75¾ | 76¾ | 75¾ |
| April 26 | 77¼ | 76¾ | 77⅝ | 76¾ |
| April 27 | 77 | 76⅜ | 77 | 76½ |
| April 28 | 76⅜ | 75⅝ | 76¾ | 76½ |
| April 29 | 76⅛ | 75⅝ | 76¼ | 75⅞ |
| Week's range | 77¼ | 75¼ | 77¾ | 75 |

| OATS. | May. High. | May. Low. | July. High. | July. Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 24 | 44¾ | 44¼ | 42⅝ | 41⅞ |
| April 25 | 45 | 44⅝ | 43¼ | 42⅝ |
| April 26 | 44¾ | 44 | 43⅜ | 43 |
| April 27 | 44¾ | 44 | 43⅝ | 43⅛ |
| April 28 | 44½ | 44¼ | 43 | 42⅝ |
| April 29 | 44⅝ | 44⅛ | 43⅜ | 43 |
| Week's range | 45 | 44¼ | 43⅝ | 41⅞ |

| | Sept. High. | Sept. Low. | Cash—Standards. High. | Cash—Standards. Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 24 | 39¼ | 38⅝ | 45¼ | 44¾ |
| April 25 | 39½ | 38⅝ | 46 | 45½ |
| April 26 | 40 | 39½ | | |
| April 27 | 39⅞ | 39½ | | |
| April 28 | 39⅝ | 39¼ | 45½ | 45¼ |
| April 29 | 39¾ | 39¼ | 45¼ | 44¾ |
| Week's range | 40 | 38⅝ | 46 | 44¾ |

### Provisions.

| LARD. | May. High. | May. Low. | July. High. | July. Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 24 | $12.55 | $11.97 | $12.45 | $12.00 |
| April 25 | 12.55 | 12.42 | 12.65 | 12.47 |
| April 26 | 12.52 | 12.37 | 12.60 | 12.30 |
| April 27 | 12.55 | 12.47 | 12.65 | 12.50 |
| April 28 | 12.75 | 12.62 | 12.77 | 12.62 |
| April 29 | 12.75 | 11.97 | 12.77 | 12.00 |

| RIBS. | May. High. | May. Low. | July. High. | July. Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 24 | $12.45 | $12.37 | $12.60 | $12.30 |
| April 25 | 12.65 | 12.47 | 12.80 | 12.60 |
| April 27 | 12.60 | 12.47 | 12.75 | 12.50 |
| April 28 | 12.65 | 12.47 | 12.67 | 12.55 |
| April 29 | 12.65 | 12.52 | 12.72 | 12.60 |
| Week's range | 12.75 | 12.60 | 12.82 | 12.70 |
| | 12.75 | 12.37 | 12.82 | 12.50 |

| PORK. | May. High. | May. Low. | July. High. | July. Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 24 | $23.45 | $23.35 | $23.30 | $23.20 |
| April 25 | 23.55 | 23.50 | 23.55 | 23.35 |
| April 26 | 23.50 | 23.27 | 23.55 | 23.25 |
| April 27 | 23.50 | 23.40 | 23.45 | 23.30 |
| April 28 | 23.95 | 23.40 | 23.75 | 23.50 |
| April 29 | 23.95 | 23.80 | 23.70 | 23.60 |
| Week's range | 23.95 | 23.27 | 23.75 | 23.20 |

### NEW YORK.

COTTON.

| | May. High. | May. Low. | July. High. | July. Low. | Oct. High. | Oct. Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 24 | 11.85 | 11.76 | 12.02 | 11.90 | 12.32 | 12.20 |
| April 25 | 11.98 | 11.77 | 12.14 | 11.96 | 12.32 | 12.20 |
| April 26 | 11.96 | 11.85 | 12.12 | 12.02 | 12.31 | 12.20 |
| April 27 | 11.95 | 11.81 | 12.10 | 12.05 | 12.27 | 12.22 |
| April 28 | 11.98 | 11.91 | 12.14 | 12.07 | 12.31 | 12.22 |
| April 29 | 11.99 | 11.92 | 12.13 | 12.07 | 12.27 | 12.25 |
| Week's re | 11.99 | 11.76 | 12.14 | 11.90 | 12.32 | 12.10 |

| | Dec. High. | Dec. Low. | Jan. High. | Jan. Low. | Mar. High. | Mar. Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 24 | 12.40 | 12.32 | 12.56 | 12.46 | 12.63 | 12.53 |
| April 25 | 12.48 | 12.40 | 12.57 | 12.45 | 12.74 | 12.64 |
| April 26 | 12.47 | 12.37 | 12.56 | 12.46 | | |
| April 27 | 12.44 | 12.38 | 12.52 | 12.46 | 12.62 | 12.62 |
| April 28 | 12.46 | 12.39 | 12.54 | 12.44 | 12.68 | 12.60 |
| April 29 | 12.43 | 12.40 | 12.49 | 12.45 | 12.61 | 12.59 |
| Week's re | 12.48 | 12.28 | 12.57 | 12.37 | 12.74 | 12.53 |

**Reliable Chauffeurs.**

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# COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

## FEDERAL.

### Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 459, P. O. Bldg. Motion calendar.

Consolidated Co<Diamond Rubber Co.
P & R Co<Sherman.
Columbia Co<Neumer.
Green<US.
Church<Stoetland.
O'Boyle<No 32.
Re McCaffrey's Sons.
Park<Brum.
General calendar:
Susquehanna Coal Co<
Tug E G Murray.
Cook<Flagg.

Salas<US.
Decker<Smith.
De Laski & Throppp
Tire Co<US Tire Co.
Thermogene Co<Thermozine Co.
Vaccarino<SS Themistocles.
McCahan Sugar Ref<
SS Julia Luckenbach.
Rubes<E J Willis Co.
Rosoff<Gilbert Transp Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy discharges.

Frank G Hewitt,
Wm R Schremp,
John Conroy,
Albert Miller,
Abraham M Frank,
Sol Silberfeld,
Jos Ohner
Samuel M Rappaport,
Walt M Brainard,
Abraham Weinstein,
Edwin B Halsey,
John Ryan,
Chas L Hirsh,
Roger Keenan,
Frank Katzman & Stein,
Michael J Scott,
John J Callahan,
Leon Epstein,
Jacob Ginn,
Edward T Cook,
John Zellmann,
Sol Toepper,
Thomas Potts.

Under objections:
Abraham L Libman,
Albert De Comlo,
Julius Stark,
Samuel G Isaacs,
Isaac Rosenfeld,
Bernard Dorf,
Leo Safian,
I L Schwartz.
Mann Ribbon Co.
Adjourned cases:
Henry Waltz.
Jacob P Adler,
Joseph P Adler,
Jos G Artner.
Felix Kuntsler.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., 2d floor, at 2:15 P. M.—Admiralty call calendar.

West India SS Co<Chicago Housewreck's.
Island Yacht Acushla.
Acct, &c, Oller<Brady
Harma Co<Starr Cont.
Packard Dredg Co<
SS Antilla.
Beer, &c, &c<Brady & Co.
Gully & Shaw<
Steam J F Dunphy.
Booth SS Line<Dalzell
NY & Porto Rico Transp Co<Tug Hugh Bond.
Dailey & Ivins<Carroll and Ward.
Re Owners' Yacht
Vanadis (limit., &c) NY Stockyards Co<SS Fairport Star.
McAllister<Ross.
Wolvin Line<Atlas SS
NY & Porto Rico SS<
Jamaica
Jamison<NY & Porto Rico SS.
Higgins<SS La Drome
Franklin<Hamburg-Am Packet Co.
Bayliss<Wissman.
Acti, &c, Kanpanger<
Marcotte, Orrie & Co.
Pappas<Down Towing Line
Reichert Towing Line<SS North State.
Schell<Sequanda SS.
L V Transp Co<Tug C O'Brien Bros.
Tralleborg Acti, &c<
Trans SS Line.
Arbuckle<Tug Eugene F Moran
Texas Co<McCaldin Bros & Tugs.
Cullen<CNY.
Saville<Tug Bouker No 1.
Firemens Ins Co<
Comp Trans.
Ropner<Inter-Am SS.
Dolina<Wierow Towing Line.
Jaburg Bros<SS La Drome.
Bradley Imp Co<Tug C Blakeslee.
Hunt<Phila & Reading RR.
Harkness<Tugs Carroll, Carolina, &c.
Hagenmeyer Trading Co<US Steel Prod.
Am W. &c Co<Davison Lumber Co.
Peterson<SS Reliance.
Re Owners Tug Ice King (limita, &c.)
Gaff<Munson SS Line.
Cornell St. &c<CNY.
Kennerly<Tug Daunt-less.
Hudson Nav Co<Tug Ira M Hedges.
Hurley<Tug Wm A Jamison.
Erie RR<SS Lusitania
Repping Leather Co<
Hamburg-Am Line.
Garss SS Line<SS Kalomo.
Hudson Transp Co<
Brothers Valley Coal
Valle<Nav Alta Italia
Sulzberger<Inch.
Ocean Transp Co.
Blumenthal<SS Angel B Perez.
Harris Irby Cotton Co<Warren & Co.
Warren Co<H I Cotton Co.
Comp Gen Filipinos<SS Kioto.
DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Courtroom 1, 12th Floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty calendar.
Johnston<Burke & J.
Friedly-Verkardt Co<
N E Inc Supply Co.
Haas<Leo Feist, Inc.
Wodsilowsky<Am Law Book Co.
Ludvigh<Batt.

### Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 812, P. O. Bldg.—Criminal calendar.
At 10 A. M.:
Same<Patterson.
Same<Centineo.
At 10:30 A. M.:
US<Roach.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty calendar.
Case on—Re "James Roy," limitation.
Case on—Rice<Bklyn Ash Rem Co et al.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar for May 2.
Shnger<Am Drug Syn.
Schreuer<Katzoff (2).
The following cases will be added to the call on May 3, 1916:
Am Ammonia Co<
Columbia Ch Wks.
Am Cone & Wafer<
Cons Wafer Co.
Hagar, as trustee<
Union County Bak.
Splomon<Kaufman.
Wolf<Natl Parlor Suit
Hudson Stone Co.
Joseph Davies, et al<Upper White
Fern Ins Co.
Am Cuban SS Co<SS Whitgiff.
Hirsch<SS San Gugliorari
Fait<Lamplough.
Mijuito<SS Gov de Lantchere.
Jones<SS Ligonier.
Eustathiodes<Psaki & Co.
Britich & So Am Nav Co<Melderskin.
Bodessa<Hamburg-Am Line
Pastino<SS San Guglielmo.
Lykiardopulo<SS Watuppa.
Healy<Scow No 120.
Moeller<Lighter George Haber<Tug No 20.
Comm Coal Co<Munson SS Line (3).
NY & Cuba Mail SS<
Tug J S Packard.
Jarvis Lighterage Co<
Lighter Wadley.
Scouten<Tug Eureka.
F Starr Cont<Tug C N Kimpland.
Heath<Scow No 1.
Internat Paper Co<SS de Larrinaga.
Trostel<SS Marengo.
Royal Mail Co<
Merritt & C D & W.
Hill Bros<Austro-Am. SS Co.
Merritt & C D & W<
Royal Dutch, &c Co<
Moran Towing &c Co<
Merrybost Plainfield
Sauer<Atlantic Transport Co.
Creighton<Tug Bern.
Flanagan<Tug Asghbourne.
West India SS Co<
Olsen<CNY.
Cleary<Tug Salutation
Central Leather Co<
SS Vestris.
Owners SS Oklahoma (limitation.)
Bd of Underwriters<
Oceanic Nav Co.
Neu German Lloyd SS Co.
McCollum<SS California.
Hudson Stone Co.
Ropner<Tugs Leader and Adelaide.
Clau<Bank Line.
Atkinson<Scully.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Courtroom 1, 12th Floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty calendar.
Haas<Leo Feist, Inc.
Wodsilowsky<Am Law Book Co.
Ludvigh<Batt.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy discharges.

J Garlan & Son.
Motion calendar, at 2 P. M.:
John G Lyman,
Delia Theatre Corp,
Chas Blank,
Abraham Storch,
Prudential Candy Co,
Eagle Broom Works,
St James Import Co,
Archibald Robertson,
Marks Tailor Co.
Morris Weisberger,
Sam Hirsch,
Chas A Newell,
Sarah Binder,
Max Weintraub,
Isaiah M Hawes,
Jacob Berman,
Louis Shapiro,
Muhtner & Haselkorn,
Schemel & Loeb,
Broad Const Co,
Elias Starr,
Aaron Lieblein,
Jas Patelis,
Chester Bertolette,
Guzy Bros,
Joseph Landers,
Jos B Shea,
L J & W Sloat,
Chas Blank,
Slow & Welner,
Herman J Witte,
R Faicheiro,
Henry Nadles,
S G Esterbrook Co,
Multiphone Co,
US<60 Bales Tobacco.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., 2d floor, at 2:15 P. M.—Admiralty call calendar.

Rickinson<Ames & B.
Island<Tug Arthur Kill.
Pendleton<Tug C Gallagher.
Murray Lighterage<
Ferryboat Pierrepont
Phosphate Mining Co<Gans SS Line.
Berg<Gt Lakes Trans Co.
US<SS Frankmount.
Donald SS Co<Gilbert & Morse.
Newtown Creek Towing Co<Tug Admiral Tietjen & Lang D D Co<Tug Flushing.
Kurz<SS San Guglielmo.
O'Boyle<NY Butchers Meat Co.
Penn RR<Tug Bernardsville.
Tepitiz<SS North Star
Pearce<Tug Coastwise.
Staples Transp<Tug Phoenix Sand, & Co<
Tug Eureka.
Hagemeyer<St Paul
Fire & Ma Ins Co.
Thausen<Same.
McGowin Lumber Co<
Schooner H Lippitt.
NY & Bermudez Co<
Mowinckel (2).
Midland Linseed Co<
Gans SS Co.
Providence Wash Ins Co<Bank Line.
Kronman<SS San Guglielmo.
Ferns Ins Co.
Am Cuban SS Co<SS Whitgiff.
Hirsch<SS San Guglielmo.
Fait<Lamplough.
Mijuito<SS Gov de Lantchere.
Jones<SS Ligonier.
Eustathiodes<Psaki & Co.
Britich & So Am Nav Co<Melderskin.
Bodessa<Hamburg-Am Line
Pastino<SS San Guglielmo.
Lykiardopulo<SS Watuppa.
Healy<Scow No 120.
Moeller<Lighter George Haber<Tug No 20.
Comm Coal Co<Munson SS Line (3).
NY & Cuba Mail SS<
Tug J S Packard.
Jarvis Lighterage Co<
Lighter Wadley.
Scouten<Tug Eureka.
F Starr Cont<Tug C N Kimpland.
Heath<Scow No 1.
Internat Paper Co<SS de Larrinaga.
Trostel<SS Marengo.
Royal Mail Co<
Merritt & C D & W.
Hill Bros<Austro-Am. SS Co.
Merritt & C D & W<
Royal Dutch, &c Co<
Moran Towing &c Co<
Merrybost Plainfield
Sauer<Atlantic Transport Co.
Creighton<Tug Bern.
Flanagan<Tug Asghbourne.
West India SS Co<
Olsen<CNY.
Cleary<Tug Salutation
Central Leather Co<
SS Vestris.
Owners SS Oklahoma (limitation.)
Bd of Underwriters<
Oceanic Nav Co.
Neu German Lloyd SS Co.
McCollum<SS California.
Hudson Stone Co.
Ropner<Tugs Leader and Adelaide.
Clau<Bank Line.
Atkinson<Scully.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar for May 2.
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Central Leather Co<
SS Vestris.
Owners SS Oklahoma (limitation.)
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Oceanic Nav Co.
Neu German Lloyd SS Co.
McCollum<SS California.
Hudson Stone Co.
Ropner<Tugs Leader and Adelaide.
Clau<Bank Line.
Atkinson<Scully.

Lowy<Feller.
Bach<Schwarzkopf.
Hall<Rosenthal.
Bergh<Bergh.
Re Ward.
Daraskievicz<P & R Coal & Iron Co.
Hirst<Sperry & H Co.
Hesse<P & R Coal & Iron Co.
Levine<Ginsberg.
Pietrowski<P & R Coal & Iron Co.
Switalski<same.
Epstein<Knit Goods Exchange, Inc.
Bevina<Andriuszis.
Wyner<L 482 Broadway Corp.
Re Horn.
Leerberger<Ebling Brewing Co.
Glone<Pettrich.
Lanier<McDonald.
Kraber<Univ Tool S.
Doern<Doern.
Re CNY. (Lane Av.)
Unity Iron Wks<Edison Elec Illum Co.
Petry<Matz.
Re Hammerstein.
Morrow<Gilhuly.
Rosa<Kashman.
Re White.
Riordona<H L Herbert & Co.
Lerd<US Transp Co.
Mazelka<Hillside Coal & Iron Co.
Eckerson<Burch, (2.)
Re McCarthy.
Morris<Star Co.
Abel<Moehle Lith Co.
Bromirski<Erie RR.
Levine<Isaacs.
Rockwitz<Rosenberg.
Conrad<Lewis Pub Co
Berry<Huggan.
Re Dichstein & Sons.
Duffy<Duffy.
Cooper<Greenhut.
Dangler<Dangler.
Herzog<Bell.
Berman<Berman.
House<Clayton.
Pearson<Welch.

Re CNY, (St Raymond's Av.)
People, &c<Davis.
Stenzler<Wash Taxi S
Stenzler<Mech & Met Nat Bank.
Dill-Ball Co<Bailey.
Meyers<Meyers.
Fleh<Vanderlip.
Harmon<Hitchcock.
Schwartz<Levin.
Re Knickerbocker Sav & Loan Assn.
Stricker<Farrington.
Wahle<Guggenheim.
Re Nasanowitz.
Rambow & Co<CNY.
Green<Miller.
Re Herz.
Postal Tel Cable Co<
Associated Press.
Lugar<Livermore.
Rosenberg<Rosenberg.
Laxer<Sanford, (2.)
Poulos<Linardos.
Re Hana.
Quartwich<Goldstein.
Lamport<Lamport.
Schultz<Picker Bros, Inc, (2.)
Geisenhainer<Geisenhainer.
Re St Raymond Av.
Bell<Berlinger.
Re Sir Co<Heinze.
Cunninghams<Sciemck.
Progg Const & Leas Co<Sayre.
Scheiderman<Hormann.
J Lake's Sons, Inc<
Cohen.
Fisher<Fisher.
Sherson<Sherson.
Goldstein<Asinof.
Wheat Paper Co<Ellsh
Heyhock<Bankers Nat Surety Corp.
Godwin Const Co<
Vermont Hygea Ice.
Royal Pr Co<Harding.
Betz<Berkowitz.
Roosevelt<Roosevelt.
CNY<Eppinger & R.
Morris & Cummings Dredg Co<Mitchell.

Schmid<Latie.
Arnold<Cons T & E S.
Canavan<Coffey Rlty.
Irwin<Seldenberg.
Rostello<McCrorken.
Uhr<Coniter.
Werthcimer<NY Rys.

Rothschild<Hollander.
Schweid<Wood.
Gottman<C I & B R.
Bonano<Belt Line Ry.
Alinetti<Sherman.
Clear.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—No day calendar. Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to the day calendar of Part XI.

PART IX.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Meyers<Shipway & Bros.
Zipper<NY Con RR.
Gelman<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Jno Co of State of Pa<
Est N J Ry & Ter.
Popkin<Nas RR. (2.)
Quachnofsky<Sanitary Wat Wash Laundry.
A Koenig<Rich Carvel
N Koenig<Same.
Simon<Meier.
Stansky<same (2).
Dicker<Blashop-Babcock-Becker Co.
Levine<Schwartz.
Riccio<Wagner.
Levengston<Beer.
Aresberg<Hudson & Man RR.
Gazzola<O'Brien.
Treiber<Peinerman.
Kennedy<Est of Keith's N Y Theatres Co.
Bauman<Weisglass.
Krol<Cherest.

Goldberg<Goerster.
Mufligan<Marzo.
Margolies<9th St Garage, Inc.
Meehan<Laguna.
Roden<Singer Sewing Machine Co.
Kemp<Geis.
Fox<Doughy.
Horn<Poth.
Ebling Brew Co<Fusco Barral<Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.
Bernstein<Gimbel Bros
Hilbert<Jaeger Bros.
Realty Co.
Coleman<N Y, N H & H RR.
McMahon<Postal Transfer Serv, Inc.
Cohen<Burns Bros.
Bolger<Schwartz.
Campo<Restivo.
Gorschan<Sarasohn.
Murray<Aroff Realty.
Clear.

PART X.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Hellerman<NY Rys.
Marchand<same.
Marchand<Horatio Realty Co.
Bielcher<Berchman.
Connelly<NY Rys.
Moore<Bloch.
Quinlan<Lyons.
Lobel<Oscar Daniels Co.
Meehan<NY Rys.
McPartland<Stilger.
Fuller<Mulkins & Gibson.
O'Hara<Saydah.
Tupka<Penna Coal & Coke Co.
Kirdahy<Jacobs.
Robin<Frauenthal.
Desmond<Dalton.
Hession<Sherwin-Williams Co.
Clegg<Cleft.
Moss<NY Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital.
Moss<Schultze.
Goldsmith<Rice.
Morrison<B & O RR.
Beaver<Silver.
Barcha<NY Cons RR
Kenny<Consol Gas Co of NY.
Obarwager<NY Consol
Tanner<same.
Spiegel<Scherzer.
Baker<Brooks.
Leshinsky<Turtel.
Peterson<Cohen.
Murphy<Midtown Cont Co.
N Steigerwald<Burns Bros.
A Steigerwald<same.
Becker<Linch.
Christy<Lewis.
Katzman<Cafe Reegence, Inc.
Kleinman<Harden Cont Co.
Munder<E E Smith Cont Co.
Jankowsky<Brown.
Anker<Ruppricht.
Berenbaum<Jarmulowsky.
Hammel<Tsoromokos.
Theobald<NY, N H & H RR.
Young<Goldner.
Collins<Chajes.

Levinson<Bachrach.
De La Gardelle<Eisenshaw.
Abramo<Buscher.
Hochman<Cohen.
McGlinchey<Forsythe Bath Co.
Borsa<Vignosi.
Hoppe<Astor.
McCarthy<I M M Co.
Kapiloff<Local Expr.
Fay<Sun Print Ing Co.
Kazal<Gilbert Knit Co
Broderick<S I Midland RR.
Astman<Feuerstein.
Geary<Pullman Co.
Epstein<Miller.
Radley<Tubby Hook Realty Co.
R Belovin<Rubin.
S B Belovin<same.
Wenger<NY Con Rys.
Fleming<NY Cons.
O'Hea<Heyman.
Kirkman<CNY.
Lu Gardella<Eisenst'n Clear.

PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Wilson<Ill Surety Co.
Longworth<Hughes.
Falice<Levy.
Kost<Lehmann.
Rosenblatt<Harris.
Silverman<Analomink Paper Co.
Hopkins<Gen C & S.
Rosen<Eliz Trust Co.
Stahl<Klein.
Diabrow<Walker.
Lehman<Harris.
Garage, Inc.
Meehan<Laguna.
Roden<Singer Sewing Machine Co.
Kemp<Geis.
Fox<Doughy.
Horn<Poth.
Ebling Brew Co<Fusco Barral<Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.
Bernstein<Gimbel Bros
Hilbert<Jaeger Bros.
Realty Co.
Coleman<N Y, N H & H RR.
McMahon<Postal Transfer Serv, Inc.
Cohen<Burns Bros.
Bolger<Schwartz.
Campo<Restivo.
Gorschan<Sarasohn.
Murray<Aroff Realty.
Clear.

Singer<Figge.
Rozwadowski<Int R T
McQuilan<Shulman.
Tiger<Shannon.
Sommermeyer<Union Ry Co.
Akellis<C RR of N J.
Hochreich<Donegan & Swift, Inc.
Steinman<Kuehn.
Rechneitz<Golde.
Burns<Union Ry Co.
Azay<Corp of Trinity Church.
Williams<E River Mill & Lumber Co.

Jones<Rogers & Hagerty, Inc.
Gitnick<Munck.
Cortlns<CNY.
Sommer<Archer Piano
Francis<Ocean Elec Ry Co.
Keller<R Carvel Co.
McGurk<F V Smith, Inc.
Zeto<English.
Matsone<Roberts.
Sarkissian<NY Trans.
Jacobs<Lenkowsky.

Goldberg<Kass et al.
Murray<Houpt.
Falanga<Clark.
Stubbmann<CNY.

Cieslinski<Turner Const'n Co.
Peerless Pattern Co<
Burden & Co.
Goodman<Byrne.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4,472.

### Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Johanne Propfe,
Jacob Barnett,
T Leonard Hoover,
Florella E Peabody,
Elizabeth Fitzpatrick,
Elizabeth Scheffel,
Dora Von Deylen,
Louise Hansen,
Cecelia Markhover,
Sarah Wandall.

Administration of:
Esther Mendelson,
Theresa Schosk.

Accounting of:
Christian Sporck,
Margaret Scott,
Kunigunda Fuchs,
Camio Gillo,
William Wolf,
Charles Street.

Estates of:
Richard Nagle,
Lucy Stoddard,
Juliet Wallace,
Caroline Spiess,
Lavinio Bartlett,
Frederick J Balmer.

CONTESTED CALENDAR.
Sarah Snyder,
Ellen Arnold,
Nicholas Brocht,
James Foote,
Christian Boyer,
Mary Rigauto,
William Flood,

### County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
McLoughlin<Clement.
Hoyd Varnish Co<
Cassiaro.

TRIAL TERM—Nelmann, J.
Rines<Barry.
Cohen<Roseff.
Murray<Kerner.
Bickel<Behan.
Roth<Schafer.

Jenssenfeld Bros<same
Parsons Trading Co<
Brasher.
Curtis<Ream.
Hanna<Merritt & G.
Mann<Public Bank.
Flaherty<US Title Guar & Ind Co.
Horowitz<Miller.
Dale<Dale.
O'Malley<Rathbun.
Webster Mf Co<
Hardgrove.
Oppenheim<Weinstein.
De Clairmont<Tjader (Act 1).
De Clairmont<Tjader (Act 2).
Turnbull<Maynard.
Dillon Cont Co<H T Alexander & Co.
Orecek<Wissowitz.
Stanton<Cunard SS.
Rappaport<Lewis.
Mally<Powers.
Cohen<Arthur Walker & Co, Inc.
Clear.

### Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estates of:
Rose Weiss.
Max Rechnitzer.

Wills for probate:
Ellen Cunningham,
Clara Van Riper,
Ann Grimes.
Frederick Bayerdorfer,
Dora Rehrbach.
Vito Yasilio.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Contested wills:
Abraham Cohen,
Patrick Walsh,
Amos Emo.
Atram Kaplan (lost will),
Friend Marsh Young,
Kate Gilgan, also known as Catharine Ward and Catharine Gilligan;

Cardone<Cardone Chemical Co.
Gardner<Mechanics Bank.
Re N Y Mun Ry Co (Benisch) Jamaica Ave Crescent St.
Cuppleo Cordage<CNY
Duane<Bd of Educatn.
Eagle Sav & Loan Co<Lynn.
Gugliotti<Coleman (May 3.)
Gall<Carpenter Box
ley & Herrick Inc.
Re Hewlett (2.)
Norton<Gorman.
Honig<Markowitz Bros Inc.
Withers<Withers (2.)
C Ludwig Baumann & Co<Baumann.
Re Daly (Mahon.)
Re Chamberlin.
Wood<Cady.
Re Lambarth (Mc-Carthy.)
McNamara<John T Santley Co.
Re Smith (Silber.)
Schlesinger<Metzger.
Berry<Tierney.
Bruen<Atlantic Bottling Co.

Rosenberg<NY Consol RR.
Staehler<Wilhelm.
Schaefer<Westcott.
Fabre et al<O'Donohue.
Breckir<Edison Elec Illuminatg Co.
Hendrick<Bigrar.
Quern<Schalk.
Griesbach<Wanamaker.
Griffiths<Transit Dev.
Callahan<C I & B RR
NY Dock Co & Tompkins & Higginson<CNY.
Ferguson<Rigg.
Coffey<Coffey.
Cream<CCNY.
Diack et al<same.
Gionnino<Glenn.
Beattie<Abraham et al
Reilly<Person.
Achille<Gaeto.
Savitz<Julius Rlty Co.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuiz, S.—Motion calendar.
Estates of:
Anna Jacques,
Charles Zelmer,
Rachel S Jackson,
Bernard Slavan,
William Seaman,
Vagharsh A Keolelan,
Julia Ferraro.

Wills for probate:
Emma Snyder.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested will:
Cornelius Foley.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
McLoughlin<Clement.
Ho

## THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Unseasonably cool weather prevails over the upper lake region, the upper Mississippi Valley, the Plains States, and the Rocky Mountain region, and during Sunday freezing temperatures occurred in Minnesota, North Dakota, Western South Dakota, and the Rocky Mountain and Western Plateau regions. Snow fell Sunday in North Dakota, Wyoming, and Eastern Colorado. There have been local rains within the last twenty-four hours in the upper lake region, the upper Mississippi Valley, the Southern Plains States, and the Southern Rocky Mountain region. In other parts of the country not hereinbefore referred to, the weather remained fair. Temperatures have risen generally throughout the Atlantic and East Gulf States. The indications are that in the New England and Middle Atlantic States fair weather Monday will be followed by increasing cloudiness, and probably local showers on Tuesday. The temperature will be lower Tuesday in the interior of New England, and New York, and Northern Pennsylvania.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, light variable; Middle Atlantic, light south; South Atlantic, light east to south; East Gulf, moderate east and south.

FORECASTS TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Southern New England. — Fair Monday; Tuesday increasing cloudiness, probably followed by showers.

Eastern New York.—Fair Monday, except probably showers in extreme north. Tuesday local showers; cooler in interior.

Eastern Pennsylvania.—Fair Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy, probably showers and cooler in north portion.

New Jersey.—Fair Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy, probably showers in extreme north portion.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York.—Probably showers and cooler Monday and Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | 1915. | 1916. | | 1915. | 1916. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 55 | 53 | 4 P. M. | 58 | 48 |
| 6 A. M. | 52 | 51 | 6 P. M. | 53 | 45 |
| 9 A. M. | 52 | 63 | 9 P. M. | 50 | 44 |
| 12 M. | 53 | 60 | 11 P. M. | 58 | 45 |

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 56; for the corresponding date last year it was 54; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 54.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 56; at 8 P. M. it was 45. Maximum temperature, 60 degrees at 11 A. M.; minimum, 43 degrees at 7:30 P. M. Humidity, 50 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 81 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.09 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.09 inches.

## FIRE RECORD.

| | Loss. |
|---|---|
| A. M. | |
| 12:25—676 8 Av.; Sophia Kling | Slight |
| 2:00—124 6 Av.; Singer Bros. | Slight |
| 3:30—17 E. 113 St.; Otto Ittia | Slight |
| 4:45—405 E. 152 St.; Louis Orsay | Slight |
| 11:40—Dyckman St. near Speedway; not given | Slight |
| 12:00—131 E. 64 St.; Fred'k Greenbaum | Slight |
| P. M. | |
| 12:15—600 W. 144 St.; Harry Solomon | Slight |
| 1:35—West and Perry Sts; Geo. Castle | Slight |
| 3:05—898 5 Av.; Fred'k Meyer | Slight |
| 3:25—838 E. 179 St.; Loran Moello | Slight |
| 4:35—26 W. 33 St.; M. Rowan | Slight |
| 6:00—54 Jackson St.; Sophia Sachs | Slight |
| 7:45—518 W. 132 St.; Harry Terschler | Slight |
| 7:50—1,420 Prospect Av.; Morris Buck; manager | Slight |
| 8:50—320 Mott Av.; O. Stazzia | Slight |
| 9:40—456 E. 169 St.; Ida Herzlich | $1,000 |
| 10:20—64 W. 104 St.; Peter Doelger | Slight |
| 10:50—17 Battery Place; Hale & Rugg (tug boat) | $1,000 |
| 11:05—1,166 B'way; Dan'l Freed Co | Slight |
| 11:20—3,083 Albany Crescent; Goodwin Est. | Slight |

## Property Out of the City

*Thirty-five cents an agate line.*

**Westchester—For Sale or To Let.**

Here goes Park Hill North, the choicest part of New York's most beautiful suburb, a section never offered before for sale; your pick of choicest lots for a limited period; get facts and particulars right away from Thos. Burke, Sales Agent, Radford Building, Getty Square. Phone 5000 Yonkers.

Mount Vernon.—For sale or lease, Corcoran Manor; large, well built house; garage; on plot 100x200; fronts on two avenues; on one is trolley to main station; dwelling is modern; grounds have shade trees, flowers, &c.; choicest location Mount Vernon. Apply leading agents or Barry Realty Co., 4,249 Broadway, N. Y. Brokers protected.

Lincoln Circle, Crestwood.—Four bedrooms and bath; second floor; ample closets, sun parlor, porch, food cellar; gas, electricity, steam, hot water; desirable for children; $6,000. Owner, 3,713 Reisterstown Road, Baltimore, Md.

Quaker Ridge, (5 minutes' walk from station,) new Colonial home for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished; 9 rooms, 3 baths; electric light; all improvements. Charles E. Moles, 11 West 29th St.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

SALES AND RENTALS.
Anderson Realty Company, Mt. Vernon.

Write for list of attractive homes.
Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

**Long Island—For Sale or To Let.**

Modern bungalow at sacrifice; improved, restricted, near-around neighborhood; fronting ocean and bay; 40 minutes out; terms to suit; also bungalow site. Moulthrop, 2,287 8th Av.

House for Sale.—Eight-room house; all improvements; large plot; in best part of Westbury, L. I. Apply by letter only, L. G., 243 West 57th St., city.

Ocean bungalow of 5 rooms and bath; seashore and country combined; block from private bathing beach; boating and fishing; near tennis court; lates style construction; westerly neighborhood; $2,950 —unless; easy terms. "Ocean Bungalow," 118 Times Downtown.

Old-fashioned house, near the water, for $1,150, complete; nice garden plot, boating, bathing, and best of fishing; near trolley; $75 cash, balance $12 monthly. B. Reed, 109 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Seven-room house; all improvements; landscaped plot, 80x100; five minutes to station; best location in Westbury, L. I. Apply by letter only, L. G., 243 West 57th St., city.

Newly furnished 8-room bungalow, improvements, overlooking lake; bathing; $250. Owner, 930 West End Ave., Telephone 2336 Riverside.

**New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.**

EAST ORANGE, N. J., (18¾ South Munn Av.)—Beautifully located large two-family house, best street in city; high and healthy; upper apartment, 7 large rooms, 2 baths, $42.50; lower apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $35; both equipped gas ranges, water heaters, gas, electricity; modern in every respect; parquet floors; 45 minutes from Hudson Terminal. Take Central trolley Newark to East Orange Station. Apply 20 Whittlesey Av., East Orange. Phone Orange 3599W.

WRITE ME for full description of beautiful new house in nice residential section of Rutherford for sale; if seeking a home you will be pleased; no obligations incurred. S. SMITHSON, Owner, 184 Springfield Av., Rutherford, N. J.

A site for a Summer home or bungalow; beautiful mountain scenery; healthful surroundings; easy commutation; $100 first payment, rest on convenient terms. F. W. Parker, 5 Little West 12th St., (corner 9th Av.,) New York City.

FARM—RARE BARGAIN.

90 acres under cultivation; 12-room house, 5 outbuildings; running brook; about one hour out; easy terms. Room 27, 9 Church St., N. Y.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.,
Free Booklet of "New Homes" mailed.
PHILIP T. BOWERS & CO., Newark, N. J.

**New York State—For Sale or To Let.**

$2,500 buys neat six-room cottage on Lake Champlain, south of Essex; ¾ acre land, beach; for rent, $150. E. W. Leaning, Loudonville, N. Y.

**Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.**

Connecticut Beach, hour out; large, small cottages, furnished; all improvements; hotel, club; bathing, tennis. Owner, 825 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

**Real Estate.**

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY.
Call, phone, or write.
NO COMMISSIONS.
Realty, 220 5th Av., Madison Square 8905.

**Real Estate for Exchange.**

AN EXCHANGE UNIQUE.
Palatial home; Morristown, N. J.; with furniture perfectly adapted; 33 acres artistically landscaped; owner leaving State; asking $125,000; owners only Percy Davidson, 309 Broadway.

## To Let For Business

*Thirty-five cents an agate line.*

Studio, 210 West 14th St., exceptionally light, large, and beautiful, in newly altered private house. Telephone Owner, 809 Cortlandt.

Sublet, light loft, 42x100, suitable for manufacturing or sales room; immediate possession; agent on premises. 36-38 East 20th.

Private office; attendance; use of reception room; Christian office. Call Suite 938 Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.

Private office, furnished, $20; desk room, $10; mail privilege, $3 monthly; telephone service. Apply 300 Broadway, Suite 807.

Sublet attractively furnished space 18 x 40, part or entire, in modern building. 331 4th Av., Holland. Madison Square 8065.

Desk room, private office, furnished, with service. 200 5th Av., Room 1,127.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

## CITY PROPERTY

*Thirty-five cents an agate line.*

**Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.**

A choice investment property yielding over 10 per cent. net, located in upper 5th Av. retail section, vicinity of several large hotels. We offer for sale this modern fireproof building, all rented. Inquire Gregory, Stewart & Wrens, 115 Broadway, City.

Lessees wanted for magnificent modern fireproof building, fully leased, showing enormous profits; finest central location. Principal, 202 Times.

Actual compulsory sacrifice of modern loft building, filled to capacity; actual net income over $15,000. For fuller details apply Burke, 159 West 25th St.

Furnished house to lease; good location; near park; reasonable. N 128 Times.

**Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.**

A sacrifice to close an estate, five-story tenement 37th St.; key to corner at 3d Av.; safe investment; no vacancies. H. Nelson Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

**Queens—For Sale or To Let.**

Lakeside bungalow, now being built, will be ready to occupy July 1; artistic construction and attractive; 2-mile lake; shade trees; 20 minutes out; trolley; easy terms. B. Bungalow, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

**City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.**

4 story and basement; residence or furnished rooms; 17th St., 2d Av., opposite park. Bohlen, 290 3d Av.

## AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

*Thirty-five cents an agate line.*

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC.,
1,880 Broadway. Phone Columbus 6521.

1915 Packard, 2-38, 3-38, 4-48, 7-pass. tour.
1915 Cadillac, new-cyl. 7-pass. touring.
1915-1914 Stutz Bearcat.

HUPMOBILE, 1914 and 1915 touring cars and roadsters; all are thoroughly overhauled, have full equipment, and guaranteed same as new; no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

New Packard twin six; never used; specially built landaulet, for Summer or Winter use; 135 wheelbase; fully guaranteed; sacrifice. Herman Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Col. 5822.

Mercer, 35A model, 4 passenger, 1912; newly painted, overhauled; electric light equipment. Phone 7359 Bedford, 955 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Will sell a Ford 1915 model car with a Sterling top; electric light. Apply 112 East 75th. William Hirsch.

Mercer, 22-70 touring; brand new car; big saving. Schoonmaker, 1,700 Broadway.

Stutz 1916 Bulldog, run about 2,500 miles; practically new; price exceptional. Schoonmaker, 1,700 Broadway.

Opportunity to buy good, serviceable truck, any capacity. See Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

Packard (twin six) touring; month old.
Simplex (1916) limousine 50; like new.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Packard 3-38 touring car; also 2-38, 1-88. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

**Automobile Instruction.**

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN.
Special April - May classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A.
Largest and Best School in Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

**Automobiles for Rent.**

MOTOR TRUCKS FOR HIRE
by day, contract, or ton; capacity 1 to 7 tons; low rates; good service.
LAWRENCE MOTOR TRUCK CORP.,
1,785 Broadway. Phone Circle 190.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS, or 1914-1915 cars, by month or year; reasonable. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Automobiles—Renaults, $3, $4 per hour, monthly basis preferred. J. S. Mandola, Columbus 2908.

Automobiles for rent. For prompt attention, phone Lenox 8767. John Rehnig.

For Hire—1916 or 1915 Packards; hour, week, month. Wilmarth. Schuyler 9018.

Benz Victoria by the hour, day, month. Dimitroff. 524 East 79th. Lenox 8040.

## BOARDERS WANTED

*Thirty cents an agate line.*

**East Side.**

8 EAST 45TH ST.
Table board, rooms, gentlemen; references.

117H, 26 EAST, (adjoining 5th Av.)—Handsomely furnished room; superior table; moderate.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large suite, with private bath; board optional; reasonable. 19-d Gramercy.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms with and without bath; cuisine excellent; references.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 33d St. subway.

**West Side.**

21 WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH.
Attractive house; rooms; board; table guests.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; unexcelled board; table guests.

116 WEST 49TH ST.
Rooms with board; references; table board.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Single, light room; excellent board; steam heat; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths, electric light; references.

57TH, 845 WEST.—Single rooms; excellent board; telephone; reasonable.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Private baths, steam heat, electricity; suit parties desiring comfortable home with refined surroundings; Southern cooking.

70TH, 200 WEST, (overlooking Broadway.)—Newly furnished, handsome, single rooms; running water, elevator house, homelike; reasonable. table boarders; Hubbell.

71ST, 19 WEST.—The most elegantly equipped house in the city; rooms single, en suite; cuisine unexcelled; refined; references essential.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, attractive, double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

73D, 142 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive high-class furnished rooms, with board; unequaled French cuisine; references.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room, near subway and elevated; references.

74TH, 123 WEST.—Desirable, small rooms; all conveniences; transients; table guests.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Large, attractive room, with bath; near park; electricity; Summer rates.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive front parlor, alcove; water; other rooms; reasonable; telephone.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Bachelors' quarters, single, double rooms, private baths, telephone, electricity; Summer rates; Southern cooking; table guests.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Pension Luquelle; double, single rooms; best home table; electricity.

78TH, 115 WEST.—Beautiful suite of rooms, with bath, for gentleman in private home; electricity, telephone; block from subway, elevated, and all surface lines.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and garage; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.
Large rooms, single or en suite; very reasonable rates to permanent guests; delightfully located for Summer living; references.

**West Side.**

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable and attractive rooms; continuous hot water; excellent home table.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity; with or without board; good location.

82D, 124 WEST, (Grayecourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 60 WEST.—Comfortable single room, running water, for gentlemen.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large room with private bath; small room; board optional; reasonable.

89TH, 305 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate single or couple; excellent table.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, private bath; excellent table; delightful and convenient location; table guests; Summer rates.

93D, 122 WEST.—Desirable room; all conveniences; well-appointed house; excellent board; references.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large front room; Park, "L"; business optional; wholesome food.

96TH, 65 WEST.—Sunny front room, also single; board optional; reasonable.

97TH, 256 WEST.—Large, comfortable, sunny room; exceptional table; gentlemen or couple. Hirschberg.

103D, 262 WEST.—Desirable accommodations for people seeking rooms; excellent table; convenient location.

107TH, 322 WEST, (RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEAR BROADWAY.)—MODERN PRIVATE RESIDENCE, OFFERING LUXURIOUS ECONOMY; VERY LARGE ROOMS; EVERY CONVENIENCE.

115TH, corner Manhattan, near Park.—Family hotel; pleasant rooms, safe; good board; social surroundings; $8 up. 4021 Morningside.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant, very large room with beautiful private bathroom; excellent Vienna cooking. Telephone Morningside 2123.

121ST, 157 WEST.—Desirable room; scrupulously clean; all conveniences; exceptional table. Morningside 9455.

123D, 114-116 WEST.—A few vacancies in high-class boarding house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

141ST, 527 WEST.—Attractive double sunny room, opposite tennis court; board optional; telephone.

142D, 516 WEST.—Large front room, convenient to subway and "L"; telephone.

HOTEL LA PORTE, corner 117th St. and Amsterdam Av.—Overlooking Columbia University; large and small rooms; home cooking; hotel service; reasonable rates.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Exceptionally attractive single or connecting rooms; superior board; $10, $15 weekly. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Pauline.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.)—Rooms, board; suitable for young people; reasonable; references.

WEST END AV., 909.—Beautiful rooms, suite and single; table guests accommodated; reasonable.

## Board Wanted

*Thirty cents an agate line.*

GENTLEMAN of education, refinement, and highest character desires room with strictly private family, west side; no objection to downtown. J. M., 46 Times.

## APARTMENTS TO LET

*Thirty-five cents an agate line.*

**Furnished—East Side.**

58th St., between Madison and Park Avs.—Beautifully and completely furnished six rooms, two baths; May until October, $100 month; services of servant that is a first-class cook and housekeeper; may be continued; seen by appointment. Telephone 1089 Plaza, mornings.

A parlor floor at 828 Lexington Av., near 63d St., with furnished waiting room, suitable for doctor or dentist, or other light business.

Furnished an exceptionally attractive apartment 6 rooms and bath; cool, southeastern exposure; May to October; $150 monthly. J 11 Times.

**Furnished—West Side.**

**Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.**
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments.
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions for leases; or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

APARTMENTS, 2, 3, AND BATH.
9 outside windows, 3 exposures; newly and beautifully furnished and decorated; full hotel service; 'phone; maid service; $35 per month up per room; meals optional, $8 a week; one block from "L" and subway express, cars and bus lines; special inducements for leases; references; just completed; very exceptional opportunity.
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.

APARTMENT SEEKERS!
At reduced prices, desirable furnished apartments,
ALL LOCATIONS THROUGHOUT NEW YORK.
Save time, trouble; inquire, without expense,
S. ALVIN PIZZA,
7 East 42d. Telephone 5095 Vanderbilt.

Two and three rooms, well furnished; elevator apartment hotel; one block "L," near subway; terms moderate; also studio apartment, with north light. The Beverwyck, 39 West 27th St.

High class, beautifully furnished corner apartment, west side, opposite Central Park; nine rooms, three baths; May to October; $250 per month; references. N 56 Times.

An exceptional list 3 to 8 room apts.; Summer rates. W. A. Barbour, 105 West 72d. Columbus 8881.

47th, 132 West, (Felix-Portland.)—Select suites, two rooms and bath, extremely reasonable; special monthly rates; Southern cuisine.

New apts., fully furnished, five rooms, all modern, light and sunny; adults only. Call mornings until 2 P. M. or evenings. J. S. Johnson, 25 Sherman Av. Audubon 9186.

Riverside Drive, 528.—Sublet, attractively furnished, five-room, modern apartment, overlooking Hudson and Claremont Inn; exceptional opportunity; $65.00.

Wadsworth Av., 90.—Six large all light rooms; modern; choice residential avenue, near 181st subway; $32-$36. Supt.

94th, 178 West.—Artistically furnished six rooms; silver, linen; all cars convenient. Garrett.

Oceanic Apartments.—Handsomely furnished 3-4-5 rooms, kitchenette; piano, linen, silver; Summer rates. Coyle, 137 West 82d.

94th, Near Riverside Drive.—Beautifully furnished 8-room apartment, 7th floor, $75 month to October. Telephone Vanderbilt 1452.

Sacrifice beautifully furnished 7 large rooms, foyer, 2 baths; Hudson view. 914 Audubon.

**Unfurnished—East Side.**

86th St., 50 East.—Third floor, 8 large, light rooms and bath; electricity; all improvements.

Skylight studio, with kitchen, to let; near 5th Av. and subway; modern improvements; decorated. 32 East 28th St.

Two large rooms, overlooking Madison Av. at 34th St.; bath; open fire; immediate possession; bargain. Teague, 179 Madison Av.

Brand Place, 94, Corner of University Av., Near Washington Bridge.—4-5 rooms; select neighborhood; ideal location.

Elegant single apartment; 7 large rooms and bath; all improvements; one flight; rent $50. 155 East 22d.

**Unfurnished—West Side.**

Two-room kitchenette, southern exposure, to sublet.
435 West 119th St.

One 7-room and 2 baths,
one 5-room and bath to sublet.
615 West 162d St.

One 7-room and bath,
One 5-room and bath to sublet.
507 West 111th St.

One 7-room and bath to sublet.
180 Claremont Av.

One 5-room and bath,
one 6-room and bath to sublet.
528 West 136th St.

To sublet, 305 West 72d St.
One 5-room and 2 baths.
Suitable for doctor.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS CONSULT RENTING AGENT FOR ABOVE HOUSES,
435 WEST 119TH ST.
TEL. 8200 MORNINGSIDE.

244 WEST 4TH ST.
Newly renovated and improved apartments, 5 and 6 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; quiet, homelike; carefully kept house; reasonable rent. Janitor or H. Nelson Flanagan, 53 Bond.

Three rooms, bath; 9 outside windows; service; southern exposure; Metropolitan Opera House Building. Bryant 1274. Suite 17. References.

SAVOY COURT,
3,064 Bailey Av., (231st.) High-class apartments, 3, 4 beautiful rooms; $22, $28.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements; at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 52, (near 110th St. "L")—6-7 rooms, elevator, and all improvements; $40-$50; concessions.

Exclusive apartment, 7 rooms and bath; convenient location; 158 West 80th. Apply janitor.

Sublet, cheap, six rooms, unfurnished, 315 West 79th St. Quinn. Inquire of hallboy.

Sublet, sacrifice, high-class five rooms; southern exposure. 219 West 81st, 12D.

58th St., 59 West.—Bachelor apartment and studio, unfurnished.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

Non-housekeeping apts.; Spencer Arms; 2, 3, & 4 rooms. S. E. cor. 89th St. & B'way, N.Y.

Sublet, sacrifice, high-class five rooms; southern exposure. 219 West 81st, 12D.

164TH, 559 WEST.—Sublet, 4-room, high-class apartment; very reasonable. Perry.

## SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

*Twenty cents an agate line.*

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly competent bookkeeper; understands double entry, controlling accounts, trial balance; capable and accurate. (K. G.,) 60 West 39th St. Greeley 4728.

CARETAKER.—Woman, (48,) with little girl of 9, desires position in city. (B.,) 60 West 39th St. Greeley 4728.

COMPANION.—Refined woman, 45, as companion-nurse, experienced, not trained, to semi-invalid lady; excellent references; salary, $40 month. L. S. D., Times Harlem.

DRESSMAKER wishes engagements in families; good designer, and fitter; references; $3.50 a day. 523 East 77th, Apartment 65.

DRESSMAKER, Ladies' Tailor.—Reasonable; out, house, preferred. Mme. Juletta, 817 West 14th.

NURSE, companion to semi-invalid lady or child; hospital training; cultured, sympathetic; excellent references; will travel. N 129 Times.

NURSE, reliable, wishes position for one or two children; reference; country preferred. C. M., 2 Crescent Place, Brooklyn.

SECRETARY, (22,) college education, experienced stenographer, typist, knowledge bookkeeping, $15. N 357 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Experienced, tactful, well trained; salary, $12-$15. Miss D., 36 West 123d St. Telephone Harlem 518.

STENOGRAPHER; thoroughly competent; seven years' mercantile experience; exact in detail; able to take full charge office or department; use good judgment; not afraid of work; write letters from detail; salary $15-$18. Miss B. W., 794 Home St., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER, ACCURATE TYPIST, EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER; KNOWLEDGE FRENCH; $12. MISS R., STENOTYPE CO., 220 WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 1319.

STENOGRAPHER; thoroughly competent, accurate, and neat worker; 4 years' experience manufacturing and export lines. (F.,) 60 West 39th St. Greeley 4728.

STENOGRAPHER, Assistant Bookkeeper.—Four years' experience; competent; conscientious; references; $18. G 514 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; accustomed difficult dictation; references; $12. N 322 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (Christian.)—Thoroughly experienced; $15. E. G., 618 47th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight years' experience; collection and legal work; salary $15. N 130 Times.

YOUNG LADY; office experience; conscientious, ambitious; can make herself generally useful in busy office. Miss Miriam Vexler, 1,461 Madison Av.

YOUNG LADY, (Christian,) as switchboard operator; experienced, courteous and reliable. N 104 Times.

**Employment Agencies.**
*Fifty cents an agate line.*

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, wish places; other Southern help. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COOKS, $30-$40; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, housekeepers, $25-$30; couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av.) (75th St.) Schuyler 9186.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

## HELP WANTED, FEMALE

*Twenty-five cents an agate line.*

COMPANION.—A woman under 45, requiring some experience, for lady needing physical care. Call between 10 and 1, 132 East 71st.

HOUSEWORKER. — General houseworker, white; must be experienced, reliable woman and good cook; first-class references required; small family apartment; no washing; after June 1st Greenwich. Apply M. Dwight, 150 E. 72d St., Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday between 12 and 2.

MAID for housework, including laundry; two adults; reference required. 181 West 87th. Apt. 8.

MATRON, experienced in nursery work, for small day nursery in city; state experience, references, and salary expected. G 312 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper wanted for manufacturer's office; state age, salary, experience and references. N 302 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; expert; only exceptional operator considered. H. Kamber & Co., 708 Broadway.

TYPEWRITER.—Bright young woman for office records, card index, &c.; state experience, references; mention salary. G 313 Times Downtown.

**Employment Agencies.**
*Fifty cents an agate line.*

CLERICAL WORKERS. — Several positions for high school graduates; neat personal appearance; salary $8. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St.

## FURNISHED ROOMS

*Thirty cents an agate line.*

**East Side.**

11TH ST. & B'WAY, (Estate of Renwick.) ST. DENIS Hotel, Facing Grace Church. REVISED RATES, $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up. Monthly Rates to Teachers and Students. Special Courtesies to Ladies. Club Breakfasts.

17TH, 108 EAST.—Large, front room, bath, closet, $7; other $8.50; telephone.

18TH ST., 214 EAST, (Arnold.)—Rooms, $2.75 up; excellent location; southern exposure; near Gramercy.

30TH, 39 EAST. — Attractively furnished rooms; handsome studio; running water; telephone.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Choice large room, bath; electricity; select; one, two gentlemen.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; room with piano; single room.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (36th St.)—Doctor's office; modern conveniences; single rooms, bath. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Large, small furnished, unfurnished rooms; bath; parlor floor, suitable for office, studio or residence.

**West Side.**

8TH, 7 WEST.—Suite, private bath; large, medium rooms; clean; electricity; references.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Charming studio; private entrance; fireplace; electricity; kitchenette; private bath; reference.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, near bath; also hall room; telephone; references.

16TH, 39 WEST.—Newly renovated house, scrupulously clean rooms, porcelain baths, telephone; references.

16TH, 39 WEST. — Newly renovated, clean rooms; porcelain baths; telephone; continuous hot water.

32D ST.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water, $8 to $10 weekly; with private bath, $10 to $12; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $15 to $18; same rate for two persons in room; some rooms at $7 weekly. Hotel Strand, 32d, at Broadway.

32D ST.—Rooms with private bath, $10 to $14 weekly; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $16 up. HOTEL ABERDEEN, 17 West 32d St.

87TH, 28 WEST.—Handsome suites; small and double rooms; electricity, kitchenette; telephone; $2.50 to $12.

88TH, 51 WEST.—Sunny bachelor suites; others, $3 upward; parlors, business, living; telephone.

47TH, 27 WEST.—Elegant back parlor; private bath; kitchenette; telephone; other rooms; $40, $45, $50.

62D, 248 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, and bath; luxuriously furnished and clean, in house of refinement. Phone Circle 1586.

56TH, 50 WEST.—Desirable, large parlor floor, suitable for business; comfortable single rooms.

57TH, 130 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, on open court; furnished; $60 month; restaurant in building.

57TH, 284 WEST.—Beautiful, large, airy, front, corner room, adjoining bath; modern apartment.

66TH ST., (65 Central Park West.)—Elevator, electricity; near subway; $6. Bartlett.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Parlor, suitable for doctor; beautiful rooms, some with kitchenette.

71ST, 19 WEST, (next Central Park.)—Elegantly furnished rooms, single, double; board optional.

71ST, 120 WEST. — Well furnished single, double rooms; board optional. Phone 9887 Columbus.

71ST, 118 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; southern exposure; modern conveniences.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Rooms, with running water; convenient to all car lines; telephone.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful large, sunny rooms, private bath, electricity; quiet; refinement.

72D, 218 WEST, (subway express.)—Double room, twin beds; adjoining shower bath; business gentlemen.

73D, 108 WEST.—Pleasant room, adjoining bath, private house; telephone; gentlemen; moderate.

73D, 235 WEST.—Large room with private bath; one small room; references.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable room; running water, bath, phone; gentleman preferred; $8.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms, bath, telephone; references exchanged; reasonable.

76TH, 3 WEST.—Newly-furnished residence; large and small rooms, $4, $8, $12.

159 WEST 75TH ST.
Room; electricity, bath; references.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Handsomely appointed large, cheerful room; private bath; dressing room; reasonable.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive large and medium rooms; telephone; reception room; meals optional.

78TH, 204 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; subway, L. Schuyler 9865.

78TH, 212 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water; Summer rates; gentlemen preferred.

79TH ST., (78 Riverside Drive.)—Beautiful rooms overlooking Hudson; private house.

80TH, 305 WEST, (Schuyler 3917.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; large rooms; private baths with shower; medium and small rooms; electricity.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractive room, facing Broadway; high-class elevator apartment. Holton.

63D, 165 WEST.—Desirable, sunny, outside room, adjoining bath, elegant apartment, reasonable. Bryant.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, exclusive house; parlors for guest use. Krieghoff.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Elegant parlor floor, private house; piano, telephone, electricity; near Drive.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Room with bath; also single room; private home; references. Barry.

94TH, 153 WEST.—Two nicely-furnished rooms, with running water, in private house.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath, all conveniences; reference.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive room; conveniences; bach parlor; private bath; exclusive house. American.

103D, 122 WEST.—Elegant front suite, player piano, library, telephone; small room; scrupulously clean; private family; subway, "L." Willcox.

109TH, 301 WEST. (near Riverside.)—Comfortable outside room; running water; reasonable. 3B.

111TH ST., Manhattan Av., 272.—Elevator, large, light. Phone 8880 Cath. Apt. 3I.

118TH, 81 WEST.—Large furnished room, suitable for two; refined Jewish family.

116TH, 419 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, housekeeping if desired; Summer rates. Hale.

118TH, 155 WEST.—Attractive double room, bath adjoining; private house; refined Jewish family.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Beautiful sunny rooms; hot, cold water; bath; private house; nice neighborhood; references; reasonable.

122D, 500 WEST.—Sunny housekeeping suite, 3 rooms, vacant 7th; elevator. Whyte.

123D, 449 WEST.—Inexpensive partly furnished room for business or college woman wishing to share apartment with two business women. Phone evenings, Morningside 973. Apt. I.

144TH, 513 WEST.—Attractive room; clean, quiet private house; telephone; shower; gentleman.

140TH, 510 WEST.—Beautiful outside room, mahogany furniture, Oriental rugs; $4. Audubon 6568.

144TH, 427 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; suitable one, two; private bath; phone, electricity.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Medium; Hudson view; $6; convenient location; elevator. Apt. 2B.

149TH, 556 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, bath adjoining; private house; modern conveniences; moderate.

158TH, 634 WEST.—Large front room, superior furnishings; twin beds; electric light; private residence; references. Audubon 4307.

158TH, 630 WEST.—Furnished rooms, one, two; also furnished floor; block from subway.

Artistically furnished rooms or en suite in lady's apartment; absolute quiet and privacy assured; first-class accommodations; out-of-town guests; private wire. Audubon 8539.

Beautiful suite rooms in elevator apartment; gentleman; reference. Phone A. M., 3679 Audubon.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th.)—Couple having charming apartment, rent delightful outside room, lavatory; excellent transportation. Telephone 7915 Columbus.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, (Apt. 37.)—Pleasant room for ladies; kitchen privilege; reasonable.

Lady would rent attractive room in her elegant home. Telephone 8698 Schuyler.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Suite of two delightful, outside, front rooms, corner, overlooking Hudson, park; six windows. Apartment 8I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Sunny, large, running water; private; gentleman. Apartment 25.

SHIRLEY HOUSE—336 WEST 21ST.
Clubhouse for business girls. 10291 Chelsea.

## Rooms Wanted

**Furnished.**

*Thirty cents an agate line.*

THREE gentlemen

# IDLE CLOAKMAKERS IN MAY DAY PARADE

### To Make Fifth Avenue March Today a Demonstration of Strength and Unity.

### $500,000 IN STRIKE FUND

### Manufacturers Tell the Public They Must Be Masters in Their Own Shops and Attack Union.

Labor's annual May Day parade up Fifth Avenue today will be headed by a large number of the 60,000 cloak and skirt makers, 30,000 of whom have been locked out, and 30,000 of whom will be called out on strike today or tomorrow. After the parade is over these cloak and suit makers will hold a mass meeting in Madison Square, where speakers will urge them to stand together in one of the most extensive strikes this city has had for years.

"We regard the parade and meeting tomorrow," said George Wishnack, general manager of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' union and grand marshal of the parade, "as our first demonstration against the manufacturers. In it we will show the manufacturers our strength and unity, and if any of them are in their lofts on Fifth Avenue as we march past, they will be able to see the body of men and women they have stirred up against them by their unfairness. We expect tomorrow to be a historical day for the cloakmakers.

"I have no fears of disorder. We expect to march peacefully, and will neither say nor do anything violent. We ourselves have asked the police to be present, but I am sure that the parade would pass off without disturbance if no policeman was in sight."

Louis Langer, Secretary of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union, reaffirmed this statement. He expects a bitter strike of cloakmakers that shall last for months, but he does not expect disorder or violence.

In addition to the cloakmakers in the parade there will be the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, of which the Cloakmakers' Union is a subsidiary. The needle workers in the city who belong to one branch or another of the international union, according to Mr. Langer, number 120,000. In addition there will be members of the United Hebrew Trades, the Socialist Party, and many unions.

No set program for the formation of the parade has been fixed. The members of the various unions will gather at their various headquarters about noon and proceed to Washington Square, where the march is expected to begin.

Chief Inspector Schnittberger will be in charge of the police. Uniformed men will be stationed at short intervals along the line of march, with extra numbers at Washington and Madison Squares. Reserves will be held in nearby stations, and plain clothes men will move in and out among the people to feel the temper of the crowd at all times, and, if possible, apprehend any incipient trouble.

Besides the cloakmakers, the police will have a special eye on striking bakers, carpenters, painters, seltzer workers, cement workers, and metal workers. The heads of the unions to which these workers belong said yesterday that they had cautioned all of their members against disorder, and feared none.

On the eve of the parade an official statement was issued last night by the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association of 220 Fifth Avenue. This is the organization against which the union is fighting. The statement said:

**Manufacturers Give Their Side.**

Now that the fanning of passions has somewhat subsided, we, The Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers Protective Association, accused of all sorts of baseness, cruelty, and barbarity against our employes, wish to lay our side of the matter before the public.

As all other industries, the cloak and suit industry was in its infancy in this country only a few years ago.

It was the aim and ambition of the men who developed the industry to introduce the most sanitary conditions in their factories and to have their employes work for a living wage. It was pride of these men to know that their workers were well paid and their families well housed, fed, and clothed.

Unionism appeared. We never strenuously objected to the reasonable demands of the union, when these demands pertained to wages, hours, and holidays, and we will always hold those rights sacred. We did, however, object from the inception to the union's incursions on our rights as masters of our factories. Whenever the union attempted to dictate to us as to whom we were to employ and against whom we were to discriminate we stopped, there and then, and were ready to protect ourselves.

The union and its leaders were constantly appealing for public sentiment, deriding us, and representing us as monsters ready to devour the innocent. We, as business men, did not think it wise to resort to similar methods, and thus we were gradually driven to a state of affairs where the union demanded that we become its collectors for the arrears, dues, and fines of its members.

We never agreed to the condition of closed shop, and we never even dreamed that "preferential hiring" meant a closed shop. It thus ended in the union's demanding that whosoever applied for work and paid his dues must be employed by us indefinitely and we would have no right to discharge such an individual.

**Must Be Masters in Shops.**

We shall not indulge in legal quibblings but will state the situation as follows:

We are business men who have invested our own capital and that entrusted to us by others; the present state of society in this country permits us to be masters of such investments. The state of affairs the union wished us placed in would have been such that we would have had to lose our own money and that given to us in trust.

Justice has ceased and sentiment alone prevails. Business is a matter of neither sentiment nor of philanthropy. The question now is not that of wages, but simply of who shall manage our establishments.

The members of our own association are competing with each other in the market; our competitors are spread throughout the country. In order to meet these conditions we must be the masters of our own factories, choose our own employes, and regulate our own shops.

For months the union has been preparing for a general strike. The only demand was closed shop under the guise of preferential shop. The union has broken the agreement with us countless times. We have therefore decided that it is utterly impossible to continue, hence the present condition.

The result: We will either emigrate into other parts of the country and continue in the same industry under adequate conditions or go into other fields of activity where sentimentality on the one hand and trouble seeking labor leaders on the other hand will be unable to interfere with us.

The answer of the workers to this statement was given by Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, who presided at a meeting of the union's Executive Committee yesterday afternoon, at 32 Union Square, at which definite plans for the strike were decided upon and the resources of the union were canvassed.

**Have $500,000 Strike Fund.**

Mr. Schlesinger announced that each member of the Cloak and Skirt Makers Union had been assessed $2 for the strike fund. This, he said, would make a total of $120,000, as there are 60,000 members. The money raised in this way, he said, added to what was already in the union's treasury, would make a total of $500,000.

"But even this amount is too little," Mr. Schlesinger said, "if the strike is to be a long one, as I fear it will be. I estimate that it will last at least until the first of September, for the manufacturers, by trying to crush the union in a dull season, will force us to continue the strike into the busy season. So we shall raise much more money than we have.

"Now as to the manufacturers. Regarding the lockout, it is simply an effort on the part of the manufacturers to break up the union, and they have chosen a time when they think they will suffer least by a strike. Also, the manufacturers in the protective association want to force out of business their independent competitors, which might result from a general strike by the union. The manufacturers themselves started their competitors in business in 1910, when, seeking to avoid the terms of the agreement with us that year, they let out work to sweatshop employers who have not become manufacturers themselves. Many of these men have refused to join the Manufacturers' Association and it is they who the manufacturers in the association want to get.

"Concerning the charge that the union has demanded a closed shop, I want to say that this is positively untrue. We have never demanded a closed shop, and do not intend to demand one. The protocol of 1910 established the preferential shop, and we have been satisfied with this arrangement. Under the protocol the manufacturers simply give union members the preference in engaging their employes. If for legitimate reason any union employe is not satisfactory or as good as any non-union employe, the manufacturers were permitted to hire the non-union man. But the manufacturers say that we in effect demanded a closed shop. Our answer to this is that the Council of Conciliation, appointed by the Mayor, was provided to adjudicate between us and the manufacturers whenever a dispute over the operation of the preferential shop agreement came up. We are willing to abide by the council's decisions, why not the manufacturers?"

Jonathan C. Day, Superintendent of the Labor Temple, said yesterday that about 2,000 of the garment workers locked out would make their headquarters at the Temple. He characterized the lockout as "one of the worst things" he had ever seen in labor troubles.

### 50,000 OUT IN THIS CITY.

### Hugh Frayne Says Higher Pay and Shorter Hours Is the Rule.

An analysis of labor conditions in this city and the metropolitan district shows that May Day will see between 50,000 and 60,000 working men and women on strike or locked out, with other industrial disturbances threatened which may throw thousands more out of employment. Strikes involving scores of thousands are in effect or threatened in other parts of the East, notably in Pittsburgh where 14,000 Westinghouse employes are on strike. Settlement also is pending of the countrywide demands of 400,000 railroad employes.

Taken altogether, no May Day in recent years will have witnessed so many concrete evidences of industrial unrest in spite of the fact that many thousands of workers have been granted higher wages and shorter hours. The right of labor to an increased share in the country's prosperity resulting from the war, joined with the higher cost of living, are declared by labor leaders generally to form the foundation of labor demands.

Besides the cloak, suit, and skirt makers who are locked out and the 30,000 expected to strike, about 10,300 painters and decorators, who demand increased pay, are out. Other trades in which employes are idle include 2,500 jewelry workers, and 1,500 custom tailors. There also are scores of other strikes in the metropolitan district and New Jersey, involving smaller numbers, but aggregating thousands of employes. The demands are for higher wages and shorter hours.

Hugh Frayne, general organizer here for the American Federation of Labor, said yesterday that, all told, more men and women were enjoying higher pay and shorter hours than ever before in this city.

"Talk of reaction setting in," Mr. Frayne added, "does not alarm me. Labor is not getting too much. What some have termed excessive demands on the part of wage earners are not excessive. Labor is adjusting itself to conditions as they exist, and wage scales now asked are only what labor is entitled to had the employers kept up wages with the gradual advance in the cost of living within the past few years. Employers cite demands of labor, but they must remember that there also are demands upon labor that labor must meet to live."

In the last two weeks, according to Colonel M. J. Reagan, a member of the State Board of Mediation of the Department of Labor, threatened strikes in various industries in the metropolitan district have been settled, averting idleness for more than 30,000 persons. In a majority of the cases settlement has been through mediation in which the employes have benefited by advanced wages and shorter hours.

Summing up the labor situation for the year, Colonel Reagan said that aside from railroad employes there had been a general advance throughout New York State that would average from 10 to 15 per cent. Many railroad workers in unclassified departments of certain roads also have been benefited.

### DAY FINDS LABOR TRANQUIL.

### With Few Exceptions in Pittsburgh Field Workers Are Satisfied.

CHICAGO, April 30.—May Day in the Middle West will dawn tomorrow on a labor situation which, according to advices from leading industrial centres, is the most tranquil and promising in years.

Nowhere in Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, or Michigan are there strikes of national importance.

Demands of railroad brotherhoods for an eight-hour day, refused by the railroads, do not figure in the May Day situation, as negotiations do not begin for a month, and it is expected conferences will last throughout the Summer. Also, while the scale for coal miners is under consideration in several of the States, there is no present threat of the mines being closed.

BOSTON, April 30.—The New England labor horizon tonight appeared unusually clear of May Day disturbance omens, aside from some uncertainty in transportation circles. In manufacturing centres threatened strikes have been averted by wage increases, which, textile authorities assert, have made the pay envelopes of cotton and woolen mill workers the fattest in the history of the industry.

May Day will find quarry workers generally throughout New England under a new wage schedule. The last important disturbance in this industry was settled last night, when 1,500 quarrymen and stonecutters on Cape Ann reached an agreement.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 30.—An epidemic of strikes marked the labor year in Connecticut, now drawing to a close. Scarcely an industrial centre in the State was immune from the contagion of unrest. The one notable exception was in the textile district. While varied lines were affected by strike troubles, the storm centre was in the metal trades at Bridgeport, Ansonia, and other cities. Practically all the strikes were settled without violence. A number of strikes are still in progress, with no settlement in sight. During the last few months labor organizers have been unusually active.

PITTSBURGH, April 30.—Twenty-five thousand machinists, blacksmiths, boilermakers, and others employed in the metal-working trades in the Pittsburgh district were expected by employers and labor leaders to strike tomorrow in support of their demand for the eight-hour day. Molders have been out since Dec. 13 last, and 30,000 or more electrical workers and war munition makers in the various Westinghouse plants have been idle for more than a week. Announcement that the eight-hour day was to be made an issue May 1 was followed by organization of the Employers' Association of Pittsburgh, which declared it would not shorten working hours or take any other action that would lead to a curtailment of production in its plants. The county authorities prepared to meet the situation by closing saloons in the Turtle Creek Valley.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—With the exception of the anthracite coal regions, the eve of May Day finds little unrest on the surface, at least among the wage-earners in the eastern half of Pennsylvania. In the hard coal fields the mine workers, in negotiating a new agreement to replace the four-year contract which expired a month ago, asked increased wages, a shorter workday, and other changes in working conditions. Negotiations have been in progress since the latter part of February, and the coming week is expected to see a settlement reached.

# ENGINEERS' STRIKE TIES UP TUGBOATS

### Adds to Harbor Congestion and Surprises Boat Owners' Association.

### ALL LINES NOT AFFECTED

### Men Had Demanded 14 Per Cent. Rise of Pay and One Day Off Each Week.

The members of the New York Boat Owners' Association were informed at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon that the engineers on the tugboats would not work today. This means the laying up of the boats of the Fred B. Dalzell Towing Company, the Moran Towing Company, the E. E. Barrett Towing Company and other smaller firms in addition to the nineteen tugboats of the Russell Towing Company which have been tied up at Long Island City for a week. The officials of the engineers' union deny that the men's demands were conceded.

The piers along the North and East Rivers and Brooklyn are already so congested that there is scarcely room to land any more freight on them, and the withdrawal of the tugboats from service in the harbor would paralyze the foreign and coastwise shipping in the port, it was said.

Fred B. Dalzell, Vice President of the New York Boat Owners' Association, of 80 Broad Street, said last evening the notice he had received at 4 o'clock from the engineers of his company's tugboats of their intention to quit work was a shock to himself and the other members of the association.

"When we had the conference last Monday with our engineers," he said, "we agreed to pay them higher wages than the scale demanded by the union and to give them two days off a month in addition to the week's vacation every year, which they have been getting for a long period.

**Engineers Seemed Satisfied.**

"The engineers tore up their letters of resignation in the presence of William J. Dalzell on Monday, and said 'that's perfectly fair, Boss. We have no fault to find with the firm, and there will be no more trouble on our part.' The Mutual Company, the E. E. Barrett Company and others made similar agreement with their engineers on that day, and we all believed that the danger of a strike on May 1 had been averted.

"The surprise came this afternoon when William H. Myers of the tug Dalzelline and James Moran, engineer of the W. J. Dalzell, came to the office at 60 South Street and informed us that the union would not allow them to accept any terms they had made with their employers. Myers, who was the spokesman, said that T. B. Delahunty, business manager of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association of 4 Whitehall Street, told the tugboat engineers they had no right to treat with the towboat owners direct, and that all negotiations must be made through the union. This order had forced the engineers to write out fresh letters of resignation and hand them in this afternoon, Myers said.

"After hearing the statement from the engineers we gave orders to lay our eight tugboats up at Hoboken and pay off the Captains and the crews. The other companies will have to do the same."

**Will Appeal to Government.**

Mr. Dalzell said that the matter would be taken by the New York Boat Owners' Association before the Department of Commerce, as it was a question for the Government to decide whether a labor union was to be allowed to force a strike and tie up the craft in New York harbor when the men concerned in the matter were perfectly satisfied and all their demands had been granted by the owners amicably.

T. B. Delahunty, business manager of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, in a statement issued by him on Friday and Saturday to the newspapers, said that the demands of the engineers would be conceded by the owners, and he did not believe there would be any general strike. When informed at his home, 1,459 Fifty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, of the action taken in the afternoon by the engineers of the tugboats, Mr. Delahunty said that it was the first he had heard of it.

"I did not give any instructions to the men to strike," he continued, "and presume that they received their instructions from one of the delegates of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association. If the owners had agreed to the engineers' demands they would not have handed in their letters of resignation. I know that the Edgar F. Luckenbach Towing Company, the T. J. Scully Towing Company, and some of the smaller companies have agreed to give the increased pay, but the big towing concerns would have their men work twenty-six hours out of twenty-four if they could.

"E. A. Storey, the Secretary of their organization at 80 Broad Street, refused to have anything to do with the engineers' union, and I am glad that the men have taken action to obtain their just demands. The scale of wages meant an increase of 14 per cent. above the present rate of pay, and one day off each week."

The New York Central Railroad Company is paying higher than the union scale, Mr. Delahunty said, and would not be affected by the strike, but the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad had declined to agree to the men's terms. He added that he did not believe there would be a general strike of the craft in New York harbor today as a result of the action taken yesterday by some of the tugboat engineers.

Officials of the steamship lines out of New York said last night that they had no reason to believe there would be a strike of the longshoremen along the waterfront today. The sailors and firemen's union officials said that the owners had granted the men's demands and they had nothing to strike for.

### TO STOP ROCKEFELLER WORK.

### Two Hundred Laborers on New Medical Institute Ready for Strike.

Two hundred laborers employed in the erection of the $675,000 building of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, now building at Plainsboro, N. J., are scheduled to strike today for eight hours and $2.40, instead of nine hours and $2. The men made their demands a few days ago, and, when refused, announced a strike for May 1.

A walkout of 8,000 employes at the Standard and Tidewater Oil plants in Bayonne was averted last night when the men's demands were met. In expectation of a strike of 400 men at the International Nickel Company's plant, and knowing that I. W. W. agitators would address the strikers from the Elco Electric Launch and the Leolastic plants, the police have taken precautions to prevent disorder today.

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# ORGANIZED LABOR HAS A RECORD YEAR.

### Higher Wages, Shorter Hours, More Favorable Laws Included in Benefits.

### NO MORE UNEMPLOYMENT

### Strikes Increased, but Their Duration Was Short, Federation Statistics Show.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Organized labor received more in the year ended with May 1 in increased wages, shortening of hours and legislation than ever before in its history, according to officials of the American Federation of Labor. Wage advances were general the country over in virtually every line of industry, and laws benefitting labor were put on the statute books of every State in the Union except five.

Wage increases were greatest in the metal trades, many of which were stimulated by war orders. Cotton manufacturing was the only main industry which did not grant substantial increases. The metal trades, too, claimed the greatest number of strikes during the year, though many plants increased the pay of their men and cut working hours voluntarily.

One benefit brought by the industrial revival which labor officials consider as important as increases in wages was the effect on unemployment, which has disappeared within the last year. Statistics just completed by the Department of Labor show that men of all trades have been called in to work. Iron and steel mills have on their payrolls now 36 per cent. more men than were employed a year ago, and the car building and repairing industry has increased its forces by about the same percentage. Manufacturers of boots and shoes are employing 20 per cent. more men than this time last year.

Wage increases during the year have ranged from 5 to 15 per cent. No statistics have been compiled either by the Department of Labor or the American Federation of Labor, but reports coming in to both tell of what is being accomplished in manufacturing plants in all parts of the country.

The Department of Labor puts the country's 1915 strikes at 1,500, about 300 more than the year before. About two-thirds of them were for wage increases or deceased working hours and most of them were successful. Munitions strikes, starting in the Summer of 1915, attracted much attention. Most of them were for shorter hours without pay increases. Shorter hours generally were obtained by the munitions workers, but where wage increases were asked the workers seldom got as much as they asked for.

Strikes in the clothing industry in Eastern cities involved a number of factories, but their duration was comparatively short. A Middle Western clothing strike, in Chicago, however, lasted for three months and involved from 6,000 to 25,000 workers. Other strikes of importance during the year included the building trades strike in Chicago, which halted building in that city for a time; the oil and chemical strikes at Elizabeth, N. J., and neighboring cities, and the Chicago street car strike. The Eastern Ohio coal strike was settled just a year ago.

Causes of strikes and lockouts were numerous. In a total of 1,200 strikes, 300 were for wage increases; 133 for a shorter working day; 90 because of wage cuts; 60 because of discharge of union men; 40 because of employment of non-union men, and 20 for open or closed shop.

The most significant feature of the year's labor legislation is given by labor leaders as enactment of workmen's compensation laws. The growth of the industrial commission plan is considered of great importance also. This plan unites in one authority the administration of workmen's compensation, factory inspection and other labor laws. It was adopted during the year by Colorado, Indiana, Montana, Nevada and New York.

Unemployment received the attention of a number of legislatures. Illinois established a commission on unemployment; California and Nevada investigated unemployment conditions, and Idaho provided emergency employment through county boards.

Public employment officers were established by California, Idaho, Iowa, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Illinois, Michigan, and Oklahoma extended their public employment systems. Seven States provided for licensing and supervising private employment offices. Laws relating to the employment of women and children were passed by a number of States. Arkansas and Kansas enacted minimum wage laws and California, Massachusetts, and Washington amended minimum wage laws already in force. Eleven States now have minimum wage legislation. Arkansas and Pennsylvania passed child labor legislation during the year.

In the field of safety provision the most detailed enactments were those formulated by the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin and the Industrial Boards of New York and Pennsylvania. The Seamen's act, the Alaska and Arizona old age pension laws and California's appointment of a commission to report on social insurance were other important enactments.

### MINERS EXPECT RATIFICATION.

### Tri-District Scale Committee to Discuss the Agreement Today.

The agreement which was reached early Sunday morning by the joint committee of coal miners and operators, which, if accepted by the members of the United Mine Workers affected, was expected to avert a strike of 170,000 anthracite miners, will be considered today by the Tri-District Scale Committee of miners, meeting at the Continental Hotel. Whether this committee ratifies the agreement or not it will be placed before the convention of the miners to be opened tomorrow at Pottsville, Penn., where its final fate will be decided. The importance of the action of the Tri-State Committee lies in the fact that its report on the agreement will have great influence in the convention.

The members of the sub-committee which made the agreement and the few members of the Tri-State Committee who arrived yesterday for the meeting today were all optimistic last night. None would assume the right of speaking for the committee, but all agreed that, although the miners would not obtain in the agreement all that they had sought, they would certainly better their condition, open a means of peaceful negotiations with their employers, and avoid a long and trying strike.

Others interested in the coal mining situation, though not as operators or miners, were also pleased yesterday when they heard of what seemed to be a settlement. Telegrams of congratulations poured into the hotel to all members of the joint committee. Many of these came from persons interested from the consumer's point of view, for if the strike were declared the price of anthracite coal would certainly rise and the consumers would suffer.

According to estimates yesterday, by granting the miners raises in pay varying from 7 to 12 per cent. the mine operators have increased their total payroll by $9,000,000. Also, in the agreement, the operators are pledged to recognize the Mine Workers' Union officially. The chief point surrendered by the miners was their application for the closed shop.

The agreement, if adopted, will be binding upon both parties for four years.

### 3,100 TROLLEYMEN STRIKE.

### Employes of Pittsburgh Companies Want More Wages.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PITTSBURGH, Penn., April 30.—The entire electric traction system of Pittsburgh and its suburbs was tied up by a strike at midnight tonight. Mayor Joseph G. Armstrong conferred with a committee of car men all the evening in an ineffectual effort to ward off the strike.

The car men demand an increase in wages of 16½ per cent., which would cost the Pittsburgh Street Railways Company $500,000 annually. President J. D. Callery at midnight said that the company had issued its ultimatum.

The Pittsburgh Street Railways Company employs approximately 2,875 men in the movement of cars. Two independent lines, which also are affected, make the total number on strike 3,100 men. The loss in pay to the men in Pittsburgh alone will amount to $7,247 per day.

**City Club to Dine Restrictions Board**

The City Club will give a dinner tonight in honor of the Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions. Members of the American Institute of Architects, the Building Trades Employers' Association, the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, the Brooklyn Civic Club, and of the Queensborough Chamber of Commerce will attend. The members of the commission are E. M. Bassett, Lawson Purdy, Edward C. Blum, James E. Clonin, Otto M. Eidlitz, Burt L. Fenner, Edward R. Hardy, Richard W. Lawrence, Alrick H. Man, Alfred E. Marling, George T. Mortimer, J. F. Smith, Walter Stabler, Franklin S. Tomlin, George C. Whipple, William G. Wilcox, and Robert R. Whitton, Secretary.

**Presentation to William E. Kelly.**

William E. Kelly, former Postmaster of Brooklyn, now County Clerk of Kings County, received a chest of silver, the gift of 2,000 employes of the Brooklyn Post Office, at a meeting of Post Office men yesterday afternoon in Saengerbund Hall, Schermerhorn and Smith Streets, Brooklyn. John Barry, Assistant Superintendent of Carriers, was toastmaster at the meeting.

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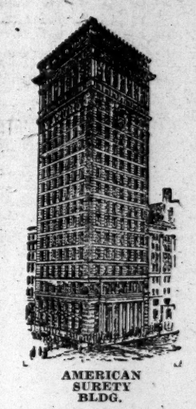

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